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HISTORY

—OF—

TIOGA, CHEMUNG, TOMPKINS, AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES,

NEW YORK.

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

H. E. Peirce

PHILADELPHIA:

EVERTS & ENSIGN.

—1879.—

P R E F A C E.

THE province of the historian is to gather the threads of the past ere they elude forever his grasp, and weave them into a harmonious web to which the art preservative may give immortality. Therefore, he who would rescue from fast-gathering oblivion the deeds of a community, and send them on to futurity in an imperishable record, should deliver a "plain, unvarnished tale,"

"Nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice."

1136135

In such a spirit have the compilers of the following pages approached the work of detailing the history of the four counties embodied herein, and trust they have been fairly faithful to the task imposed.

The design of the work embodying the four counties of Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, and Schuyler, the peers of any within the boundaries of the Empire State, was adopted, after much deliberation, as the one best adapted to produce a satisfactory record and avoid repetition. Tioga, the original county, and, next to Ontario, the pioneer organization carved out of Montgomery,—the prolific mother of counties for nearly half a century,—included the greater part of our territory within its limits. Three thousand square miles was its first grand domain, from which six counties have been wholly or in part erected. The interests of all have centered in that old primary municipality, and its history, for a time, is that of the four counties which we have under consideration. This common interest we have endeavored to trace under the general history of the four counties, and in that of Tioga. We have glanced at the discovery of the Western Continent by the Norsemen and subsequent explorers; have given a brief history of the rise and decline of the celebrated league of the *Iroquois* Indians, who inhabited this section prior to the advent of the white settler. A chapter is devoted to land titles, giving a succinct account of the various Indian treaties, and the subsequent conflicting claims to territory within the present boundaries of this State. The geology of the four counties is next presented, followed by a history of the various railroads and canals, closing with an elaborate history of Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, and Schuyler in the war of the rebellion. Next, in the general arrangement, follows an exhaustive history of the four counties, with all their varied interests, presented in a concise and, we trust, pleasing manner. It has been our honest endeavor to trace the history of the development of this section from that period when it was in the undisputed possession of the red man to the present, and to place before the reader an authentic narrative of its rise and progress to the prominent position it now occupies among the counties of the State.

That such an undertaking is attended with no little difficulty and vexation none will deny. The aged pioneer relates events of the early settlements, while his neighbor sketches the same events with totally different outlines. Man's memory is ever at fault, while Time paints a different picture upon every mind. With these the historian has to contend; and while it has been our aim to compile an

accurate history, were it devoid of all inaccuracies then perfection would have been attained which the writers had not the faintest conception of, and which Lord Macaulay once said never could be reached.

From colonial and other documents in the State archives, from county, town, and village records, family manuscripts, printed publications, and innumerable private sources of information, we have endeavored to produce a history which should prove accurate, instructive, and in every respect worthy of the counties represented. How well we have succeeded in our task a generous public, jealous of its reputation and honor, of its traditions and memories, of its defeats and triumphs, must now be the judge.

The following volumes were consulted in the preparation of this history: Morgan's "League of the Iroquois"; Schoolcraft's "Notes on the Iroquois," and "American Indians"; Stone's "Life of Brant," "Life of Red Jacket," and "Life of Sir William Johnson"; Lossing's "Field-Book of the Revolution"; Thatcher's "American Revolution"; Barber's "History of New York"; "Documentary History of New York;" Williams' Register; Hammond's "Political History of New York"; Spafford's Gazetteer, 1813; French's Gazetteer, 1860; session laws, State statutes, State and national census reports, adjutant-generals' reports, muster-in rolls, muster-out rolls, and innumerable pamphlets. We desire to acknowledge our sincere thanks to each and every one who has assisted us in the compilation of the work, and would cheerfully make personal mention of each, but it is impracticable, as the number reaches up among the thousands.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1878.

D. H. H.

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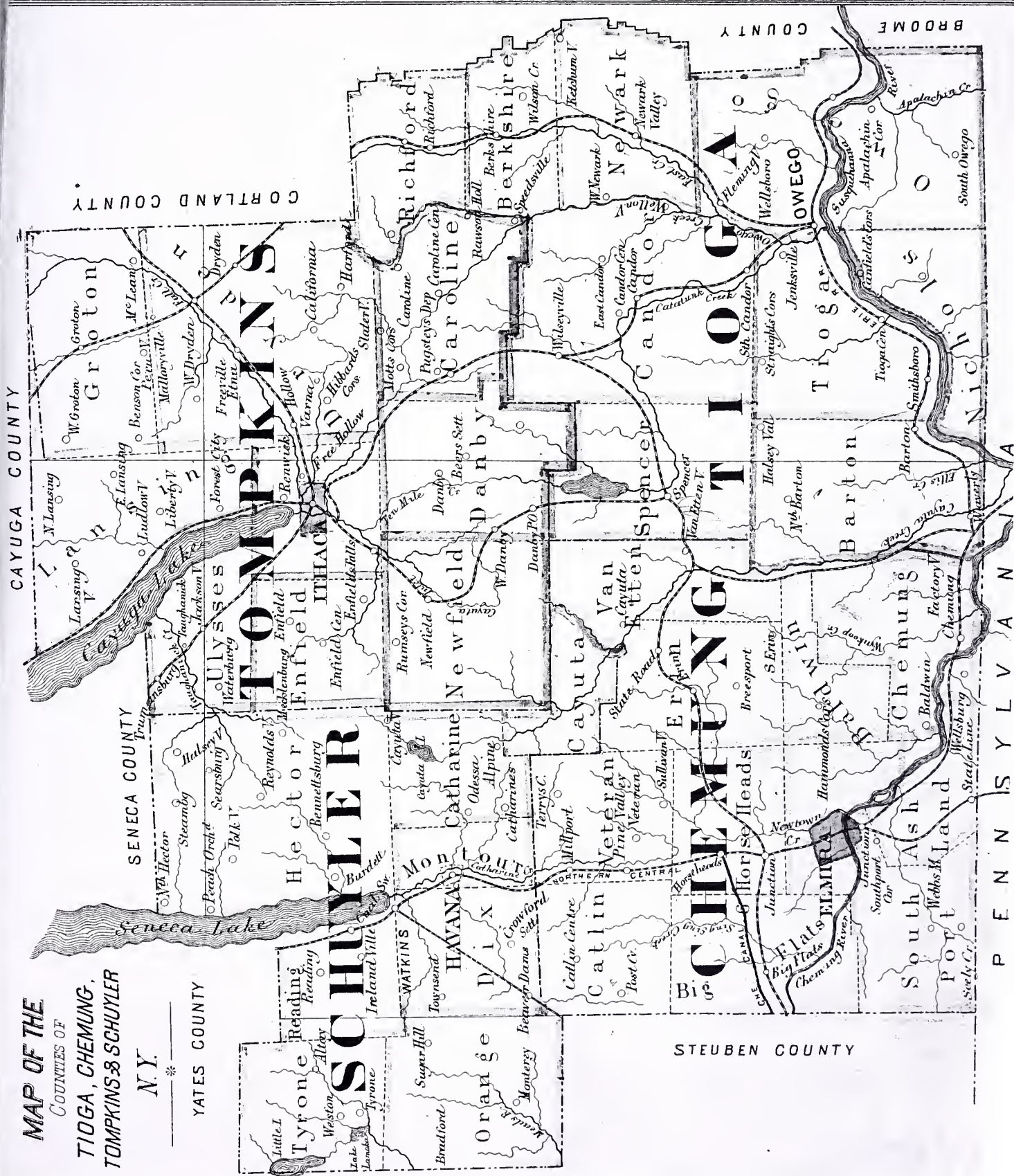
MAP OF THE

COUNTIES OF

TIOGA, CHEMUNG,
TOMPKINS & SCHUYLER

N.Y.

YATES COUNTY



HISTORY

OF

TIOGA, CHEMUNG, TOMPKINS, AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES, NEW YORK.

BY H. B. PEIRCE AND D. HAMILTON HURD.

CHAPTER I.

VOYAGE AND DISCOVERY.

The New World—First Discovered, A.D. 986—The Norsemen—Herjulfson—Lief Erickson and his Adventures—Thorwald Erickson—His Death—Thorstein Erickson—Thorfinn Karlsefne—Christopher Columbus—John Verrazzani—John Cabot—Spanish, French, and English Claims to Territory—The French and Indian War—Treaty of Peace.

THE New World, or Western Continent, was first discovered by white men A.D. 986. Herjulfson, a Norse navigator, in sailing from Iceland to Greenland was driven by a storm to the coast of Labrador, or, as some historians see fit to claim, to Newfoundland. The coasts of the new land being low, rocky, and otherwise uninviting, no landing was attempted. Thus Herjulfson first saw the Western Continent, but it was reserved for other explorers to set foot upon its territory. The Norsemen returned to Greenland with wonderful stories of the land that they had seen, but no further attempt was made at discovery.

After the lapse of a few years, an Icelandic captain named Lief Erickson, who was possessed of a remarkable spirit of adventure, resolved to discover, if possible, the country concerning which Herjulfson and his companions had related such fabulous accounts, and in the year 1001 landed upon the shores of Labrador. He pursued his course southwest along the coast, and, finding the country pleasant and attractive, protracted his visit, and finally reached the territory embraced within the present State of Massachusetts, where the intrepid explorers remained one year. They proceeded along the coast bordering upon Long Island Sound, and it is claimed that the persevering band found their way to New York harbor. Whether these hardy explorers set foot upon the soil of New York is of but little consequence, as voyages were subsequently made to these shores, and discoveries carried as far south as Virginia.

The return of these adventurers to their native country, with a description of the land they had passed through, stimulated others with a desire to see the new country, and in 1002, Thorwald Erickson, a brother of the former ex-

plorer, made a voyage to the coast of Maine, and is said to have ended his days in the vicinity of the present town of Fall River, Mass.

In 1005, Thorstein Erickson, another brother, with a band of adventurers, landed upon our shores, and was followed, in 1007, by Thorfinn Karlsefne, a celebrated mariner, who proceeded along the coast as far as Virginia. The Norsemen were simply an erratic band of rovers. They made no settlements, nor left any records of importance concerning their discoveries. No real good whatever resulted from their voyages. The enthusiasm excited by first discovery gradually subsided, and as there were no spoils in the wilderness to fall prey to the Norse freebooters and pirates the further occupancy of the country was abandoned, and the shadows which had been dispelled for a moment gathered in, the curtain which had been lifted was again lowered from the sky to ocean, and the New World still lay hidden in the misty future. Until recently historians have been incredulous on the subject of the Norse discovery, but the fact is now generally conceded. We are in possession of no more reliable information than Humboldt's "Cosmos," but that may be cited as conclusive:

"We are here on historical ground. By the critical and highly praiseworthy efforts of Professor Rafn and the Royal Society of Antiquarians in Copenhagen the sagas and documents in regard to the expeditions of the Norsemen to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Vinland have been published and satisfactorily commented upon. The discovery of the northern part of America by the Norsemen cannot be disputed. The length of the voyage, the direction in which they sailed, the time of the sun's rising and setting, are accurately given. While the caliphate of Bagdad was still flourishing America was discovered, about the year 1001, by Lief, the son of Eric the Red, at the latitude of forty-one and a half degrees north."

A period of four hundred and ninety-two years had elapsed from Lief Erickson's discovery when Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, Italy, touched upon an island, subsequently called San Salvador, about two hundred and fifty miles distant from the coast of the State of Florida, and, planting the banner of Castile, formally claimed possession of the land in the name of the noble Isabella, Queen of Spain. He returned to Spain, and subsequently made two successive voyages to the New World, each of which was fraught

with great and lasting benefit to civilized Europe. In justice to Columbus this land should have borne his name, but through the artifice of a Florentine navigator named Amerigo Vespucci he was robbed of the honor, and it was bestowed on Vespucci, the least worthy of the many adventurers.

Not alone to Spain was left the control of the country which the genius and success of Columbus had brought to the knowledge of the world.

France, ever viewing with a jealous eye the success of her formidable neighbor, was not slow to profit by the discoveries of Columbus. As early as 1504 the Normandy fishermen began to ply their vocation on the Banks of Newfoundland, and in 1508 a number of the aborigines were taken to France. In 1523 a voyage of discovery was planned under the auspices of Francis I., and the command of the expedition was given to John Verrazzani, a native of Florence. After a perilous voyage he discovered the mainland, in the latitude of Wilmington. After a sojourn of a few days he headed his vessel northward, and sailed along the coast of Delaware and New Jersey, entered the harbor of New York, touched Massachusetts and Maine, and continued his course along the coast to Newfoundland. At several points the enterprising Florentine landed and opened a traffic with the Indians, being always received with every evidence of friendship. He returned to France and published an account of his remarkable discoveries, and, naming the country New France, boldly asserted his claims to the sea-girt coast in the name of Francis I.

England, enterprising, wealthy, and adventurous, lost no time and spared no money in fitting out an expedition of discovery to the Western Continent, and no day in the history of the New World was more important than the 5th of May, 1496.

On that day Henry VII., King of Great Britain, issued a commission to John Cabot, a Venetian, to make discoveries, and to take possession of all islands and continents, carry the English flag, and assert the title of the King of England. After a protracted voyage, the gloomy coast of Labrador was the cheerless sight that met the anxious gaze of the brave Cabot. This was the real discovery of the American continent. He explored the country for several hundred miles, and, in accordance with the terms of his commission, hoisted the flag and took possession in the name of the English king. An incident is related in connection with this act illustrative of the love man has for his native country. Near the flag of England he planted the banner of the *republic* of Venice, little thinking, doubtless, that as the centuries rolled on not the flag of proud Albion, but that of a *republic*, would float from ocean to ocean. Cabot returned to England and received all the adulations and honors that a proud nation could bestow upon an honored subject. This expedition was succeeded by others, all of which redounded to the honor and enterprise of England, and resulted in the founding of colonies which, under the fostering care of the mother-country, soon became prosperous and self-reliant.

The French and Indian war, which began in 1754, resulted from the conflicting territorial claims between France and England. At the close of an arduous struggle, lasting

nine years, a treaty of peace was made at Paris, by the terms of which all the French possessions in North America eastward of the Mississippi, from its source to the river Herrville, and thence through Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, were relinquished to England. Spain, who had also been at war with Great Britain, ceded East and West Florida to the English Crown.

From the close of the French and Indian war to the beginning of the Revolution spanned a prosperous era in the history of the English colonists. The causes which led to the American Revolution and the history of that struggle are so well known that no mention is needed in this connection. Suffice it to say that the colonists, after a weary contest lasting nine years, were acknowledged by Great Britain free and independent States; and proud should Albion be to-day in the recollection that her sons planted the germ of the republic whose flag is honored and respected by all nations.

CHAPTER II.

PREHISTORIC OCCUPANCY.

Mound-Builders—An Ancient Fort—Who built it?—The Iroquois—Early Traditions—Organization of the League—Aboriginal Nomenclature of the Various Tribes—Wars and Conquests—Military Prowess—Their Introduction to Gunpowder and Liquor—“Manitto,” or “Great Spirit”—“Fire-Water” and its Baneful Effects—The Incursions of M. Delabarre, M. Denonville, and Count Frontenac—The Jesuits—1700.

PREVIOUS to the discovery of America by Europeans the Western Continent was at some period in its history occupied by a people to whom modern science, for want of a better cognomen, has applied the name of

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Who this people were and whence they came, no research, however profound, has as yet given the slightest hint. Whither they went, from the northern parts of the continent, is plausibly conjectured; while their monuments, scattered from Nova Scotia to Mexico, and from Lake Superior to the Florida Keys, give abundant evidence to a certain definite degree. The remains of tumuli, representing works of defense, of religious ceremonial, and of sepulture, their implements, and the remains of their manufactures and mining, tell conclusively that they were a peaceful people, intelligent, and farther advanced in the arts of civilization than the warlike nations who succeeded them. The vast tumuli reared by them in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys remind the beholder of the massive structures of old Egypt, and, like them, proclaim their builders to have been numerous and despotically governed. From the works of defense, it would seem they retired from the country in a southwesterly direction, either voluntarily or involuntarily; and it is not unlikely that the rude pottery and earthworks of the Mound-Builders of the North were the early efforts of the people who built the sculptured temples of Palenque and Yucatan, and reared the pyramid of Cholula. But this is conjecture only, based on the re-

mains of a long-lost people. Our territory is not without an interest in the prehistoric, for in its borders is

A PREHISTORIC MONUMENT,

which may be seen in the hills just beyond the limits of the city of Elmira, in Chemung County. It is an ancient earthwork running across the crest of a high promontory jutting down into the river from the mountains behind, the face of the cliff on the river-side, as well as that on the opposite, being a sheer descent of two hundred or more feet. A deep ravine, through which runs a little creek, forms the defense on the southern side, and the approach in front is up a steep, narrow point, rising abruptly from the river. The work is an embankment some eight or ten feet wide at the base, rising from the now nearly obliterated trench some three or more feet, and extends entirely across the promontory, from the brow of the same on the ravine to the opposite side on the river. The outer ditch is yet plainly visible, though nearly filled up by the soil and decaying vegetation. Earlier days disclosed two parallel trenches, also running across the hill, but they are not now discernible. Who built this defense, for defense it surely was, and reared by man, no tradition has ever given any information. It was an ancient fortification in the days of the pioneers, who could gain no information concerning its building from the Indians. They knew of its existence, but had no tradition concerning it. Its age is evidenced by the forest growth of oaks that has sprung up on the parapet since it was abandoned, some of which are twenty inches in diameter. It is evidently one of a series of such works found on the Susquehanna and Delaware, indicating the pressure of the advance to be from the northeastward. Excavations have been made in the embankment, but as yet nothing has been exhumed throwing any light on the origin of the work. Perhaps efforts in the old trench, in which the defenders must have lain, would be better rewarded.

Whether the fierce *Eries* or *Andastes* threw up this work as a defense against the terrible onslaught of the *Iroquois*, or whether it was even then an ancient tumulus of that more ancient people, the Mound-Builders, is a mystery yet unfathomed. But here it is, an evidence only thus far that whatever people built it they called these fair valleys and rounded summits home, and defended it with their lives.

THE IROQUOIS.

Tradition informs us that about the year 1600 this nation resided in the vicinity of Montreal, and were in subjection to the *Adirondacks*. How long the latter tribe had exercised this power, and whether the *Iroquois* had previously been a powerful nation, are questions that naturally suggest themselves to the searcher in history, but have not, by even the most indefatigable workers in aboriginal lore, been answered; and the pen of the present historian is unable to lift the veil of obscurity that enshrouds the remote origin of this nation, the most powerful and intelligent that ever dwelt within the boundaries of this republic.

From the *Adirondacks* they acquired the art of husbandry, and became proficient in the chase and upon the war-path. As they increased in numbers and influence a

passion seized them to become the possessors of the country they occupied, and raising the tomahawk at the *Adirondacks* they waged a fierce war against them, which resulted in the defeat of the *Iroquois*, and the remnants of the tribe were compelled to fly the country to escape extermination. They traced their steps into the "lake country," and, gathering their scattered warriors, effected a settlement on Seneca River.

No authority gives us the date of the organization of this celebrated league, but it was probably in about the year 1600, as it was a powerful organization at the date of Dutch occupancy, in 1609.

The league originally consisted of five nations, viz.: *Onondagas*, *Oncidas*, *Mohawks*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas*.

O-nun-dä'-ga, the origin of the name of the *Onondagas*, signifies "on the hills;" hence the name they gave themselves, *O-nun-dä'-ga-o-wo*, as rendered, "the people of the hills."

The *Oncidas* were called the "people of the stone," or "the granite people," as indicated by their national name, *O-na-yote'-kö-o-no*.

Gü-ne-ä'-gu-o-no was the name applied to the *Mohawks*, which signified "the possessor of the flint," and they had for the device of the village a "steel and a flint."

The *Cayugas* were known by the appellation of *Gue'-u-gweh-o-no*, "the people of the mucky land." It doubtless referred to the marsh at the foot of Cayuga Lake, where they first settled.

Nun-da-wü'-o-no was the national name of the *Senecas*, meaning "the great hill people." This was the name also of their oldest village, on Canandaigua Lake, where, according to the *Seneca* myth, the tribe sprang out of the ground. The following version of their origin is given from a native source:

"While the tribe had its seat and council-fire on this hill, a woman and her son were living near it, when the boy one day caught a small two-headed serpent, called *Kaistowauea*, in the bushes. He brought it home as a pet to amuse himself, and put it in a box, where he fed it on birds, flesh, and other dainties. After some time it had become so large that it rested on the beams of the lodge, and the hunters were obliged to feed it with deer; but it soon went out and made its abode on a neighboring hill, where it maintained itself. It often went out and sported in the lake, and in time became so large and mischievous that the tribe were put in dread of it. They consulted on the subject one evening, and determined to fly next morning; but, with the light of the next morning, the monster had encircled the hill, and lay with its double jaws extended before the gate. Some attempted to pass out, but were driven back; others tried to climb over its body, but were unable. Hunger at last drove them to desperation, and they made a rush to pass, but only rushed into the monster's double jaws. All were devoured but a warrior and his sister, who waited in vain expectancy of relief. At length the warrior had a dream, in which he was shown that if he would fledge his arrows with the hair of his sister the charm would prevail over their enemy. He was warned not to heed the frightful heads and hissing tongues, but to shoot at the heart. Accordingly, the next morning he armed himself with his keenest weapons, charmed as directed, and boldly shot at the serpent's heart. The instantaneous recoiling of the monster proved that the wound was mortal. He began in great agony to roll down the hill, breaking down trees, and uttering horrid noises, until he rolled into the lake. Here he slaked his thirst, and tried by water to mitigate his agony, dashing about in fury. At length he vomited up all the people whom he had eaten, and immediately expired and sunk to the bottom."

The Six Nations were constituted in 1712, by the uniting of the *Tuscaroras*, *Dus-gu-o'-weh*, "the shirt-wearing people,"

a nation that inhabited the western part of North Carolina. The league was originated by the *Onondagas*, hence they were called the "Fathers of the Confederacy;" the *Mohawks*, having first given their consent, were known as "The Eldest Brothers;" and for a similar reason the *Cayugas* were called "The Youngest Brothers," having given their assent last. The *Senecas* were named "The Watchmen," from the fact, doubtless, of their location near their enemies from the west.

The organization of the league was effected on the east bank of the Onondaga Creek, on the road to Syracuse. The chiefs and sachems soon discovered that the compact entered into was in all respects advantageous, thus creating and maintaining a fraternal spirit among themselves, and rendering them powerful upon the war-path. With the consciousness of returning power, their first warlike move was against their old enemies, the *Adirondacks*, whom they utterly exterminated. Now becoming convinced of their strength, they waged war upon all surrounding nations. Their tomahawk was brandished upon the shores of Lake Superior, their warlike measures were carried into New England, and the scalping-knife gleamed along the valley of the Father of Waters.

They conquered the *Hurons*, the *Eries*, the *Andastez*, the *Chauconons*, the *Illinois*, the *Miamies*, the *Algonquins*, the *Delawares*, the *Shawansene*, the *Susquehannocks*, the *Nanticookes*, the *Unamis*, the *Minsi*, and even the *Carnise* Indians in their sea-girt home upon Long Island found no protection against their attacks. The name of the *Iroquois* had become a terror to all the Indian nations.

"I have been told," says Colden, "by old men in New England, who remembered the time when the *Mohawks* made war upon their Indians, that as soon as a single *Mohawk* was discovered in their country their Indians raised a cry from hill to hill '*A Mohawk! a Mohawk!*' upon which they fled like sheep before wolves, without attempting to make the least resistance." The thirst for military glory was their ruling passion. They evinced a remarkable spirit of ambition, not unlike Napoleon, or Cæsar of old, and but for the settlement of the New World by the Caucasian, we have no right to doubt that eventually the haughty chief of the dusky legion of the Six Nations would have wielded the sceptre over the Indians of North America with all the despotism of an Alexander, and like him would have thirsted for fresh conquests. The effects of these military operations were carried as far north as Hudson's Bay, while the Mississippi did not form their western limits. They ravished the extreme eastern and southern portion of the United States, and, without doubt, as stated in Rogers' "America," their wars were extended to the Isthmus of Darien.

That was a fatal hour when the red man quaffed the rum from the hands of Henry Hudson. That was a fatal hour when the red man was taught the power of gunpowder by Champlain. It is a curious fact that the Indians were made known with these, their two greatest enemies, during the same week of the same year, 1609, by these rival explorers. The manner of giving the first draught of liquor to the Indians, as related by a manuscript in the New York Historical Society, was as follows:

"Hudson, accompanied by a number of his attendants, was ascending, in a canoe, the river that bears his name, and discovering a band of aborigines, made them a sign to halt. He went ashore, and after friendly salutations he beckoned to an attendant, who brought him a *bockhuck* (gourd) and a little eup, both as clear as the new ice upon the surface of a lake. And from the *bockhuck* Manitto, or Great Spirit, as they regarded Hudson, filled the eup with a liquid which he drank, and refilling, handed to the chief near him, who quaffed the eup to the bottom. In a few moments his eyes closed lustreless, and he fell heavily to the ground. His companions thought him dead, and the wailings of the women resounded through the forest. After a long time the chief revived, and springing to his feet declared that he had experienced the most delightful sensations, seen visions, and was never more happy. He requested another draught, and, following his example, the liquor went round the circle. They all partook of the ravishing cup, and all became intoxicated."

From that fatal hour to the present their thirst for the maddening poison has not abated. In vain have their councils passed decrees against it; in vain have their teachers admonished them, and equally useless have been the eloquent and pathetic appeals of their women against it. Whenever and wherever, even at this late day, whether it be the *Siouxs* among the Black Hills or the remnant of the *Iroquois* upon their reservations, they can lay their hand upon fire-water, they are certain to drink it. This accursed liquor was among the strongest agencies used by the unprincipled settler in his intercourse with the red man to gain his land and furs.

In this connection it is proper to observe that the English bestowed no attention upon the enlightenment of the race, either morally or religiously. In striking contrast with the attitude of England was that of France, as exhibited by the Jesuit missionaries, Franciscan priests, and Récollet fathers.

These were the first Caucasians who lifted up their voices in the wilderness in attempting to Christianize the red man. History has never done these fathers justice. They left their homes in sunny France, surrounded by every luxury that wealth and ecclesiastical position could afford, for an abode in the wilds of the New World, with no companions save the beasts of the forest and hostile Indians. They came not as the trader worshiping Mammon, nor the settler in the search of a home. They endured all the privations of the forest with the sole object in view of Christianizing the aborigines. Their lives were sacrificed upon the altar of Christianity, that he might be raised from darkness and brought into sweet communion with the Great Spirit.

Their motto, *Ad majorem, Dei gloriam*, was ever before them; and but for the constantly-recurring wars they would without doubt have left a spirit of Christian civilization among the savages of this land. In many localities they wrought a truly wonderful work in inculcating a temperance spirit among the Indians, who suffered severely from the unprincipled trader, who took their furs and gave the poor savage liquor in return.

Several attempts were made by England and France to extirpate the Confederacy of the Six Nations, but without success. The first incursion into their country was headed by M. Delabarre, the governor-general of Canada, in 1683; the second by M. Denonville, also governor-general of Canada, in 1687; and the third by Count de Frontenac, in 1697.

These incursions failed to accomplish the subjugation of

the proud Confederacy, and the year 1700 dawns and finds them in the zenith of their glory. They had reared a colossal Indian empire, and as far as their unsophisticated vision extended, destined to remain.

CHAPTER III.

THE REVOLUTION—SULLIVAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Six Nations and their Neutrality, 1776—Their Declaration of War in 1777—Old Friends and British Gold—Washington and the Plan of the Campaign—Summary of the Expedition and its Results—Sullivan's Army—His Brigadiers—The Battle of Chemung—The first Blow of the Campaign—General Clinton as an Engineer—A Flood without a Rain—The March from Tioga—Battle of Newtown—Tory Dead and Indian Scalps—The Location of the Battle-field—Half-Rations and Roasting Ears—Catherine's Town and a Captive—A Generous Enemy—Fire and Axe—Plank Houses and Indian Orchards—Brave Defense—Capture, Torture, and Death of Boyd—Genesee—"About Face!"—The Return March—A Council of War—No Mercy to the Cayugas—Their Country ravaged—Fort Stanwix decreed to Desolation—A Dastardly Act condemned—Fort Reed—The First Celebration in Chemung Valley—Programme of Exercises—A Jolly Time—Toasts—Big Flats destroyed—Return to Tioga—Salutes and Fêtes—Departure of Oneida Guides—Winter Quarters—General Poor's March to Owego and Chocomaug—An Image to be worshipped without Idolatry—General Sullivan retires.

THE REVOLUTION.

THE struggle for American Independence, made memorable by the sacrifices of its heroes and its far-reaching results, was not confined to the sea-board, or the settlements immediately contiguous thereto, nor yet to the borders, but its echoes reverberated amid the fastnesses of the Alleghanies, and its red tide of blood flowed in the rivers and moistened the soil of Western New York. At the opening of the Revolutionary war, on June 14, 1776, the Six Nations met General Schuyler in council at German Flats, where, after a grave and friendly discussion of the situation, the chiefs of the Confederacy agreed that they and their people should remain neutral in the struggle then begun. This was all that the colonists desired of them. Subsequently, in July, 1777, the Confederacy met Sir John Johnson and Colonel Walter Butler and other English officers in council at Oswego, and upon the representations of those gentlemen as to the power of the king and the weakness of the colonists, the arguments the while being backed up by the exhibition of rewards promised for their adhesion to the royal cause, the *Iroquois* threw off the guise of neutrality and made an offensive and defensive alliance with the British cause. From thenceforward, under the command of Brant and Cornplanter, and in conjunction with Tory rangers led by the Butlers, Guy Johnson, and others, they ravaged our borders with a fiendish ferocity surpassed only by the bloodthirsty brutality of the renegade Tories beneath them. Wyoming, Cherry Valley, and the Minisink attest the bloody success and terrible visitation of the *Iroquois*. The terrible scenes and slaughter of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, brought a wail from every colony in the land, and roused a feeling for vengeance so deep and so imperative that even the great and magnanimous heart of Washington,

whose affections and desires were all enlisted in the uplifting of the Indian, was checked in its generous impulses, and he calmly and wisely drew the plan of

THE SULLIVAN CAMPAIGN,

a campaign so far-reaching in its anticipated results, so terrible in its proposed execution, its conception marks the great captain, however much of sorrow it must have cost the man. It was no less than meeting the *Iroquois* on their own ground, and, adopting their own desolating tactics, to lay waste their country, destroy their villages, burn up their crops, cut down their orchards, and thus break their power for future operations against the colonists. The chief command of the expedition was intrusted to General Sullivan, though at first it was proposed to give it to General Gates. The army was to march from their winter quarters on the Hudson to Wyoming; thence up the Susquehanna to Tioga, where another division, under General James Clinton, marching *via* Otsego Lake, after a diversion into the *Onondagas'* country was to effect a junction, when the combined army, consisting of four brigades of infantry and riflemen, and a park of artillery, was to proceed through the valley of the *Chemung*; thence northward to Genesee River, destroying crops and houses and everything of value to the Indian as far as could be reached on either side of the trail of the army.

The success of the expedition was most complete. Forty towns and more than 200,000 bushels of corn were destroyed, besides vast quantities of pumpkins, beans, melons, and other vegetables, and peach- and apple-orchards, and a most desolating march executed through the richest portion of the enemy's country, with small loss to the invaders. Washington was afterwards called by the Indians *Hanodogarear*,—"the town destroyer."

One pitched battle was fought, and several skirmishes were had; the most distressing and shocking loss of ours being that of Lieutenant Boyd and his command of twenty-six men, of whom more than one-half were slain.

The campaign, in its results, realized the fullest anticipations of its projector. The Indians were most thoroughly overawed by the destruction of their country by an army they fully believed never could penetrate successfully twenty miles into it. They never again appeared in large numbers on any battle-field of the Revolution. They were driven north to Niagara by the destruction of their supplies, where, owing to the provisions issued to them by the garrison being salted, the scurvy broke out among them, and the winter being exceptionally severe, they died in large numbers, suffering excruciatingly. Terribly had the border settlements suffered from the ravages of the Confederacy, and most terribly were they avenged.

As the decisive battle of the campaign, and its opening movements which gave the first promise of success, were all within our territory, we herewith give extracts from the journals of certain officers connected with the campaign from the arrival at Tioga until its return there, after achieving the objects for which it was planned and organized.

Colonel Adam Hubley, of the 13th Pennsylvania Regiment, in his journal, published in full in Miner's "History

of Wyoming," gives the command of General Sullivan as follows:

General Hand's brigade, Pennsylvania troops—Colonel Hubley's and a German regiment, Colonel Shott's and Spalding's independent companies, Colonel Butler's regiment of rangers, and Major Parr's riflemen; General Maxwell's brigade, New Jersey—Colonels Dayton, Shrieve, Ogden, and Spenceer; General Poor's brigade, New Hampshire—Colonels Cilley, Reed, Scammel,* and Olden; General Clinton's brigade, New York—Colonels Livingston, Dubois, Gainsworth,† and Courtland. Colonel Proctor commanded the artillery, which came in with General Clinton. The force was 4000 strong.

The army, with General Sullivan, arrived at Tioga from Wyoming Aug. 11, 1779, where it awaited the arrival of General Clinton's brigade and the artillery, from Otsego. In the mean time a fortification was thrown up, running across the point of land between the two rivers, the Tioga and Susquehanna, some 190 yards, behind which the army lay safe from attack.

On the 11th scouts were sent out to discover the whereabouts of the enemy, and returned on the 12th, reporting him at Old Chemung, twelve miles above, and an expedition was at once prepared and ordered forward for the capture of the place. The three brigades (with the exception of two regiments left to guard the works and supply-trains), all under the command of General Sullivan, marched at eight P.M. on the 12th, but owing to the darkness of the night, the absence of roads, and the lack of proper guides, the command did not arrive at Chemung until after daylight. "Even then," says Colonel Hubley, "our pilot, on our arrival, from some disagreeable emotions he felt, could not find the town." However, another hour's march brought them to the main town, and the morning being a foggy one, dispositions of the troops were made to surprise it, but on reaching it, at five A.M., it was found evacuated. General Hand then pushed forward Captain Bush and his infantry company of Colonel Hubley's regiment for about a mile, who discovered fires burning, and the balance of the regiment and the two independent companies were brought up and an advance of another mile was made, when the Indians, ambushed on a high hill, fired upon them. Captain Bush immediately attempted to flank the savages, while the colonel led the rest of his regiment directly up the hill, the men pressing forward with great intrepidity, under a severe fire. The Indians, seeing the determination evinced by the troops, retreated before Captain Bush could gain their rear, and carried off their dead and wounded. The ground beyond being unfavorable for pursuit, the retreating savages escaped. The loss, which, with the exception of two, fell wholly on Colonel Hubley's regiment, was as follows: two captains,—Walker and Carberry,—Adjutant Huston, a guide, and eight privates wounded, and one sergeant, one drummer, and four privates killed. Generals Poor and Maxwell's brigades were also fired upon, and lost one man killed and several wounded. Major John Franklin, of Wyoming, was also seriously wounded. The town,

which consisted of about seventeen houses, and several fine fields of corn were destroyed.

The dead were brought back to Tioga on the 13th, the day of the battle, and on the 14th buried with full military honors. "Parson Rogers delivered a *small* discourse on the occasion," says the journalist.

On the 15th August, Sunday, a column of 700 men, under command of General Poor, was ordered to march up the Susquehanna to meet General Clinton on his march down to Tioga, and on Monday the command left on its mission. During the absence of General Poor alarms were of daily occurrence, and though not resulting seriously to any great extent, yet they served to keep the army on the *qui vive*, expecting an attack hourly.

On the 22d, General Clinton, with a flotilla of 220 boats and 1500 men, accompanied by General Poor and his column, arrived at Tioga, and was received with joyous demonstrations. He had been delayed by his raid into the *Onondagas'* country, and arrived at the outlet of Otsego Lake late in the season, to find the summer heats had diminished the water therein to such an extent as to preclude the passage of his boats, loaded with his artillery and supplies. But nothing daunted, this leader, fruitful in expedients and skillful in woodcraft, at once contrived a plan to increase the carrying power of the Susquehanna as unique as it proved successful. He threw a dam across the outlet of the lake, cleared the same of its drift-wood, launched his boats, and when the waters in the lake had gained as heavy a head as his dam would bear, he cut the latter, and on the flood of waters that rushed out floated to Tioga, the waters at that point setting back up the Tioga some distance. The sight of a freshet in the Susquehanna when there had been no rain for weeks excited the superstitious awe of the Indians, and they fled from before the soldier favored, as they believed, by the Great Spirit, and against themselves.

On the 24th of August the army were busily engaged in making bags out of their tents to carry their flour in, and in preparing for the expedition northward into the Indian country. Colonel Butler's regiment and Major Parr's riflemen joined the light corps which formed the advance. Colonel Shreve was left in command of Fort Sullivan, and the line of march was taken up at eleven A.M., August 26, in the following order: light corps, commanded by General Hand, marched in six columns, the right held by Colonel Butler and the left by Colonel Hubley. Major Parr, with the riflemen, covered the entire front a short distance in advance, and reconnoitered every suspicious-looking spot or point of advantage for the concealment of an enemy, to prevent surprise or an ambushade. The pioneers followed next preceding the artillery, and the main army followed in two columns, in the centre of which moved the pack-horses and cattle, the whole flanked right and left by divisions commanded by Colonels Dubois and Ogden; the rear was brought up by General Clinton's brigade. The army moved three miles and encamped, and the 27th marched in the same order six miles, and encamped at the "lower end of Chemung," near the narrows, where Colonel Hubley says he "made an agreeable repast of corn, potatoes, beans, cucumber, watermelons, squashes, and other vegetables which grew in abundance there."

* Colonel Dearborn was in this brigade, but is not named by Colonel Hubley.

† Gainsvoort.

August 28 was spent in reconnoitering and to find a ford for the artillery and trains, to avoid a high hill over which General Poor and General Clinton marched with their brigades. The ford was made and the river recrossed still farther up, and the army encamped at six o'clock, having made but two miles' advance. Scouts reported the enemy in force at Newtown and evidently intending to give battle. On Sunday, August 20, the march was resumed in the same order as on the 26th, the riflemen covering the advance of the light corps, which moved with the greatest precision and caution. On arriving near the ridge on which the action of the 13th commenced the advance discovered several Indians, one of whom fired upon the column, and the

BATTLE OF NEWTOWN

was opened. The Indians fled, and the advance pushed on for about a mile and into marshy ground, where it again drew the fire of the Indians, who again retreated. Major Parr then began to take even more precautions than he had before done, and ordered one of his men to climb a tree. The order was obeyed, and the lookout soon discovered the movements of some Indians, whose paint rendered them conspicuous, behind an extensive breastwork nearly half a mile in length, and artfully concealed by green boughs and trees, their right secured by the river, and their left by a high hill or mountain. "It was situated on a rising ground about one hundred yards in front of a difficult stream of water, bounded by the marshy ground before mentioned on our side, and between it and the breastwork was an open and clear field. Major Parr immediately gave intelligence to General Hand of his discoveries, who immediately advanced the light corps within about three hundred yards of the enemy's works, and formed in line of battle; the rifle corps, under cover, advanced, and lay under the bank of the creek, within one hundred yards of the lines. General Sullivan, having previous notice, arrived with the main army, and ordered the following disposition to take place: the riflemen and light corps to continue their position; the left flanking division, under the command of Colonel Ogden, to take post on the left flank of the light corps; and General Maxwell's brigade, some distance in the rear, as a corps de reserve; and Colonel Proctor's artillery in front of the centre of the light corps, and immediately opposite the breastwork. A heavy fire ensued between the rifle corps and the enemy, but little damage was done on either side. In the mean time, Generals Poor and Clinton's brigades, with the right flanking division, were ordered to march, and gain if possible the enemy's flank and rear, whilst the rifle and light corps amused them in front. Colonel Proctor had orders to be in readiness with his artillery and attack the lines, first allowing a sufficient space of time to Generals Poor and Clinton to gain their intended stations.

"About three o'clock P.M. the artillery began the attack on the enemy's works, the rifle and light corps in the mean time prepared to advance and charge; but the enemy, finding their situation rather precarious and our troops determined, left and retreated from their works with the greatest precipitation, leaving behind them a number of blankets, gun-covers, and kettles with corn boiling over the fire.

Generals Poor and Clinton, on account of several difficulties which they had to surmount, could not effect their designs; and the enemy, probably having intelligence of their approach, posted a number of troops on the top of a mountain over which they had to advance. On their arrival near the summit of the same the enemy gave them a fire, and wounded several officers and soldiers. General Poor pushed on and gave them a fire as they retreated, and killed five of the savages."

Captain Daniel Livermore, of General Poor's brigade, gives the following account of the part taken by his brigade in the battle: "General Poor's brigade is sent round their left flank to gain the enemy's rear, which he nearly completed, falling in with their flank, or rather their main body, lying off in the woods in order to cut off our rear. A very warm action ensued between about 600 chosen savages, commanded by Brant and Captain Butler, of the Queen's Rangers, and Poor's brigade, commanded by himself in person. The brigade marched on with coolness with charged bayonets, not a gun being fired till within a short distance, when the enemy were obliged to give back, leaving their dead on the ground, amounting to about 20. We took three prisoners. At sunset, after a complete victory, encamp near the field of action, carrying off our dead and wounded. Among the latter was Major Titcomb, Captain Claves, Lieutenant McCauley, and about 30 others.* The killed amounted to about four or five. During the whole of the action Colonel Reed's and Colonel Dearborn's regiments fared the hardest. Lieutenant McCauley died of his wounds August 30."

Resuming Colonel Hubley's journal, he says, "In the course of the day we took *nine scalps* (all savages) and two prisoners, who were separately examined, and gave the following accurate account: 'that the enemy were 700 men strong, viz.: 500 savages and 20 Tories, with about 20 British troops, commanded by a *Seneca* chief (Cornplanter), the two Butlers, Brant, and McDonald.' They further informed us that the whole of their party had subsisted on corn only for this fortnight passed, and that they had no other provisions with them, and that their next place of rendezvous would be at Catherine's town, an Indian village, about twenty-five miles from this place.'"

It is said that it was the vigilant eye of Brant that discovered the movement of Clinton and Poor, which threatened to cut off the retreat of the force behind the breastwork, and he gave the signal of retreat when the cold steel of the New Hampshire and New York men pressed over the summit of the mountain, unchecked by the rifle-shots of his faithful warriors. The slogan of the great war-chief, which had rung through the aisles of the forest and reached from hill to hill, was changed to a dirge-like wail, calling his discomfited braves from their fastnesses, and they fled up the valley, and made no further stand against the victorious army of patriots, retreating sullenly before them as Sullivan's morning gun woke the echoes in the forest, giving the signal for marching, and conveying information to the Indians of the whereabouts of the invading column as well.

* Sergeants Lane and Thurston were wounded.

Among the wounded of the American troops, too, was Ensign Thomas Baldwin, afterwards Colonel Thomas Baldwin, of Ulster, Pa., and still later, in 1787, a resident on or near the battle-field whereon he received the British token of brotherly affection, the bullet. The number of killed was four, including Lieutenant McCauley, who died of his wounds, and 33 wounded. It was ascertained that besides the nine Indian dead left on the field, seven of the Tories also were slain, and that the enemy acknowledged to having suffered severely.

There has been some dispute in times past as to the exact location of the battle-field of Newtown, but the best authorities agree that it was from seven to eight miles below Elmira, at a point called Hogsback. Ephraim Bennett, who was an officer in the Revolution, located his farm in 1794 on the old battle-ground at Hogsback, and lived there until 1799, at which time the fortifications were distinctly visible.

The further progress of the army, according to Colonel Hubley, was as follows :

Monday, August 30, was spent by the army in destroying the extensive corn-fields on the plains and the vegetables, which were also abundant. The army drew eight days' rations, the soldiers doing their own carrying for the lack of pack-horses. There seemed to have been a sad lack of proper management in the commissary department, which, considering the great abundance of forage and supplies destroyed belonging to the enemy, is difficult to find a good reason for, looking at it from the stand-point of to-day. General Sullivan requested the troops to content themselves with half-rations of flour and beef as long as the necessity for such reduction existed, and while the enemy's country furnished abundant supplies of corn and vegetables, the soldiers very cheerfully complied with the reasonable request, and pushed on with alacrity in the accomplishment of their work.

On Tuesday, August 31, the march was resumed, and about noon crossed the Chemung at the junction of Newtown Creek, where an Indian village stood, which was destroyed, as also furniture which was discovered hidden away. The march was continued till five P.M., when the army encamped on the plains on the site of the present village of Horseheads. On Wednesday, September 1, the transit of the swamp before reaching Havana was made, occupying all the day and a greater part of the night, the encampment being made at Catherine's town, which was evacuated by the enemy precipitately, Queen Catherine Montour fleeing with the rest. The passage of the swamp was most difficult, and several pack-horses and cattle were killed in effecting it. An old squaw was left in the flight, her age preventing the Indians from taking her with them. She was found by the command, and upon examination said that the women and children had fled to the mountains to await the passage of the army, under the promise of Butler to send warriors afterwards to conduct them to a place of safety, and that before they went there was a sharp contention between the women and warriors, the former desiring to submit to the generosity of the troops, and the latter being opposed to it. The old squaw was provided with provisions and wood, and a hut erected for her, the entire village of fifty houses being destroyed before her discovery. The colonel

says, "All these favors had such an effect on her that it drew tears from her savage eyes." From this point villages were destroyed on the east side of Seneca Lake, the first one being twelve miles from Catherine's town, September 3, a place called Canadia, September 5, where a prisoner, captured the year before, was retaken by our forces, who informed the general "that Brant with near 1000 savages, including Butler's rangers, left that town on the Friday before (September 3), seemingly much frightened and fatigued; that they were pushing for Kanadauga (Canandaigua), where they meant to make a stand and give battle." He further stated that, "exclusive of a considerable number of savages killed and wounded in the action of the 29th, seven Tories were killed; that all of their wounded and some of their dead were carried in canoes up the Cayuga branch, and that they allowed they had sustained a very heavy loss in that action." Canadia was a fine village of forty well-finished houses, with everything about it neat and well improved. A village was destroyed on the 4th by some stragglers, who, having lost their way, came upon the same in the woods, and gave it to the flames. Kanadasaga (Geneva) was reached September 7, and given to the torch, with its grand council-house and fifty comfortable dwellings, its fine apple-orchard girdled, and its immense corn-fields destroyed, after drawing largely from them for supplies. Gaghsiungua met with a like fate September 8, and on the 9th a detachment of fifty men left for Tioga as an escort for the sick and disabled, who were encumbering the army in its march. Kanadalagua, a village of between forty and fifty well-built houses, chiefly of hewn plank, and extensive corn-fields, were destroyed September 10, and Anyayea was added to the list on the 12th. It was a village of a dozen or more hewn-log houses, and was made a post garrisoned with fifty men, composed of soldiers unable to march, and the stores of flour and ammunition left there, while the rest of the army pushed on for Genesee, the capital of the *Senecas*, and the last objective-point of the expedition.

September 12 the little village of Kanagsas, comprising about 10 houses, was reached, and given to the flames the next day. On the evening of the 12th, Lieutenant Boyd and his command of 26 men, and the *Oneida*, Henjost, were sent out to reconnoitre, and on the 13th met with their tragic fate, 15 of the 28, including Boyd and the *Oneida* guide, being killed outright, or most inhumanly tortured and murdered; Boyd and Sergeant Parker being stabbed in more than twenty places, scalped, their tongues torn out, eyes put out, and heads cut off. On the 13th the army reached the town of Gaghsaugnilahery, where the enemy seemed determined to make a stand; but the line of battle was formed, and the advance ordered, when the Indians fled from the town across the river, without further show of resistance. On the 14th this town and its extensive corn-fields were destroyed, and the capital of the *Senecas* was entered without a blow being struck. On the 15th, General Sullivan issued his congratulatory orders, announcing the successful accomplishment of the immediate objects of the expedition, and gave the command for "about face for Tioga," and the return march began the same day. A captive woman and her child came into camp before the army left Genesee, who were captured at Wyoming. All

along the line of march from Tioga to Genesee the corn-fields and vegetables of all kinds were destroyed, root and branch, except such as were used for supplies for the army. On the 16th the woods were reconnoitered for the bodies of the men slain of Boyd's party, and 14 found, scalped and mangled, including the Indian guide. On the 19th an express reached the army from Tioga, bringing the news of the declaration of war by Spain against England, and, what was just then of more importance, and far more pleasurable to this army, the news that a good supply of commissary stores was awaiting them at Newtown. On the 20th the general and his officers held a council of war with some *Oncidas*, who were friendly with the colonists, and had interceded for the *Cayugas*, who had heretofore been acting with the *Senecas*, but were desirous then to make peace with the general. Terms of peace were denied, and a command of 500 infantry, under Major Parr, was sent off to ravage the *Cayuga* settlements that lay along their lake, as the *Seneca* settlements had been, and to receive none of the *Cayugas* but as prisoners of war. Colonel Smith, with 200 men, was dispatched down the west side of Seneca Lake to destroy Gausiunque, a village eight miles above Kanadasaga (Geneva), and Colonel Gainsworth, with 100 men, was dispatched to Fort Stanwix on the same mission, and then to make his way to the headquarters on the Hudson.*

On the 21st, Colonel Dearborn, of General Poor's brigade, with 200 men, marched to destroy a *Cayuga* town, on the north side of the lake. On the 22d the army reached Catherine's town again, where the ancient *Seneca* squaw was found comfortably fixed, and to whom the gallant general in command gave another generous supply of meat and flour, whereat her "savage eyes" again gleamed with the thankfulness her tongue could scarcely express. Colonel Hubley records, in words of just condemnation, this fact: "During our absence from this place a young squaw came and attended on the old one, but some inhuman villain, who passed through, killed her. What made this crime still more heinous was because a manifesto was left with the old squaw positively forbidding any violence or injury should be committed on the women or children of the savages, by virtue of which it appears this young squaw came to this place; which absolutely comes under the virtue of a breach of faith, and the offender ought to be severely punished." Colonel Hubley went with other officers to view the beauties of Watkins Glen. He was in raptures over its picturesque waterfall and gorge, as many have been since. On the 24th the army reached the post and supplies at what Colonel Hubley names "Kanawaluhery," and which Captain Livermore calls "Fort Reed." Colonel Gainsvoort says, "Arrived at the forks of Newtown, where Captain Reed, with a detachment of 200 men, had thrown up a breastwork to guard some stores and cattle brought forward from Tioga for the army in case of necessity."†

* Captain Livermore says Colonel Vant Cort—meaning, doubtless, Colonel Courtland—went to Fort Stanwix.

† This fortification thrown up by Captain Reed ran along the bank of Newtown Creek, as far up the same as the present bridge, below the Arnot Mills; thence ran westwardly on the south side of the road from 60 to 80 rods; thence to the river, and then down the river to the mouth of the creek, inclosing an area of three or four acres, and surrounded by palisades.

The garrison of Fort Reed saluted the victorious troops with a round of thirteen guns, the artillery of Colonel Proctor returning the compliment.

On the 25th of September the army held

THE FIRST CELEBRATION

probably ever held in the Chemung Valley by white men of a public event, the same being the declaration of war by Spain against England, whereby the former became the ally of the colonies. Connected with this occasion was another cause for particular rejoicing, and that was, as Colonel Hubley expresses it, "the generous proceedings of the present Congress, in augmenting the subsistence of the officers and men of the army." Over all, too, was the glamour of victory, the knowledge of full success gained, and with comparatively small loss (less than fifty being killed or died from sickness in the whole campaign), and the homeward march now wellnigh completed. Under these circumstances, we can appreciate the feelings and enter into the spirit of the soldiers at the execution of the following

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES.

General Sullivan ordered five head of the best cattle to be distributed, "one for the use of the officers of each brigade, with five gallons of spirits each, to be delivered to them respectively, thereby giving them an opportunity of testifying their joy on this occasion." Salutes in the evening. The whole army drawn up and fired a *feu-de-joie*, thirteen rounds from the artillery leading off; and followed by a running fire through the whole line, and repeated a second time, with three cheers, "one for the United States of America, one for Congress, and one for our new ally the King of Spain."

The army being dismissed, General Hand, with the officers of his brigade and those of the artillery, "repaired to a bowery erected for that purpose, where the fatted bullock was served up (dressed in various ways); the whole seated themselves on the ground around the same, which afforded them a most agreeable repast. The officers being very jovial, the evening was spent in great mirth and jollity."

After dinner there were drank to the music of drums and fifes the followin

TOASTS.

- "1st. The Thirteen States and their sponsors.
- "2d. The honorable the American Congress.
- "3d. General Washington and the American army.
- "4th. The commander-in-chief of the western expedition.
- "5th. The American navy.
- "6th. Our faithful allies, the united houses of Bourbon.
- "7th. May the American Congress and all her legislative representatives be endowed with virtue and wisdom! and may her independence be as firmly established as the pillars of time!
- "8th. May the citizens of America and her soldiers be ever unanimous in the reciprocal support of each other!
- "9th. May altercations, discord, and every degree of fraud be totally banished the peaceful shores of America!

"10th. May the memory of the brave Lieutenant Boyd and the soldiers under his command, who were horribly massaered by the inhuman savages, or by their more barbarous and detestable allies, the British and Tories, on the 13th inst., be ever dear to this country!

"11th. An honorable peace with America or perpetual war with her enemies.

"12th. May the kingdom of Ireland merit a stripe in the American standard!

"13th. May the enemies of America be metamorphosed into pack-horses, and sent on a western expedition against the Indians!"*

At eleven A.M. of the 25th, Colonel Dearborn came in from his raid on Cayuga Lake, having destroyed several villages and a large quantity of fine corn. He also brought in two squaws as prisoners. On the 27th an expedition of infantry and some thirty boats proceeded up the Chemung to destroy the crops and villages in that direction, Captain Livermore being in command of the flotilla; but owing to the low stage of water they could only get as far as Big Flats, and loading their boats with corn and vegetables, they destroyed the balance and returned. Two of Colonel Hubley's men, who lost the regiment at Canandaigua Lake on the 18th, after wandering for seven days in the woods found the army again on the 27th, having subsisted on the hearts and livers of two dead horses, which they found on the army trail. Colonel Butler came in on the 28th from his raid on the east side of Cayuga Lake, having wrought a great destruction of villages and crops.† The crops left standing on the march into the *Senecas'* country were destroyed on the return.

On the 29th of September the march for Tioga was resumed, and the army arrived at that point at two P.M. of the 30th, where they were received with demonstrations of great joy by Colonel Shrieve, who saluted the victors with 13 guns, and gave the general and his officers a grand entertainment, the drums and fifes and Colonel Proctor's band playing their merriest strains. The officers of the 1st Brigade sent their horses to Wyoming, October 1, and their cow, which accompanied them through the entire expedition, and "to whom," says Colonel Hubley, "we are under infinite obligations for the great quantity of milk she afforded us, which rendered our situation very comfortable, and was no small addition to our half-allowance."

On the 2d, General Sullivan fêted his general- and field-officers with an elegant entertainment, which was closed

* It is stated elsewhere that, on the 24th, General Sullivan, by reason of the entire absence of forage, ordered that *several hundred* horses should be killed near the present site of the village of Horseheads, from which event that pleasant place received its appellation. Neither of the journals from which this account of the campaign has been compiled has the slightest allusion to such an order, or to the execution of it. The horses were doubtless killed as they became disabled for further service, but that "several hundred" were at this time and place put *hors du combat* is hardly possible, as some notice would have been taken of so notable an event by the journalists quoted.

† Two villages of the *Cayugas* escaped the observation of Colonel Butler: Taghanie, on the creek of that name, where there were apple-trees of two and a half centuries' growth, and another one six miles southwest from Taghanie, both of which were thus saved from destruction.

with an Indian dance, several of the officers joining in the frolic. The dance was opened by a young sachem of the *Oneidas*, and followed by others present, who had acted as guides to the army. The young chief was a relative of Henjost, who was slain with Boyd. On the 3d the *Oneidas* were rewarded with presents for their services, and left for their homes near Oneida Lake. The army resumed its march October 4 for Wyoming, where it arrived October 7, and from thence marched to Morristown, N. J., where it went into winter quarters.

From Captain Livermore's journal we gather the following account of the march of General Poor's column up the Susquehanna to meet General Clinton. Captain Livermore says the command numbered 900 men, while Hubley fixes it at 700. The march was begun August 16, and on the 17th, says the captain, "we arrive at some considerable town [Indian], called Owago [Owego], 27 miles from Tiogo. Here is a very good tract of land on both sides of the river. The town consists of about 20 houses, which we destroyed, together with considerable Indian corn which is in the milk, just fit to roast. The town appears to have been evacuated but a little time." August 18, after a tedious and disagreeable march, the command arrived at "Chucamuk [Chocconut], a considerable Indian town on the east side of the river, consisting of about — houses, which we destroyed. Here we find corn and cucumbers in abundance. The land here is exceedingly fine, a large plot of about 400 or 500 acres clear run over to English grass, so thick and high it is with difficulty a man could travel through." At sunset General Clinton's guns are heard, and the next day at ten A.M. that chieftain and his command appear, his boats riding on a flood-tide of the general's own creation. The troops of General Poor at once right about, and the combined force encamp again at Owego on the night of the 19th August, and on the 20th encamp on the "bank of the river, 17 miles below Owego," and on the 22d arrived at Tioga as previously stated. Captain Livermore, describing the march of the army after the battle of Newtown, says, "August 31, army on the march; at two P.M. arrive at the forks of the river, the *Alleghana* branch keeping its former course, and the *Tiego* branch turning near a northwest course. Here are the principal improvements in *Newton*, and some good buildings of English construction, some very large flats of intervale, and great quantities of corn, which were destroyed yesterday. Here we take dinner and burn the town. At four P.M. proceed on the march, and at sunset encamp on a beautiful plain. We keep about a northwest course, following the *Tiego* branch."

At twelve o'clock, midnight, September 1, he arrives at "an Indian town called French Catherine's, deriving its name from a French lady debauched by an Indian chief, afterwards marrying him, and made queen of the place." At Kanadasaga (Geneva), he says, "we found an image which I think might be worshiped without any breach of the second commandment, not having its likeness in the heavens above nor in the earth beneath." "Here was a large burying-place, with several large monuments raised over some of their chiefs."

The captain goes into raptures over the Genesee flats. He says, "They are the most beautiful flats I ever saw,

A MAP OF THE
MILITARY LANDS AND
20 TOWNSHIPS IN THE
WESTERN PART OF THE
STATE OF
NEW YORK.

PART OF LAKE ONTARIO.

Macombs

Oswego

Onondago River

Hamibal

2

Cato

3

Brutus

4

Camillus

5

Cicero

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Manlius

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Pompey

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being not less than four miles in width, and extending right and left as far as can be seen,—supposed to be about 15,000 acres in one clear body.” The town of Gensee (Geneseo) was the finest Indian town he had seen, and consisted of 100 houses, and the corn-fields were immense,—700 acres,—and all laid waste. The captain happily describes the return to Tioga thus: “All marks of joy appeared on the face of every soldier having his brother messmate by the hand, appearing as happy as a prince.”

The heavy artillery, wagons and wounded, were sent back to Tioga from the battle-field of Newtown, and but four small pieces and a howitzer were taken through to Geneseo. The artillery threw shells into the works at the battle, and it is said their explosion so frightened the Indians they retreated sooner than they otherwise would have done, and so escaped capture.

General Sullivan, by his severe strictures on the military board for their mismanagement, as he termed it, in forwarding supplies for his army, brought down the animosity of that body on his head, and he was retired from command and not again restored during the war. It was the original intention to push the campaign to Niagara, but owing to lack of proper supplies, the forward march was, by council of war, terminated at Geneseo.

CHAPTER IV.

LAND-TITLES—COLONIAL GRANTS AND CHARTERS.

London and Plymouth Grant, 1606—Plymouth Grant, 1620—Massachusetts Charter, 1628—Warwick Grant, 1630—Connecticut Charter, 1662—The Dutch West India Company, 1621—New York Charter, 1664—Pennsylvania Charter, 1681—Boundary Troubles between Massachusetts and New York—Hartford Convention of 1786 and its Awards—Indian Title recognized—Flexible Boundaries of Indian Deeds—Knickerbocker against Quaker, an Indian's Preference—Indian Treaties—With the Six Nations as a Confederacy—With the Mohawks—Oneidas—Onondagas—Cayugas—Senecas—Tuscaroras—State Grants to Massachusetts—Phelps and Gorham Purchase—Morris Reserve—Holland Purchase—Boston Ten Townships—Pale-Face Gold weaker than Indian Friendship—McMaster Half-Township—Coxe's Manor—Hambden Township—Township of Chemung—Patents therein—The Military Tract—Watkins & Flint Purchase—Watson Purchase.

LAND-TITLES.

VESTED rights in real estate have ever been held more sacred than in any other kind of property by all civilized nations. Even barbarians assert their rights to the soil with a tenacity of purpose called forth by no other thing possessed by them. From time immemorial the alienation of real estate, the homestead of the family, has been attended with rigid formality, growing out of the sense of permanency attaching to the soil whereon the holder was born, or which he has acquired by some one of the many legitimate methods in vogue in the world from time to time, from the law of force and might to that of purchase and right.

To maintain its authority in the vast territory acquired and claimed by the British Crown in the New World, great

companies of the noblemen and wealthy merchants and tradesmen were incorporated by James I., in 1606, by letters patent, under the name of the London and Plymouth Companies. To the former of these was granted the territory of South Virginia, extending from the thirty-fourth to the fortieth degree of north latitude, and from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the South Sea on the west. To the latter company was granted North Virginia or New England.

On Nov. 3, 1620, the Plymouth Company was incorporated by letters patent under the name of the Great Council of Plymouth, and a grant made to this company, their successors and assigns, of “all of New England in America, in breadth from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude, and in length within all the breadth aforesaid throughout the mainland from sea to sea; provided always that any part of the premises hereinbefore mentioned, and by these premises intended to be granted, be not actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christian prince or state.” To this company were also granted the jurisdiction and the royal pre-emption of the soil, with the authority to distribute their territory and assign their prerogatives to companies of adventurers for the purpose of occupation and settlement.

In 1628 the Great Council of Plymouth conveyed to the Massachusetts Colony all of the territory lying between the Merrimac River on the north and the Charles River on the south, and running through the continent from sea to sea the same breadth, with the proviso of the original grant to the Council of Plymouth concerning the territory of any other Christian prince or state. The king confirmed the grant in 1629, and issued a royal charter for the same. The south line of the Massachusetts grant was subsequently settled to be the forty-second parallel. In 1630 the Earl of Warwick, president of the Great Council, procured a grant from the Council of a large tract of country, which was confirmed by the king, and a royal charter issued in accordance therewith, and March 19, 1631, the earl conveyed to Lords Say, Seal, Brooke, Humphrey, Wyllys, Saltonstall, and others, twelve in number, the territory lying between the forty-second parallel (Massachusetts line) on the north and the forty-first parallel on the south, and so running that breadth through the mainland from sea to sea. In 1662 the Connecticut Colony was chartered by the king, the proprietors having previously purchased of Lords Say, Seal, and others their rights in the territory, and thus became vested with the rights of the grant to Earl Warwick in that territory, with the proviso of the grant to the Great Council. The Great Council having disposed of all its lands to others, in 1635 released its jurisdiction over the territory to the Crown, in the words of the original grant, mentioning, however, that the said territory extended to the westward about three thousand miles.*

In 1614, the Dutch States-General chartered the New Netherland Company, and took formal possession of the

* In 1754 a congress composed of deputies from the British colonies north of Virginia, held at Albany by direction of the Lords of Trade and Plantations of England, declared “the ancient colonies of Massachusetts Bay and Connecticut were by their respective charters made to extend to the South Sea.”

country about the Hudson River, and in 1621 chartered a new company with greatly enlarged powers, called the Dutch West India Company, to whom the States-General gave exclusive privileges of trade, and commerce, and jurisdiction throughout the Dutch possessions. The provisions of the charter of this company were repellant to settlement, and served only to enrich the proprietors to the exclusion of immigration; whereupon a great pressure was brought to bear upon the Holland government, and the company was forced to modify its regulations and encourage settlement. Under the modified rules and regulations the Patroon system sprang up, whereby persons were allowed grants of land purchased of the Indians extending eight English miles on both sides of a river or creek, or sixteen miles on one side, provided that they settled a colony of 50 persons above the age of fifteen years on the same before the expiration of four years from the date of the grant. Under this regulation the directors of the West India Company became possessed of immense tracts of land in Eastern New York.

In 1664, Charles II., then King of England, ignoring the claims of the Dutch West India Company, based on actual possession of the country along the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers for fifty-three years, conveyed to his brother James, Duke of York, "all that island or islands commonly called Mattawacks or Long Island, together with Hudson's River and all the land from the west side of Connecticut River to the east side of Delaware Bay." The duke to enforce his title sent an armed expedition under Colonel Richard Nichols, who compelled the surrender of the Dutch Governor, Peter Stuyvesant. Nichols granted very liberal terms of capitulation to the Dutch, guaranteeing the West India Company and the people in the possession of their lands, and the latter in their civil and political rights, the sovereignty of the country merely passing into the power of the English. In 1667 the treaty of Breda confirmed the duke in the possession of the country. In 1673, Admiral Colve overthrew the English power, and for the space of a few months restored the Dutch rule and endeavored to reinstate the old system that pertained to it, but in the general peace of 1674 the power was restored to the English, and in the treaty that followed between England and Holland the duke's rights were reaffirmed and his title guaranteed. By the grant of the king and the confirmations by treaty the Duke of York became vested with the rights of the Dutch possessions along the Hudson and Mohawk, and in New Jersey, which ran through the lines of the Massachusetts and Connecticut charters, though they did not "cut them asunder," as declared by Governor Saltonstall, of Connecticut, for by the provisos of the royal grant to the Great Council of Plymouth and the Massachusetts and Connecticut charters, these possessions of the Dutch were exempted, being the possession of another Christian state. The boundary of the duke's claim was subsequently settled between Connecticut and New York, about as it now runs; and established also on the east shore of the Delaware River and Bay.

In 1681, King Charles II., of England, by his letters patent dated February 28, granted to William Penn, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of land in America bounded

"on the east by the Delaware River, on the north by the beginning of the forty-third degree of northerly latitude, on the south by a circle drawn twelve miles distant from New Castle town northward and westward to the beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude, thence by the beginning of the said fortieth degree of northerly latitude to extend westward through five degrees of longitude, to be reckoned from the said easterly bounds." This grant encroached on the south upon the previous grants to Lord Baltimore and the Virginia Colony, giving rise to controversies, which were adjusted by compromises and expensive and long-continued lawsuits. It also covered a portion of the previous grant to the Connecticut Colony, the width of about one degree of latitude, extending throughout the entire length of Pennsylvania, giving rise to controversies accompanied with rioting and bloodshed, and which were not finally settled until one hundred and twenty-five years afterwards.

Massachusetts resisted the claim of the Duke of York to lands west of the Connecticut up to a point about twenty miles east of the Hudson, and granted to individuals lands now included in the State of New York. The same were held under the patent of Van Rensselaer, whose original claim and grant under the Dutch had been ratified and confirmed by the English colonial government, and patents issued therefor, and an original patent granted to Robert Livingston of a tract of 160,000 acres by the New York Governor. The troubles existed for years previous to the Revolution and during that period; arrests and counter-arrests were made by the two governments, proclamations and counter-proclamations were issued by the respective Governors, blood was shed, and confusion and disorder was general all along the border on these great manors. At the adoption of the Articles of Confederation of the colonies, provision was made for the settlement of the claims of the several States regarding their territorial jurisdiction, and in accordance therewith a convention was held in December, 1786, at Hartford, Conn., by commissioners appointed by the authorities of both of the States of New York and Massachusetts, which commissioners were empowered to effect a settlement of the claims of Massachusetts to territory within the limits claimed by New York. This convention finally compromised by awarding to Massachusetts about 6,000,000 acres in the western part of New York, establishing the eastern boundary of the State as it now runs, and giving the jurisdiction of the territory to the latter. This compromise was ratified and confirmed by the Legislatures of the respective States, and a patent issued to Massachusetts accordingly.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and New York, with others of the old colonies, ceded to the United States their claims to lands beyond the limits of Pennsylvania, which was erected into the Northwest Territory, from which the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin have since been carved. Connecticut lost all of her territory in Pennsylvania, and in compensation reserved the tract in Ohio known as the Western Reserve, which she subsequently sold for \$1,000,000, which formed the basis of her general school fund.

Notwithstanding the claims of foreign potentates to lands

in America, based on the discoveries of their navigators, there was a prior title running through the continent based on possession from a time whence the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The Indians were the real lords proprietors of the soil by patrimony or conquest. These Indian proprietors asserted their rights to the land, and maintained it through many years of bloody and devastating warfare, and compelled the royal grantees to purchase formally, at least, if not according to strict justice in the matter of compensation, the entire country from sea to sea as far as it is at present alienated by the Indians. This right of ownership was recognized by the English and Dutch, though sometimes the latter granted lands without the formality of Indian purchase. But it was the policy of the English to procure the extinction of the Indian title before a patent was issued for lands by the government.

It was the rule in New York for parties desiring a grant of land to apply to the Governor and Council for leave to purchase a certain tract of the Indians; permission being granted, the purchase was made, and the Indian deeds executed and returned to the Governor for a patent. A survey was then ordered, and on the report of the Surveyor-General the patent of the Governor was issued. No person was allowed to receive a patent for more than 1000 acres by the law, but this provision was evaded by the insertion of several names merely nominal, and, the officers of the Crown being frequently included in the list, or otherwise generously provided for, the patents were issued for immense tracts to one individual. The rule for a previous survey was also violated previous to 1736.*

In the colonies of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York individuals were allowed to purchase lands of the Indians, the same to be approved by the Assembly or Governor of the colony, but in Pennsylvania none but the proprietors of the colony could acquire the Indian title. The line of boundary of Pennsylvania and New York was settled by the two colonies in the forty-second parallel of north latitude, and the line established in 1774, and partly run through prior to the Revolutionary war. Previous to that time the proprietors of Pennsylvania were solicitous to obtain from the Indians the title to the northern Susquehanna country, but as early as 1684 the *Iroquois* gave in their adhesion to New York, and the right of purchase of their lands to that colony.† The *Onondagas* and *Cay-*

ugas made the proposition at the first, which was subsequently sanctioned by the *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, and *Senecas*. The oration of the spokesman of the deputation of the first-named tribes said,—

“BRETHREN,—Wee have putt all our land and our selfs under the protection of the great Duke of York, the brother of your great Sachim. Wee have given the Susquehanna river which we wonn with the sword to this Government, and desire that it may be a branch of that great tree that grows here, Whose topp reaches to the Sunn, under whose branches we shall shelter ourselves from the French or any other people, and our fire burn in your houses and your fire burns with us; and we desire that it may always be so, and will not that any of your Penn's people shall settle upon the Susquehanna river. . . . Wee have putt ourselves under the Great Sachim Charles that lives over the Great Lake, and we doe give you two White drest Dear Skins to be sent to the Great Sachim Charles, that he may write upon them and putt a Great Redd Seale to them. Thatt we do putt the Susquehanna river above the Washuta or falls, and all the rest of our land under the Great Duke of Yorke and to nobody else. . . . And you, great Man of Virginia [meaning the Lord Effingham, Governor of Virginia], we let you know that Great Penn did speak to us here in Corlaer's house [the Governor's house at Albany] by his agents, and desired to buy the Susquehanna river, but we would not hearken to him, nor come under his Government, and therefore desire you to be witness of what we now do, and that we have already done, and lett your friend that lives over the Great Lake know that we are a free people uniting ourselves to what Sachim we please, and do give you one beaver skinn.”‡

In 1768 the Six Nations, for themselves and their dependent nations, the *Shawanese*, *Delawares*, *Mingoes* of Ohio, and other tribes, agreed with Sir William Johnson, Superintendent of Indian affairs in America, upon a boundary line commonly called “the line of property,” between the English and Indian lands, and confirmed the grant of all lands east of that line by a new grant. This line began where the Cherokee or Hogohee River, then so called, emptied into the Ohio River, and “running thence upwards along the south side of said river to Kittaning, which is above Fort Pitt; from thence by a direct line to the nearest fork of the west branch of Susquehanna; thence through the Alleghany Mountains, along the south side of the west branch until it comes opposite to the mouth of a creek called Tiadaghton; thence across the west branch along the south side of that creek and along the north side of Burnett's Hills to a creek called Awandae;|| thence down the same to the east branch of the Susquehanna, and across the same and up the east side of that river to Oswego;¶ from thence east to Delawar River, and up that river to opposite where Tianaderha falls into Susquehanna; thence to Tianaderha, and up the west side of the west branch to the head thereof; and thence by a direct line to Canada Creek, where it empties into the Wood Creek at the west of the Carrying-Place beyond Fort Stanwix.”** This agreement was signed by Tiorhausere als Abraham for the *Mohawks*, Canaghaguieson for the *Oneidas*, Segua-reesera for the *Tuscaroras*, Otsinoghiyata als Bunt for the *Onondagas*, Tegaia for the *Cayugas*, and Guastrax for the *Senecas*, with the several totems of the tribes at Fort

* The report of Cadwallader Colden, Surveyor-General of the province of New York, in 1732, to Governor Cosby, says, “There being no previous Survey to the Grants, their Boundaries are generally expressed with much uncertainty, By the Indian names of Brooks, Rivulets, Hills, Ponds, Falls of Water, &c., which were and still are known to very few Christians; and which adds to this uncertainty is, that such names as are in these grants taken to be the proper name of a Brook, Hill, or Fall of Water, &c., in the Indian language signifies only a Largo Brook, or broad Brook, or small Brook, or high Hill, or only a Hill or fall of water in general; so that the Indians shew many places by the same name. Brooks and Rivers have different names with the Indians at different places, and often change their names, they taking their names often from the abode of some Indian near the place where it is so called. This has given room to some to explain and enlarge their Grants according to their own inclinations, by putting the names mentioned in their grants to what place or part of the Country they please.” [Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. i. page 383. Colden MSS.]

† Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. i. p. 401.

‡ Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. i. p. 402.

§ Below the mouth of the Scioto.

|| Towanda.

¶ Owego.

** Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. i. p. 587.

Stanwix, Nov. 5, 1768.* The lands east of this boundary were recognized as having been alienated to the whites, while the territory west was yet (1768) in the Indians' possession and exclusive control. No alienation of any considerable portion of the lands west of this line of property was alienated by the *Iroquois* until after the Revolution of American Independence.

INDIAN TREATIES AND CESSIONS OF LAND.

The *Iroquois* had ceded but a comparatively small portion of their lands prior to the Revolution,—that is, such lands as were included in the present State of New York. The first law of the State government looking to indemnity for past atrocities and security for the future from the *Mohawks*, *Onondagas*, *Cayugas*, and *Senecas* (the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras* were friendly to the colonies during the war), was passed Oct. 23, 1779. It empowered the Governor and four commissioners to effect a treaty of pacification. March 25, 1783, three commissioners of Indian affairs were appointed to examine the territorial claims of the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras*, and to secure the tranquillity and contentment of those nations. The first general treaty with the Six Nations was held at Fort Stanwix, Oct. 22, 1784, by Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler, and Arthur Lee, commissioners plenipotentiary appointed by Congress. It required the immediate surrender of all prisoners, and secured the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras* in the quiet possession of their lands. At that time the Six Nations ceded all of their lands west of a line from Lake Ontario, four miles east of Niagara River, to Buffalo Creek; thence south to Pennsylvania; thence west to the end of Pennsylvania line; thence south along the west bounds of that State to the Ohio River. Jan. 9, 1789, at Fort Harmar, the stipulations of the treaty of 1784 were renewed, and the Six Nations secured in their possessions east of the line above mentioned, excepting a reservation of six miles square at Oswego. The *Mohawks* took no part in this treaty of 1789. A treaty was also held at Tioga (now Athens, Pa.), in November, 1790, by Colonel Thomas Pickering, on the part of the United States, with the Six Nations, except the *Mohawks*, more especially, however, with the *Senecas*, and another one in June following, at Newtown (now Elmira City), with the same parties. A general treaty was held at Canandaigua, Nov. 11, 1794, by Timothy Pickering, at which the separate treaties which had been made with the *Oneidas*, *Onondagas*, and *Cayugas* by the State of New York were confirmed, and goods to the amount of \$10,000, besides the annuity of \$3000 in addition to the sum of \$1500 allowed by the act of Congress of 1792, were distributed.† With the exception of a few of the earlier treaties, each tribe has negotiated separately with the State in the cession of lands, and in more recent periods sectional and local parties have acted independently in such negotiations.

* The *Iroquois* allowed none of the conquered tribes to sell the land on which they resided by sufferance of the conquerors, but the Six Nations assumed to themselves the sole right of conveying the soil to whomsoever they pleased; hence this agreement, while it included dependent nations to the Confederacy, was signed only by the chiefs of the latter, as sole proprietors.

† American State Papers: Indian Affairs.

THE MOHAWKS

were particularly hostile to the colonies in the Revolution, and removed, near the close of the war, to Grand River, Canada. By a treaty held at Albany with the Federal government, March 29, 1797, they surrendered their right to the soil in New York for \$1000 to the tribe and \$600 to the deputies who attended the treaty. They were parties to the treaty at Buffalo Creek in 1788.

THE ONEIDAS.

On June 28, 1785, a treaty was held at Fort Herkimer with the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras*, who, for the sum of \$11,500, ceded to the State of New York their lands lying between the Unadilla and Chenango Rivers, south of a line drawn east and west between these streams and north of the Pennsylvania line. Another treaty was held with the *Oneidas* Sept. 12, 1788, at Fort Schuyler, by Governor Clinton and six commissioners on the part of New York, at which this tribe ceded all of their lands in the State, excepting certain reservations, which latter they subsequently, by various treaties from 1795 to 1840, released to the State. There is now no *Oneida* reservation in the State, and those *Oneidas* now living in the State are on reservations of other tribes.

THE ONONDAGAS.

At the treaty of Fort Schuyler, in 1788, the *Onondagas* ceded their lands in the State to the State of New York, excepting a reservation at the south end of Onondaga Lake, and confirmed the grant at Fort Stanwix, June 16, 1790. They subsequently released a large portion of their reservation to the State, by treaties, at different times.

THE CAYUGAS,

on February 25, 1789, ceded all of their lands east of the Massachusetts pre-emption line, except certain reservations, to the State. These reservations were, in a great measure, subsequently released to the State in 1790 and 1795.

THE SENECA.

On July 8, 1788, a treaty was held at Buffalo Creek with the Six Nations by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, acting under the authority of Massachusetts, at which the Nations ceded, without reservation, 2,600,000 acres, since known as the Phelps and Gorham purchase. This purchase was bounded, east by the pre-emption line, and west by a line beginning at a point in the north line of Pennsylvania due south of the confluence of the Canaseraga Creek with the Genesee River; thence north to the Genesee River, and along that river to a point about two miles north of Cannewagas village; thence west twelve miles; thence northwardly twelve miles from the Genesee River to Lake Ontario. The consideration paid for this tract was \$5250 cash in hand and an annuity of \$5000.‡ A quit-claim of

‡ Bitter complaints were subsequently made by the Indians concerning this treaty with Phelps and Gorham. The noted chief and orator, Red Jacket, at a treaty held in 1790, at Tioga (now Athens, Pa.), made an impassioned plea for justice to the United States Commissioner, in which he said the Indians supposed they were to receive \$10,000 instead of \$5000 for an annuity, and the latter amount, when divided, gave them but about one dollar apiece for all of the

the Phelps and Gorham purchase was executed Aug. 4, 1789, in the name of the *Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, and Tuscaroras*, at Canandaigua. The territory thus ceded was exclusively occupied by the *Senecas* and *Cayugas*. Phelps and Gorham obtained, in 1788, the Massachusetts right of pre-emption of the above tract. On Sept. 15, 1797, Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, having obtained the Massachusetts right of pre-emption of the balance of the 6,000,000 acres awarded that State, held a treaty with the *Senecas* at Geneseo, before Jeremiah Wadsworth, United States Commissioner, and Wm. Shepherd, a commissioner appointed by Massachusetts, by which treaty the *Senecas* ceded to Morris their title to these lands, excepting certain reservations, for \$100,000, to be vested in the stock of the United States Bank, to be held in the name of the President of the United States for the use and benefit of the *Seneca* nation. This treaty was confirmed by the President, April 11, 1798, and the tract was subsequently known as the Holland Land Company purchase, that company acquiring its title through Morris. The reservations of the *Senecas* were subsequently released, and conveyed in large measure to the Holland Land Company or individuals holding title under it.

THE TUSCARORAS

became part of the *Iroquois* Confederacy in 1712, but never held the title to any specific tract of country in New York. As a constituent nation they participated in treaties and cessions of territory, and in the sale to Morris by the *Senecas* a reservation was made for their use of one square mile, to which the Holland Land Company afterwards added, by donation, two square miles adjoining. In 1804 the *Tuscaroras* purchased of that company 4329 acres additional for \$13,722, money received for their lands in North Carolina, to which, with much difficulty, they had succeeded in perfecting their claims.

By the above treaties, and some minor ones held by individuals, were the claims of the *Iroquois* proprietors in the soil of Western New York quieted and extinguished.

TITLES FROM THE STATE.

The 6,000,000 acres awarded to Massachusetts by the Hartford Convention of 1786, included all of the lands in the State of New York west of a meridian line drawn from the eighty-second mile-stone in the Pennsylvania line northward to Lake Ontario, with the exception of a strip of territory one mile wide on the Niagara River, which was reserved to New York. This meridian line is commonly known as the Massachusetts pre-emption line, and is on or near the meridian of the Capitol at Washington. Besides this tract, another of 230,400 acres, lying between the Owego and Chenango Rivers, was also ceded to Massachusetts, the same being since known as the Boston ten townships, and includes the northern half of the town of Owego and the towns of Newark Valley, Berkshire, and Richford, in Tioga County, and a portion of Broome County. The tract west of the pre-emption line was sold by Massachu-

setts as follows: Phelps and Gorham, 1788, 2,600,000 acres as before described in the Indian purchase; Robert Morris, the balance of the tract, and subsequently mortgaged by him to the Holland Land Company, who foreclosed the trust, and came thereby into possession of the greater portion of the land. A small portion only of the Phelps and Gorham purchase included territory now forming a part of the counties of which this work treats, and which portion is the towns of Tyrone and Orange, and a small part of Reading, in Schuyler County. Morris acquired also about 1,204,000 acres of the Phelps and Gorham purchase, those gentlemen being unable to fulfill their contract for the whole tract purchased by them of Massachusetts. Morris resold this tract to William Pulteney. The Boston ten townships were sold by Massachusetts to sixty individuals, principally from Berkshire County, in that State, the greater portion of whom came to their purchases as actual settlers, of whom Samuel Brown was the first. The title was conveyed to these individuals by resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and approved by the Governor, Nov. 7, 1787. The purchase price of the tract of 230,400 acres was 3333 Spanish milled dollars, payable in two years, and subject to a deduction of the sum necessarily paid by the grantees to the natives in extinguishment of their claim. On the confirmation of the Indian purchase by the Massachusetts Legislature this sum was increased to \$5000, and no allowance for amount paid to Indians. The grantees, Samuel Brown, Elijah Brown, Orringh Stoddard, and Joseph Raymond, on behalf of the company, purchased of the Indians, June 22, 1786, the title of the latter, and fully extinguished their claims. This latter transaction was not accomplished without some difficulty, originating in a claim by possession of James McMaster of a portion of the tract now known as the McMaster Patent, for the half-township of Owego. McMaster had located on the tract in 1785, and by the aid of Amos Draper, an Indian trader, had ingratiated himself to such an extent with the natives that no treaty could be made with the latter by Brown and his associates wherein McMaster's rights or claims were ignored. It was a trial of gold on the Yankees' side, and the covenant chain of amity* of the Indians with McMaster and Draper on the

* Previous to the arrival of Brown and his associates for negotiating with the Indians (*Oneidas*) for their title to the Boston ten towns, McMaster and Draper had secured a written contract from the Indians guaranteeing them (McMaster and Draper) in the possession of their claims which they had obtained from the Indians. The contract or covenant was written in duplicate, one copy in English and one in the *Oneida* dialect. The Indian document was found among Mr. Draper's papers by his daughter, Mrs. Selecta Williams (the first white child born in Tioga County), who gave it to Judge Charles P. Avery, for whom it was translated by Mr. Ely S. Parker, afterwards a major on the staff of General Grant, of the United States army. Major Parker was a thoroughly-educated *Seneca*, and possessed an accurate knowledge of the various *Iroquois* dialects. The "covenant" and its translation were as follows:

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------|----------------|
| Natho | wakya | donio | no dyag wa wennag | wi kough | hasen |
| Here | is written | | the meeting of our minds | three | |
| myakyogh | yagwa | nouwe | setsi ni senirigh | wison. | Neya nihagh ne |
| miles | land | to be his | so long as agreed. | And | again for |
| neyatshi | nihengh | neon | wenya | keatho | ronough sode |
| six miles | across the flat | | from the house | | |
| rasronni | | Oghgwesen | ronwayats. | Netsi onen | |
| now building by | Partridge (Draper) | they call him. | Now we | | |

country sold. At the time the treaty was made he said, "20 broaches would not buy half a loaf of bread, so that when we returned home there was not a bright spot of silver about us." (Am. State Papers: Indian Affairs, vol. i. page 214.)

other, and the latter conquered. After several fruitless councils were held, a compromise was finally effected, whereby McMaster was to receive a patent for a half-township embracing the settlement at Owego, being a tract six miles by three miles, bounded south by a tract patented to Daniel Coxe and associates, and west by Owego River, the east line to be a straight one three miles distant from the Owego River, and to be as nearly parallel to the said river (creek) as possible. After this contract was made with McMaster, the Indians consummated the cession of the whole tract of 230,400 acres in a very short time. The resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature provided for the issuing of a patent for McMaster of the half-township as agreed upon, and one was accordingly issued to Samuel Brown, who conveyed to McMaster as he agreed.* The north line of the ten townships was identical with the present south line of Cortland County.

There was but one royal grant of lands to individuals direct (other than the Massachusetts charter) in the territory of our four counties, and that was for a tract of 29,812 acres, lying in the present southerly half of the town of Owego and a portion of Nichols. This tract was patented to Daniel, William, and Rebecca Coxe, and John Tabor Kemp and Grace (Coxe), his wife, Jan. 15, 1775, and has since been known as Coxe's Manor, or Patent. It was a portion of 100,000 acres patented to them in consideration of the surrender of their rights in a "province called Carolana, consisting of a territory on the coast of Georgia and the Carolinas, together with the islands of Veanis and Bahama, and all other islands off that coast, between the 31st and 36th degrees of north latitude, as granted by Charles I., Oct. 30, 1629, to Sir Robert Heath, and from him devised to the present grantees through their father."† 47,000 acres were granted in Oneida and 23,000 acres elsewhere (in Otsego or Delaware Counties) to these grantors. The petition for this grant was filed Oct. 31, 1774, and described the tract as being in the county of Tryon, and as "beginning at a place called Owegg, on the Susquehanna River, and runs along the northern boundary of Pennsylvania."‡ On Jan. 4, 1775, a return of survey was made for the parties named in the patent, which described the tract as beginning "opposite the mouth of Owego Creek."§

The portion of the present town of Owego south of the Susquehanna and the town of Nichols was called the township of Hambden. The lands in the township, aside from

waong wa dokease tsi nihayerha isehen sesyadon gi yatyogh.
understand as he says he has written on paper.

Neneha ha wake Oghgwesen.

This shall be held by Partridge.

Names of chiefs :

Done 1786.

SHONDARI DI (not translated).

DEKANAGHKWAS (The Thankful).

YOKEARADARIHEA (In the Middle of the Heavens).

OGHSON WA DAGEDE (He that carries the Bells).

RODIGHYA (not translated).

—The Susquehanna Valley, by Judge Charles P. Avery, in *St. Nicholas*, 1854.

* Book I. of Deeds, p. 52, Tioga County Clerk's office.

† New York Book of Patents, xv., pp. 197-204.

‡ Vol. xxxiv., p. 116, Land Papers, Secretary's office, Albany.

§ Vol. xxxv., p. 9, Land Papers, Secretary's office, Albany.

Coxe's Manor, were sold as follows: to Robert Morris, several tracts in Owego; Alexander Macomb, 6930 acres in Owego and Vestal, Feb. 15, 1785, vol. xliii., p. 123, Land Papers, New York; Nicholas Fish, 7040 acres in Owego, and 6400 acres in township 7 of the tract purchased of the *Oneidas* and *Tuscaroras*, in Owego and Nichols, vol. xliii., pp. 84 and 85, Land Papers; William Butler, return of survey for 3000 acres in Nichols, adjoining Coxe's Patent on the west, Jan. 12, 1775, vol. xxxv., p. 14; John Reid, similar return for 3000 acres adjoining Butler on the west, Jan. 12, 1775, vol. xxxv., p. 15; Richard Robert Crowe, similar return, Jan. 20, 1775, for 2000 lying between Reid's tract and the Susquehanna, which bounds it on the west, vol. xxxv., p. 23, Land Papers.

On the 10th of November, 1784, Rebeeca, John D., and Trench Coxe filed a caveat in the land-office protesting against the granting by the State of any certificates of location, warrants of survey, or letters patent for lands west of the Delaware River, bounded south by Pennsylvania, until the claim of said protestors, or their assigns, to a tract of 29,812 acres of land, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, was lawfully and fully recognized.¶ The claims of the Coxe heirs were confirmed subsequently, and the tract, as surveyed in 1806-7, was found to contain 30,900 acres.

Gospel and literature tracts¶ were also set off in Owego township, comprising about three square miles, adjoining Coxe's Manor on the north. Colonel Nichols subsequently acquired a large tract of land in the towns of Owego and Nichols.

In 1788, on March 22, the Legislature erected a new town in Montgomery County, the boundary-line beginning at the intersection of the pre-emption line of Massachusetts with the Pennsylvania State line, and running due north from the point of intersection along the pre-emption line to the distance of two miles north of Tioga River; thence in a direct line at right angles to the pre-emption line east to the Owego River (West Owego), to intersect said river at a distance of four miles on a straight line from the confluence thereof with the Susquehanna; then down the Owego and Susquehanna to the Pennsylvania line; and thence along said line to the place of beginning. This tract, which covers the present town of Barton and the greater portion of Tioga, in Tioga County, and the towns of Southport, Elmira, Ashland, Baldwin, and Chemung, and a portion of Big Flats, Horseheads, Erin, and Van Etten, in Chemung County, had been settled by a number of persons, who could not agree upon a proper division of their locations, and the act creating the town appointed John Cantine, James Clinton, and John Hathorn commissioners to inquire into and settle the disputes which had arisen among the settlers concerning their possessions, and to assign and allot lands to the claimants who were actually settled on the lands, or who had made improvements, intending to settle. The allotments were to be not less than 100, nor more than 1000 acres each, and also provided that the lands were to be settled within three months after the State acquired the Indian title. The

¶ Vol. xxxvii., p. 52, Land Papers, Secretary's office, Albany.

¶ Lands reserved by the State, in early surveys, for the support of churches, schools, and academies.

lands were to be bought at one shilling and sixpence per acre. These commissioners proceeded under their authority to survey and plat the town, and Feb. 28, 1789, the Legislature confirmed their report, and authorized the Commissioner of the Land-Office to patent the lands to the parties named on the lots on the map submitted by the commissioners of the town, and extended the time of settlement to one year after the State had acquired the Indian title. Certificates of location were issued by the commissioners, which were assignable, and thus parties acquired large tracts, which were patented to them under one patent. Some of the larger tracts granted in the old town of Chemung, were as follows (made previous to the survey of the commissioners or the granting of patents):

Isaac D. Fonda, Jacob Ford, Peter W. Yates, Josiah Richardson, and Thomas Klump, certificate of location 8000 acres, on northwest bank of the Susquehanna River, now in Tioga, Tioga Co., Jan. 26, 1789, vol. xlv., p. 25, Land Papers.

Henry Wisner, 4000 acres, on the northerly side of Tioga River, now in town of Big Flats, Chemung Co., vol. xlv., pp. 27 and 47.

Wheeler Douglass, 4450 acres, in Barton, Tio Co., vol. xlv., p. 46, Feb. 17, 1789.

Thomas Palmer, 3450 acres, in town of Tiog vol. xlv., p. 54, Feb. 26, 1789.

Joseph Benedict, 8000 acres, adjoining Dot ass, in Barton, Feb. 28, 1789, vol. xlv., p. 62.

Archibald Campbell, 3000 acres, in Tioga, on the river, including two islands, June 53, 1789, vol. xlvii., p. 37.

Lewis Brodhead, lot 158, 1000 acres, Feb. 22, 1792.

Thomas Burt, Richard Willing, and Thomas Willing, 2300 acres, Nov. 6, 1788.

Jacob R. De Witt and Philip Cuddeback, 2000 acres, March 23, 1791.

Dirck Romeyne, Daniel Jansen, and William Peck, 2850 acres, Nov. 8, 1788.

John Jackson, Benj. Jackson, John Donton, Joseph Elliott, Reuben Hopkins, James White, Daniel Jackson, Phineas Case, Timothy Duncan, Wm. Elmer, Wm. Thompson, and Anthony Dobbin, lots 177, 171, 182 to 187, inclusive, 9360 acres, Nov. 6, 1788.

The following is a list of the patents in the old town of Chemung:

| No. of Lot. | Name of Patentee. | No. of Lot. | Name of Patentee. |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Wm. Wynkoop. | 20. | Thomas Baldwin. |
| 2. | Isaac McBride. | 21. | Wm. Wynkoop. |
| 3. | Elijah Buck. | 22. | Thomas Baldwin. |
| 4, 5. | Daniel McDowell. | 23. | Joel Thomas and Thomas Baldwin. |
| 6. | Elijah Drake. | 24. | Joel Thomas. |
| 7. | Thomas Walling, Jr. | 25. | Nathan Van Aukin. |
| 8. | E. Buck and Solomon Bennett. | 26. | Wm. Buck. |
| 9. | Charles Ennot. | 27. | Samuel Westbrook. |
| 10. | Israel Parshall. | 28. | E. and J. Tunishlyn. |
| 11. | Azrael Bates. | 29. | Guy Maxwell. |
| 12. | Hugh Frazer. | 30. | Abijah Patterson. |
| 13. | Solo. Bennett. | 31. | John Squires. |
| 14. | Christian Christ. | 32. | Ebenezer Green. |
| 15. | Elisha Griswold. | 33. | Benj. Burt. |
| 16. | Gideon Griswold. | 34. | Justus Bennett. |
| 17, 18. | Roger Conut. | 35. | David Burt. |
| 19. | John Spalding. | 36. | Peter Roberts. |

| No. of Lot. | Name of Patentee. | No. of Lot. | Name of Patentee. |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| 37. | Abiel Fry. | 106. | Amos Finton, March 31, 1849. |
| 38. | Asa Burnham. | 107. | |
| 39. | Jasper Parish. | 108. | Thomas B. Carr, part. |
| 40. | Green Bentley. | 108. | Lewis B. Miller, part, Nov. 8, 1847. |
| 41. | Abner Wells. | 109, 110. | James Couover. |
| 42. | Isaac Baldwin. | 111. | Stephen Garlinghame. |
| 43. | Aaron Kelsey. | 112. | James Rockwell. |
| 44. | Elisha Brown. | 113. | James R. Smith. |
| 45. | William Webber. | 114. | John Hendy. |
| 46. | Stephen Kent. | 115. | Thomas Hendy. |
| 47. | Stephen Gardner. | 116. | Simon Hann (July 1, 1837). |
| 48. | Solomon Lane. | 117. | Christian Minier. |
| 49. | Lebbeus Hammond. | 118. | James Dolson. |
| 50. | Abraham Miller. | 119. | John Harris. |
| 51. | Benj. Clark and Abraham Miller. | 120. | Thomas Hendy. |
| 52. | Lebbeus Tubbs and Benj. Clark. | 121. | J. Bay and Mark Platuer. |
| 53. | Jabez Culver and Lebbeus Tubbs. | 122. | Abijah Whitney. |
| 54. | Jabez Culver. | 123. | David Perry. |
| 55. | Jacob Stull. | 124. | T. Culver and J. Culver. |
| 56. | Jabez Culver. | 125. | James Thornton. |
| 57. | Sol. Bovier. | 126. | Thomas Thomas. |
| 58. | Wm. Jenkins. | 127. | Isaac Baldwin. |
| 59. | J. Dunham, P. Vandewater. | 128. | Bezaleel Seeley and H. Howell. |
| 60. | Elijah Griswold. | 129. | Bezaleel Seeley. |
| 61. | Daniel Purdy. | 130. | Not patented. |
| 62. | David Griswold. | 131. | Hovey Everitt (sub-lot 1 and 3). |
| 63. | Jacob Stull. | 131. | Phin's Blodgett (sub-lot 2). |
| 64. | Samuel Tubbs. | 131. | T. Mulford (sub-lot 4). |
| 65. | David McCormick. | 132. | Abraham Brown. |
| 66. | Cornelius Roberts. | 133. | John Bay. |
| 67. | Titus Ives. | 134. | J. Bay and Mark Platner. |
| 68. | Jacob Stull and Eph. Tyler. | 135. | Tho. Stoddard. |
| 69. | Jacob Stull. | 136. | Henry Vose. |
| 70. | John Jamieson. | 137. | Geo. Suffern, 1890 acres. |
| 71. | Abraham Stull. | 138. | D. Delevan and P. Stevens, 6400 acres. |
| 72. | Ambrose Ives. | 139. | William Duer, 7680 acres. |
| 73. | Jacob Boin. | 140. | D. Holbrook <i>et al.</i> , 2807 acres. |
| 74. | C. Westfall and J. Midlaugh. | 141. | Tho. White. |
| 75. | John Bay. | 142. | Obad Gorestal, 3850 acres. |
| 76. | Abraham A. Cuddeback. | 143. | A. Rummerfield and J. Edsall. |
| 77. | Walter Waters. | 144. | R. Starrett and D. Montgomery. |
| 78. | John Bay. | 145. | E. J. and J. R. De Witt. |
| 79, 80. | James Cameron. | 146. | Joseph McConnell. |
| 81. | William Jacques. | 147. | T. Nicholson, 3792 acres. |
| 82, 83. | Richard Wisner. | 148. | John Bay, 3724 acres. |
| 84. | Jeffry Wisner. | 149. | George Suffern, 2322 acres. |
| 85. | John Konkle. | 150. | Thomas Thomas. |
| 86. | Solomon Bovier and Fred Hymes. | 151. | Thomas Moffitt, <i>et al.</i> |
| 87. | Cornelius Roberts. | 152. | Benoni Bradley, <i>et al.</i> , 2250 acres. |
| 88. | William Latta. | 153. | Wm. Rose and J. Wallace. |
| 89. | Joshua Carpenter. | 154. | John Wood. |
| 90. | James Loundsberry. | 155. | John Suffern. |
| 91. | Gilliam Bartolph. | 156. | Gerritt H. Van Wagenen. |
| 92. | S. Hills Paine and George C. Paine. | 157. | John Hathorn. |
| 93. | Richard Edsall (3d). | 158. | John Cantine. |
| 94. | Thomas Whitney. | 159. | Jonas Poirs and B. Kole. |
| 95. | Phebe Pettebone. | 160. | Jonas Williams and Amos Draper. |
| 96. | John Suffern. | 161. | L. Light, <i>et al.</i> |
| 97. | Mathew McConnell. | 162. | Samuel Ransom. |
| 98. | John Miller. | 163. | Nathaniel Goodspeed. |
| 99. | Brinton Paine. | 164. | Silas Taylor. |
| 100. | N. Seeley, Jr., 2553 acres. | 165. | Samuel Ransom. |
| 101, 102. | John Wair. | 166. | Thomas Thomas. |
| 103. | Abner Hardenburgh. | 167. | James Clinton, <i>et al.</i> |
| 104. | Isaac Wells. | | |
| 105. | Daniel De Witt. | | |

| No. of Lot. | Name of Patentee. | No. of Lot. | Name of Patentee. |
|--------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 168. | James Clinton. | 191. | Jeffrey Wisner. |
| 169. | John Dunham. | 192. | Included in 197. |
| 170. | Wm. and E. W. De Witt. | 193. | Charles Cantine. |
| 171. | Solomon Boyver. | 194. | Belden Burt, included in 198. |
| 172. | John Cantine. | 195. | Moses De Witt, April 26, 1790. |
| 173. | James R. Smith. | 196. | H. Wisner, Jan. 29, 1790. |
| 174. | Michael Connelly. | 197. | Charles Cantine, includes 192. |
| 175. | D. Romaine, <i>et al.</i> | 198. | Belden Burt, includes 194. |
| 176. | Abraham B. Banker. | 199. | John Miller. |
| 177. | James De Hart. | 200. | John Cantine. |
| 178. | John Lawrence. | 201. | Thomas Ten Eyck. |
| 179. | William Duer. | 202. | John Lawrence. |
| 180. | John Lawrence. | 203. | William Duer. |
| 181-187 inclusive, | James De Hart, containing, with 177, 9360 acres. | 204. | James and Robert Bennett. |
| 188. | Abraham Banker. | 205. | Benajah Brown. |
| 189. | John Ransom. | | |
| 190. | Israel Wells. | | |

The earliest patented lots were Nos. 17 and 18, to Roger Conut, 91 to Gilliam Bartolph, 191 to Jeffrey Wisner, all dated April 16, 1790. One lot, 107, was patented as late as March 31, 1849, to Amos Fenton; another one, part of lot 108, Nov. 8, 1847; another, 116, to Simon Hann, July 1, 1837; and one is yet unpatented, lot 130. Lots from 1 to 158, and 190 to 203, inclusive, are now included in Chemung County, the balance being in Tioga, in the towns of Barton and Tioga.

"The Military Tract," so called, was a tract of twenty-eight townships laid out west of a line forming the west line of Oneida County and south of Oneida Lake principally, and dedicated to the payment of officers and soldiers in the Revolutionary army. The tract was laid out in 1788-89 into townships of one hundred lots of 600 acres each, in a form as nearly square as possible, which townships were to be named by the Commissioner of the Land-Office, who proceeded to perpetuate the names of heroes of classic Greece amid the wilds of the *Iroquois*, as may be seen by consulting the maps of the counties of Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Cortland, Tompkins, Schuyler, and Wayne, in which the Military Tract is included. Two lots for gospel and literature purposes were assigned in each town, and the balance of the lots, excepting six, were allotted by ballot to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Revolutionary army, the same being granted by the State of New York. Settlements were required to be actually made within seven years from Jan. 1, 1790.

All of Tompkins County, save the three southern towns of Newfield, Danby, and Caroline, is included in the Military Tract, as is also the town of Hector in Schuyler County.

THE WATKINS AND FLINT PURCHASE.

On Aug. 4, 1791, John W. Watkins, a lawyer in New York City, and Royal W. Flint, and certain associates, applied to the Commissioners of the Land-Office for the ungranted lands lying east of the Massachusetts pre-emption, west of the Owego Creek, south of the Military Tract, and north of the town of Chemung, as then laid out,—estimated to contain 363,000 acres,—for which they agreed to pay the price of three shillings and fourpence per acre. (Vol. xi., Land Papers, p. 141.) The proposition was accepted, and

the tract surveyed, and a return made April 7, 1794, and a patent issued, June 25, 1794, to John W. Watkins, who subsequently conveyed to his associates, as their interests indicated.

The lands were described in the patent as follows: "Beginning at the northwest corner of the township of Chemung, as originally surveyed and laid out, on the east bounds of the lands ceded by this State to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and running along the line run for the north bounds of said township of Chemung south 87° 40', east 2857 chains to Owego Creek, being the west bounds of a tract of 230,400 acres, also ceded by this State to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; thence up along same bounds northerly to the township of Dryden, being one of the townships of the tract set apart for the troops of this State lately serving in the army of the United States; thence along the south bounds of the townships of Dryden, Ulysses, and Hector, and the same continued west 2786 chains to the line run for the east bounds of the said first above-mentioned ceded lands, which line is commonly called the pre-emption line; then along the same a true south course 1220 chains to place of beginning." From this tract so described were reserved the following tracts thereinbefore granted:

A. Campbell, 1200 acres, April 26, 1790.

John Bay, 2000 acres, Sept. 26, 1792.

Henry Wisner, 1460 acres, February, 1792.

Gillian Bertolph, 400 acres, Jan. 31, 1793.

Ezra L'Hommedieu, 5440 acres, March 21, 1791.

Peter Himepough, 800 acres (in Danby), April 27, 1791.

Preserved Cooley, 200 acres, 1792.

John Carpenter, 400 acres, March 26, 1791.

Phineas Catlin, 200 acres.

James McKown, 600 acres.

John Hollenbach, 400 acres.

Lawrence Schoolcraft *et al.*, 2600 acres (in Spencer), June 10, 1791.

Direk Tenbroek, 600 acres (in Spencer), Sept. 13, 1791.

James and Robert McMaster and James Wood, 1350 acres (in Dix), Feb. 18, 1792.

John Bay, 2705 acres (in Dix), March 5, 1792.

John Cantine, 2400 acres (in Caroline), March, 1792.

John Cantine, 2000 acres (in Candor), March, 1792.

John Cantine, 800 acres, March, 1792.

James Clinton, 200 acres, March 16, 1792.

Nathan Parshall, 200 acres, March 16, 1792.

Jonas Seeley, 500 acres, Jan. 31, 1793.

John Nicholson, 700 acres, in Tioga.

Mathew Carpenter, 200 acres.

John Gazley, 600 acres.

Caleb Bentley, 600 acres.

Henry Wisner, 200 acres.

Henry Wisner and John Carpenter, 660 acres.

Jacob Ford, 350 acres.

John Watson, 1200 acres.

John Hathorn and John Suffern, 400 acres.

Zephaniah Platt, 5000 acres.

Heirs of A. Campbell, 1000 acres.

The lands actually conveyed contained 336,380 acres.

All gold and silver mines were reserved to the State, and 5 acres in every 100 were reserved for highways. Settlements were to be made on certain areas within seven years of the date of the patent.

This tract includes the present towns of Spencer and Candor, in Tioga County; a portion of Horsesheds, Erin, Van Etten, and Big Flats, and all of Veteran and Catlin, in Chemung; the towns of Dix, Montour, Catharine, and Cayuta, and the eastern portion of Orange, in Schuyler; and the towns of Newfield, Danby, and Caroline, in Tompkins County.

James Watson, on the 4th of August, 1791, purchased a tract of land lying on the west side of Seneca Lake, between the lake and the pre-emption line which covered the present town of Reading, in Schuyler County. He also purchased all of the unappropriated lands in the southwest part of the old town of Chemung, which lies south of the Chemung River,—14,550 acres,—now in the town of Southport, Chemung Co.

The foregoing comprise the sources of title under which the principal portions of the lands of our four counties are held.

Some large transfers of real estate were made by parties under the Watkins and Flint purchase, several of the deeds covering a square yard of parchment. One deed from James Greenleaf, one of Watkins' and Flint's associates, to Robert C. Johnson, dated May 5, 1795, conveys 119,992 acres in Tioga, Tompkins, and Chemung Counties, the consideration being 8993 pounds, New York currency, and is recorded in Liber of Deeds, M. R., page 514, Secretary of State's office, Albany. Watkins and his wife convey to Robert C. Johnson 10,725 acres, now in the town of Catharine, Schuyler County, for 3082 pounds.*

CHAPTER V.

GEOLOGY OF TIOGA, CHEMUNG, TOMPKINS, AND SCHUYLER COUNTIES.

THE rocky record of the four counties embraced in this history is a very simple one, and will require for the general reader no extended description. Necessarily, for the most part, their account is based upon the investigations made for the State by those able geologists Lardner Vanuxem and James Hall, as recorded in their reports of the third and fourth geological districts. We shall freely use the exact language of these reports—it may be often without note of credit or sign of quotation—when it shall seem so best for our purpose.

Although the fossils are abundant in many of the rocks, neither their character nor the limits of this article will warrant special mention of any. The reader is referred for such details to the works above named, where the characteristics of the several groups are fully described and illustrated.

Of the rock formations in the four counties, the lowest *exposed* rocks are in the county of Tompkins. The deep basin of Cayuga Lake and the ravines traversed by its principal tributaries, which in some cases are cut down nearly to the lake-level, afford the naturalist rare opportunities for studying the structure, thickness, and succession of strata that make up the lower groups.

The dull shales of the Hamilton group, the lowest visible rocks in the county, are of great extent, and form the shores of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes for more than half their length. The six minor divisions of this group are especially well developed on the eastern shore of Cayuga Lake, north of Ludlowville. This group is of small practical importance in its relation to the four counties, and is chiefly distinguished for its great thickness and wide distribution over the State. Its thickness is from three to seven hundred feet, yet it is quite deficient in building materials. "It abounds in fossils, such as shells, corals, trilobites, fucoids, and a few plants resembling those of terrene origin. In organic remains it is the most prolific of all the New York rocks."

The Tully limestone succeeds the Hamilton shales, and first appears about three miles southward from Kidder's Ferry, presenting a thin and occasionally undulating stratum, which varies from ten to sixteen feet in thickness, the bottom layer being frequently five feet thick. The color is blackish-blue and brown.

"Blocks of this limestone are very common along the lake-shore, where the ledge is seen, requiring but to be encased with ice, the water of the lake raised, and then transported south and deposited, to account for the blocks of the same limestone which there exist and are burnt for lime,—one of which is so large and so much buried as to appear to be in its original place, and was supposed to be the projecting part of a ledge of limestone rock. These transported blocks are found at various levels to the south and east of Ithaca."†

"The mass is too thin to be of importance in its effects upon springs or upon the character of the soil. It is the most southern limestone in the State from which lime is burned, and in this respect is important to the inhabitants of the district along which it extends. Being from six to eight or ten miles south of any other point where limestone is quarried, it becomes of great value, both for burning to lime and as a rough building-stone."‡

The Tully limestone and the rocks of the Hamilton group disappear under the lake three miles north of its head.§

The *Genesee slate* succeeds the Tully limestone, and continues its darker line two miles farther south before it in turn disappears. In the ravines east of Ludlowville the slate is well exposed, from the limestone upwards, presenting a mass from eighty to one hundred feet in thickness, and forming several high falls. The greatest exposition of this rock is along Cayuga Lake, south of Ludlowville. This rock is of jointed structure, intersected by vertical

† Report of Third District, p. 167.

‡ Report of Fourth District, p. 215.

§ The average dip of the rocks of this part of the State is about twenty-five feet to the mile. Direction of dip, a little west of south. — *ibid.*, p. 239.

* Pumpelly estate papers, in care of F. L. Jones, Owego.

planes placed nearly at right angles. "It often shows, where sheltered, a saline efflorescence of two or more different salts."

Because of the higher level of Seneca Lake, the several rocks we have mentioned pass under its surface somewhat farther north than the points of disappearance of the same rocks along Cayuga Lake.

The Genesee slate *above* and the shales *below* the limestone, yielding more readily to destructive forces, have given up much of their substance to form the beaches of flat gravel that occur in their vicinity, while the harder limestone remains, projecting in bold, suspended ledges.

The *Portage* and *Ithaca* groups occupy the northern part of the counties of Tompkins and Schuyler, being there the highest rocks. The Ithaca group, holding a middle position between the Portage and Chemung masses, has many of the characteristics of both, and appears to assimilate more nearly to the former in the eastern district, and to the latter in the western. Mr. Vanuxem says, "The fossils which will show this mass to be a distinct one, *should it be such*, will be found towards the lower part of the inclined plane."* Mr. Hall, in his report of the fourth district, gives as his reason for merging the Ithaca and *Chemung* groups "the impossibility of identifying them as distinct by any characteristic fossils."

The line of division between these rocks and those below is distinctly traced on Cayuga Lake in a compact sandstone, in some places exceeding a yard in thickness, resting on the Genesee slate, and gradually approaching the lake surface in its course southward. The mass consists of coarse shales and sandstones, of varying thickness and little regularity of arrangement, but of marked continuity. Many of the sandstones furnish building materials and "flags" for sidewalks, of good quality, and the hill-sides about Ithaca are dotted with quarries and workings, old and new.

"Buttress" cliff, near South Point, on Cayuga Lake, and thence extending two miles northward, is a very picturesque portion of the Portage rocks.

The sandstones of the Portage group produce falls in the streams which flow over them, as well as some of the most beautiful cascades in the State. Taghkanic and Hector Falls are thus produced; the former, with its sheer plunge of 215 feet, is the highest perpendicular fall in the country east of the Mississippi.

The line of division between the Ithaca and Chemung groups is not well defined, and many of their contained fossils are similar, if not identical.

The *Chemung* group rests upon the Portage and Ithaca rocks (called "Portage" henceforward for convenience), and may be characterized as "a series of thin-bedded sandstones, or flag-stones, with intervening shales, and frequently beds of impure limestone, resulting from the aggregation of organic remains."

The sandstones of this group are *coarser*, with a greater admixture of clay, than those of the group immediately below. In the high hills south of Cayuga Lake this group first appears, and is well exposed in the upper part of the

"inclined plane" at Ithaca, increasing in thickness with the elevation farther south. All the southern portions of the counties of Schuyler and Tompkins, including the southeast part of Dryden, and that part of Tioga and Chemung Counties north of the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers, are occupied by the rocks of the Chemung group, as also are the highest elevations of Hector in Schuyler County.

In the deep ravines within the territory named, and especially at the Chemung "Narrows" and in the valley of Cayuta Creek, these rocks are well exposed and afford fine opportunities for examination.

Although the high hills bordering the Cayuta rise to nearly six hundred feet above the stream, no other rocks appear than those of the group we are describing.

Some of the layers afford good building-stone, but often the proportion of argillaceous matter is so great that it will not bear exposure without crumbling. Notwithstanding this fact, many quarries have been opened near Ithaca, Owego, Factoryville (Waverly), Elmira, Millport, Horseheads, and other places, some of which have been worked many years, and still supply satisfactorily all local demands for building purposes.

The best stones for flagging found in this part of the State are quarried at Ithaca from the lower strata of this group. They range in thickness from three to six inches.

The imposing and solid stone structures of Cornell University, built of materials quarried on the spot, bear witness to the economic value of the most solid portions of the two groups last described.

The removal of the rocks of the Chemung group in the southern counties has formed the magnificent, fertile valleys of these two large rivers, whose waters unite at the southern limit of that broad plain which extends from Athens to and beyond Factoryville.

This plain shows "four distinct terraces of alluvion, the highest rising some sixty or eighty feet above the river."

North of Factoryville the hills reappear and continue for fifteen miles unbroken, until they reach a series of east and west valleys connecting the valley of the Catatunk, at Candor, and the south end of the broad plain at Spencer with the valley of the Cayuta, at Van Etenville.

The hills again appear north of Van Etenville, and continue northward unbroken to Cayuga Lake, showing their highest and most rugged elevations near the junction of the four counties, from whence they decline, with smoother features, until they reach the lake.

From the "summit" of the valley at North Spencer, which is 1059 feet above tide and 672 feet above Cayuga Lake, the waters of Cayuga Inlet descend through the lower portion of the Chemung and nearly the whole of the Portage groups. This valley is so bordered with "rounded, alluvial hills (spurs) or terraces" that no considerable exposure of the strata there exists; while the Catatunk, rising in Danby, at an elevation greater by 254 feet and flowing southward, runs a parallel course through rocks of the Chemung group only.

The county lines separating Tompkins and Schuyler from Tioga and Chemung follow nearly the line of natural division in those counties between the waters flowing north-

* The old railroad plane at Ithaca.

ward to Seneca and Cayuga Lakes and those flowing southward to the Susquehanna.*

South of the Susquehanna River, the next higher rocks, those of the Catskill, or Old Red Sandstone group, first appear, but are not largely developed until the State line is passed. They present no valuable features within the territory we are describing.

Iron pyrites occurs in abundance in most of the shales of the several groups mentioned, which on decomposing impart a rust color to the rocks. "The same gives origin to numerous small beds of bog-ore which occur in many localities. One of them near Elmira and another at Big Flats furnishes a tolerably pure ore, but in most places it appears as a ferruginous tufa. In Southport there is a small deposit of bog-ore, which apparently owes its origin to the destruction of the conglomerate of the Carboniferous system."†

Along Seely Creek, a tributary of the Catatunk from the west, at North Spencer, is to be seen a vein of ferruginous shale, two or three feet in thickness, composed of kidney-shaped masses of various sizes.

The shales of the Portage and Chemung groups are highly bituminous, and probably are the source of the carburetted hydrogen gas emitted from many of the springs of the district. At Ithaca it has often appeared in newly-driven wells, in some cases rushing out with considerable force, and burning freely at the surface.

A spring, highly charged with sulphur, breaks forth from the side of Six-Mile Creek ravine, while at the "Steamboat Landing" is an old-fashioned "bored" well, which has been flowing, since 1839, a copious stream of like strength and quality.

Near Watkins, on the Seneca Lake, is a chalybeate spring; also an unimportant brine spring which gives some traces of iron.

All the springs named occur within the limits of the Portage group.

Thin laminae of coal are found in the black shales, but are not evidence of its existence in any considerable quantity in these rocks. The specimen found is usually the extent of the deposit. Ignorance of the structure of these rocks and their relation to the Carboniferous system has caused a waste of much time, labor, and money in search for beds of coal or salt, based upon slight and occasional traces of the one or the other occurring in them. "It is unnecessary to say that these attempts always fail, as do all similar undertakings in the rocks of this period."

Marl is abundant in many localities. There is an extensive bed about six miles south of Ithaca, and other small ones near Newfield, while in the low ground at the head of Cayuga Lake there are several deposits. At Ithaca the Tully limestone, being accessible, is preferred for lime-making; hence the marl there remains intact.

There are also sundry beds of marl in Chemung County, near Millport, and one about two miles northeast of John-

son's settlement. A bed exists also near Horseheads, and in the town of Dix, at the Beaver dam, an extensive deposit, which is burned for lime.

Springs.—The country underlain by the rocks of the Chemung and Portage groups is well watered by never-failing springs; but the practice of indiscriminately clearing the woods from hills and valleys will, in time, result in drying up their sources of supply, which now send refreshing waters through many mysterious, hidden channels to the surface. The vertical joints in the thicker masses of black shale often afford vents for the waste of water downward. The only remedy, in such cases, is to bore through the black and porous to the more solid green shales below.

Some remarkable results have been obtained by means of sundry "driven" wells in the towns of Dryden, Danby, and Ithaca. In several the water rises from three to thirty feet above the surface,—one in Danby attaining the latter elevation, and another, at Ithaca, the height of from twelve to thirteen feet.

Agricultural Considerations.—In the valleys and on the low northern slopes of the Portage groups, in the counties of Tompkins and Schuyler, the soil produces wheat with the same ease and certainty as the formations farther north. This is true also of the deep valleys farther south, including those of Chemung and Tioga Counties, which have received, intermixed with the northern "drift" deposits, a liberal supply of calcareous materials. The higher lands in the southern portion of the district, having little or no lime, or equivalent ingredients, are naturally best adapted to grazing and the coarser grains. The application of certain manures or phosphates may modify these conditions; but experience alone can determine how economically.

CHAPTER VI.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The First Railroad Train in America—The Mohawk and Hudson—Opened in 1831—Seventeen Miles in Length—Miles of Road in Operation in New York in 1845—Location—Miles of Road in Operation in New York in 1873—Cost of Construction and Equipment—The Second Railway in this State—The Cayuga and Susquehanna—The New York, Lake Erie and Western—The Northern Central—The Chemung—Canandaigua and Corning—The Southern Central—The Lehigh Valley—The Ithaca and Towanda—The Geneva and Ithaca—The Cayuga Lake—The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira—The Syracuse, Geneva and Corning—The New York and Oswego Midland—The Tioga and State Line—The Chemung Canal.

THE first railroad company incorporated in the State of New York was chartered April 17, 1826, under the name of the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad Company, and under its charter the first link in what is now known as the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was constructed, seventeen miles from Albany to Schenectady.

It was opened for traffic in 1831, and was operated by inclined planes, and partly, it is believed, with stationary engines. There were no Westinghouse air-brakes or other modern appliances for checking the momentum of the cars; brakemen used the simple hand-lever bolted to the truck, and operated by pressing downward with the hands. In 1831

* The three grand natural passes between the river and lake systems of Central New York are within the four counties under consideration, and are now traversed each by a railroad, and one (that of Catharine Creek) also by a canal.

† Report of Fourth District, p. 479.

a locomotive engine weighing four tons, and named the "John Bull," was imported from England, and in the same year the first steam railway passenger-train in America was run over this road. The coaches were old-fashioned stage-coach bodies, and were suspended over the trucks by leather through-braces. These coaches had seats inside and outside. The first train over the road had two of these coaches, containing fifteen passengers.

The following description of this train is given by Thurlow Weed, who was among the passengers: "The first train of steam-cars ever run in America was on the old Mohawk and Hudson Railway, the first section of the present New York Central. It then extended from Albany sixteen miles to Schenectady. The trial trip was made on the last day of July, 1831. For a train, two ordinary stage-coaches had been shorn of their bodies, which were placed on single four-wheel trucks adapted to the track. Nothing could be conceived more primitive, as compared with the present stately locomotives, than the ugly and clumsy engine, which was imported from England at an expense of \$5855.63. There was no cab. The engineer, who wore a silk hat, had behind him, on a single-truck fender, a pile of fagots, and two flour-barrels filled with similar fuel. There were fifteen passengers, eight in the first coach and seven in the second (one passenger being on the box and one in the boot of each coach).

"I remember the occasion very well. They hadn't discovered the engineering tricks of railroading in those days. The road was sixteen miles long. But instead of going around an obstacle in the shape of a hill, as they would now, they went over it. They did not understand the principle of overcoming steep grades. The first half-mile out of Albany was very steep, as was also the first half-mile out of Schenectady. To pull the train up these steep inclines, stationary engines were used, with drum and cable, the engines being placed on the summits. Between these two hills, a stretch of fifteen miles, the grades were very easy, and the locomotive carried us along at a rapid rate. If I remember aright, we traversed the fifteen miles in less than an hour; remarkably good time, all things considered. I know the train was carefully timed, and we all had our watches out.

"The passengers were all men of some prominence either at Albany, Schenectady, or New York. Ex-Governor Yates was in the car or stage with me. John Townsend, a prominent merchant, and formerly mayor of Albany, sat by my side. 'Billy' Winne, the penny postman, as he was called, sat in the boot. Other passengers were Lewis Benedict, of Albany, John I. De Graff, Mayor of Schenectady, and once member of Congress, John Meigs, chief of the Albany police, and Jacob Hayes, of the New York police.

"A Philadelphia gentleman named Brown, who stood looking on, when the train was about to start, and who was very expert in cutting silhouette likenesses, cut out the profile of the train and the passengers in black paper."

The enterprise proved a success, and other links in the road from Albany to Buffalo were soon after constructed, and, in 1845, fourteen years after the opening of the first road, there were about six hundred and sixty-one miles of railway in operation in this State, viz., from Albany to

Buffalo *via* Auburn, Syracuse, Rochester, and Batavia; Lockport to Lewiston; Buffalo to Lewiston; Troy to Massachusetts State Line *via* Chatham; Troy to Saratoga *via* Mechanicsville and Ballston; Troy to Schenectady; Schenectady to Ballston; Brooklyn to Greenport; New York to White Plains; Piermont to Middletown; Ithaca to Owego; and Painted Post to the Pennsylvania State Line.

From this period the railroad interests developed with almost marvelous rapidity, until at the present time the State is traversed with a net-work of railway, embracing about 5360 miles, costing in its construction and equipment about \$510,000,000.

THE CAYUGA AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

The Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company was the second railroad chartered in this State. It was incorporated Jan. 28, 1828, with a capital stock of \$150,000, and authorized to construct a road from Ithaca and Owego.

No attempt, however, was made to construct the road until the building of the Chemung Canal from Elmira to Watkins. The successful accomplishment of this project was regarded by the citizens of Ithaca and Owego as detrimental to the interests of their towns, and a movement was started by Simeon De Witt, then a resident of Ithaca, and others to build the road. In March, 1832, the capital stock was increased to \$300,000, and the road was opened in April, 1834. In the following month the capital stock was increased to \$450,000, and in April, 1838, the Legislature authorized a loan to the company of \$250,000, taking a lien upon the road and its appurtenances.

The "panic" of 1837 crippled the company; it failed to pay the interest to the State, and on May 20, 1842, the comptroller sold it at auction to Archibald McIntire and others for the sum of \$4500. The road as originally constructed was twenty-nine miles in length, with two inclined planes ascending from Ithaca. The first of these was 1733½ feet long, with 405 feet rise, and the second was 2125 feet in length, with a rise of one foot in twenty-one. The total elevation in eight miles was 602 feet above its southern terminus at Ithaca. It was operated on the first plane by a stationary steam-engine, while horses were used as the motive-power on the balance of the road. After passing into the hands of Mr. McIntire, the inclined planes were replaced by others of lesser grade, traversing the mountain in a zigzag manner, and locomotives superseded the horse-power and stationary engine. The main line of the road is now 34.61 miles in length, and the total track mileage is 40.61. The road is leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, and is operated by them as the Cayuga Division. It is $34\frac{61}{100}$ miles in length, with six miles of sidings, and traverses the towns of Ithaca, Danby, and Caroline, in Tompkins County, and Candor, in Tioga County.

THE NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company was incorporated as the New York and Erie Railroad Company, April 24, 1832. In 1861 it was reorganized as the Erie Railway Company, which organization was con-

tinued until 1878, when it was again reorganized, this time as the New York, Lake Erie and Western.

The first section of this road was opened for traffic from Piermont to Goshen in 1841; from Goshen to Middletown in June, 1843; to Port Jervis in January, 1848; to Binghamton in December, 1848; to Elmira in October, 1849; to Corning in January, 1850; and through to Dunkirk, the then western terminus, May 14, 1851. The opening of the road brought a wealthy and comparatively isolated section of the State in communication with the sea-board, and soon became the outlet for a large Western traffic. Although the "Erie," as it is familiarly known, has had a checkered career, it has ever been regarded as one of the representative railways of the United States, and under its present efficient management its interests will doubtless be extended.

The total line operated by the Erie Road is 1032 miles; double track, 319½; on branches, 28½; total, 348 miles; sidings, 157½; total length of track, 1547¼. Gauge, 6 feet; and on 64½ miles by extra rail, 4 feet 8½ inches.

The road crosses the towns of Owego, Tioga, and Barton, in Tioga County, and Southport, Horseheads, and Big Flats, in Chemung.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

That portion of the Northern Central Railway lying within this State is a consolidation of three roads, viz.: the Chemung Railroad, leading from Elmira to Watkins; the Canandaigua and Corning Railroad, leading from Canandaigua to Watkins; and the Williamsport and Elmira Road. The Chemung road was incorporated in May, 1845, and opened in 1849, having been leased while in course of construction to the New York and Erie.

The road from Canandaigua to Jefferson (now Watkins) was constructed under the charter of the Corning and Canandaigua Railroad, granted May 11, 1845. The building of the road was commenced July 4, 1850, and in the following year, 1851, it was in operation, the New York and Erie furnishing engines, cars, etc., at a specified rate per mile. It connected with the Chemung road at Jefferson (Watkins), and Sept. 11, 1852, its name was changed to the Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad, and May 1, 1857, the entire road from Elmira to Canandaigua was sold and name changed to Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Railroad. This road was under the management of the Erie Railway until 1866, when the unexpired term of leases held by that corporation were assumed by the Northern Central, and in 1872 a majority interest in the stock was purchased by the Northern Central.

The Williamsport and Elmira Railroad was organized under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1852. The contractors for building the road were John S. King, of Geneva, and L. J. Staneliff and A. S. Diven, of Elmira, under the firm-name of King, Staneliff & Co. Major Wm. H. Arnold was chief engineer.

The road was open for traffic in 1854, with A. S. Diven as president. It was leased to the Northern Central Road in 1863. These three roads form an important section of the 325 miles of rail now operated by the Northern Central from Baltimore to Canandaigua.

This road enters New York State in the town of Southport, and traverses the towns of Southport, Elmira, Horseheads, and Catlin, in Chemung County, and Montour, Dix, and Reading, in Schuyler County.

THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL ROAD.

The Southern Central Railroad Company was incorporated in September, 1865, as the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York Railroad, but subsequently its present corporate title was substituted. The company was authorized to construct a road from Fair Haven, on Lake Ontario, to Athens, on the Pennsylvania State line. 25 miles of the road were opened in 1869; 43 in 1870; 27 in 1871; and the remaining 22 miles in the winter of 1871-72.

The Southern Central Railway is 117 miles in length. It crosses the towns of Groton and Dryden, in Tompkins, and Richford, Berkshire, Newark, and Owego, in Tioga County.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

That portion of the Lehigh Valley Railroad lying within the bounds of this State embraces what are known as the Ithaca and Towanda, and Geneva and Ithaca Roads.

The Ithaca and Towanda Railroad Company was incorporated in December, 1865, and in 1868, by a special act of the Legislature, its name was changed to the Ithaca and Athens Road. It was completed and opened for traffic in 1870. It was subsequently merged with the Geneva and Ithaca Railway, under the title of the Geneva, Ithaca and Athens Railroad. This name was afterwards superseded by Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre, and is operated by the Lehigh Valley Road.

The Geneva and Ithaca Railroad was incorporated in 1870, and in October, 1874, was opened for business. As mentioned above, it was consolidated with the Ithaca and Athens, and is now operated by the Lehigh Valley Road.

The branch known as the Ithaca and Athens Road traverses the towns of Ithaca, Danby, Newfield, Spenceer, Van Etten, and Barton, in Tompkins County; and the branch known as the Geneva and Ithaca passes northwest through the towns of Ithaca and Ulysses into Seneca County.

THE UTICA, ITHACA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD.

This company, as at present constituted, is a consolidation of the Ithaca and Cortland, and Utica, Horseheads and Elmira Railroad Companies, the former of which was organized July 31, 1869, and the latter April 2, 1870.

It traverses the towns of Horseheads, Erin, Cayuta, and Van Etten, in Chemung County, Spenceer and Candor, in Tioga County, and Caroline, Danby, Ithaca, Dryden, and Groton, in Tompkins County.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD.

This company was organized to build a road from Ithaca to Cayuga, on the New York Central Railroad, a distance of 38 miles. The road was opened in 1872. In 1873 the road-bed was damaged to such an extent by heavy freshets that traffic was entirely suspended. The damages were, however, soon repaired, and in August of the same year the road was again in operation. After leaving the town

of Ithaca it passes through the town of Lansing into Cayuga County.

THE SYRACUSE, GENEVA AND CORNING RAILROAD.

This road was incorporated in August, 1875. The pioneer mover in the enterprise was General George J. Magee, a wealthy capitalist and extensive coal operator residing in the village of Watkins. It was built ostensibly for the purpose of forming a direct outlet for the Fall Brook Coal Company from Corning to the New York Central Railway.

The road is 58 miles in length, and was constructed at a cost of about \$1,500,000. It was opened for business Dec. 10, 1877, and has met with a success even beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine. It passes through a wealthy country, heretofore comparatively isolated. It crosses the famous Watkins Glen, near its head, which is spanned by one of the finest specimens of railway architecture in the State. The bridge is 150 feet above the stream, and the highest railway bridge in the State, except Portage.

The road has proved a substantial benefit to the country which it traverses as well as to the people of Corning, and the Fall Brook Coal Company, and its public-spirited progenitor, General George J. Magee, is entitled to much credit for his indefatigable efforts in building the road, and through whose untiring energy it has reached its present prosperous condition.

The present organization of the board of directors is as follows: General George J. Magee, Daniel Beach, and John Lang, Watkins; Alexander Oleott, Corning; William T. Hamilton and Frank Hiseock, Syracuse; George H. Burrows, Rochester; James Tillingham, Buffalo; E. D. Worcester, Albany; Augustus Schell, S. F. Barger, and I. P. Chambers, New York; and D. W. Pardee, Brooklyn. General Magee is the acting President, Mr. John Lang is Treasurer, and Alexander Olecott, Secretary. The road is leased and operated by the Fall Brook Coal Company.

THE NEW YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD

enters the town of Dryden, Tompkins Co., on the west border north of the centre, and running in a northeasterly direction passes Freeville and Malloryville, leaving the town east of the centre, on the north border. It was completed in 1872. This road is a branch of the main line.

ELMIRA STATE LINE RAILROAD,

organized April 24, 1872. Line of road: junction Northern Central Railway, N. Y., to Tioga Railway, N. Y., about 6.5 miles. This road is intended to run from the junction of the Northern Central Railway, 2.5 miles south of Elmira, N. Y., to the Pennsylvania State line, to intersect a branch of the Tioga Railroad. The road was opened in 1877.

THE CHEMUNG CANAL.

The building of the Chemung Canal was commenced in 1830, and in 1833 was completed and opened for business. It extended from Elmira to Watkins, and, together with the navigable feeder, leading from Horseheads to Corning, is 39 miles in length, and cost in its construction \$344,000.

The canal and feeder had 53 locks in a rise of 516 feet. The first collector of tolls was Thomas Maxwell, and the last—when the office was discontinued, in 1876—was John Butcher. The opening of this canal ushered in an important era in the history of Elmira and Chemung Counties, as it furnished a water communication with the Hudson River, and greatly advanced the interests of this section of country. During a long period the canal did a large business, but the building of the Erie, and other connecting lines of railway, affording quick transportation to the sea-board, has diverted the traffic, and the canal is now little used. The collector's office is abandoned, the channel is in a bad condition, the locks are out of repair, and the crack of the driver's whip and the voice of the boatman are but seldom heard along its banks.

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties in the Rebellion of 1861-65.

THE lightning had scarcely flashed the intelligence to the expectant North that Major Anderson and his gallant band had surrendered prisoners of war, and that Sumter was in possession of the Southern Confederacy, ere the patriotic sons of Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins were rallying to the support of their imperiled country; and, in the first outburst of Northern patriotism, under the President's call for 75,000 men, the 23d Regiment, New York State Volunteers, was organized at Elmira, and on the 6th day of July, 1861, was mustered into the United States service. This was the first regiment from the 27th Congressional District.

The regiment was officered as follows: Colonel, Henry C. Hoffman; Lieutenant-Colonel, Nirom M. Crane; Major, William M. Gregg; Adjutant, William W. Hayt; Quartermaster, Myron H. Mandeville; Surgeon, Seymour Churchill; Assistant Surgeon, William A. Madill; Chaplain, Ezra F. Crane; Sergeant-Major, Archibald N. Devoe; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Hiram Smith; Drum-Major, Miles Terrill; Fife-Major, Julius C. Smead.

Company A.—Captain, Theodore Sehlick; First Lieutenant, Cornelius F. Mowers; Second Lieutenant, George E. Biles.

Company B.—Captain, Marshall M. Loydon; First Lieutenant, Lemuel K. Bradley; Second Lieutenant, William Cole.

Company C.—Captain, Samuel Barstow; First Lieutenant, Moses M. Van Benschoten; Second Lieutenant, Charles O. Durland.

Company D.—Captain, Luzern Todd; First Lieutenant, Newton T. Colby; Second Lieutenant, William H. Jones.

Company E.—Captain, George H. Powers; First Lieutenant, John H. Pierce; Second Lieutenant, Hugh J. Baldwin.

Company F.—Captain, William W. Dingledey; First

Lieutenant, Melville C. Wilkinson ; Second Lieutenant, Samuel N. Benedict.

Company G.—Captain, Frank B. Doty ; First Lieutenant, Ira Cone ; Second Lieutenant, John Prentiss.

Company H.—Captain, M. C. Clark ; First Lieutenant, A. D. Waters ; Second Lieutenant, B. B. Andrews.

Company I.—Captain, James D. Chapman ; First Lieutenant, A. O. Durland ; Second Lieutenant, Samuel W. Cass.

Company K.—Captain, Nathaniel B. Fowler ; First Lieutenant, Florence Sullivan ; Second Lieutenant, Rodney W. Steele.

The regiment left Elmira, and upon arriving in Washington encamped on Meridian Hill, two miles north of the city. July 17 it was reviewed by President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, and a fine stand of colors presented by the patriotic ladies of Elmira. The beautiful banner was presented by General A. S. Diven, and received by Colonel Hoffman, who responded in a brief address, thanking them for the beautiful testimonial of their kindness and confidence.

On the 21st of July, from the camp of the 23d could be distinctly heard the ominous booming of cannon from the disastrous battle-field of Bull Run. During the day rumors came floating into the city that the Union arms were victorious, but night brought the disheartening truth that the great army was falling back upon Washington, and that the terrible battle of Bull Run had been fought and lost.

July 23 the regiment crossed the Potomac into Virginia and encamped at Fort Runyon. On the 5th of August they moved to Arlington Heights, and on the 7th established a picket line from the road at Hunter's Chapel to the house of a Mr. Pearl, near Ball's Cross-Roads. While in camp at Arlington, the 23d was brigaded with the 21st and 35th New York Volunteers, under command of General James S. Wadsworth. The regiment remained here until September 28, nothing of any importance happening to relieve the monotony of camp-life.

September 28 a general advance of the army was ordered, and it moved to Upton's Hill only to find the place evacuated, and what from a distance seemed to be formidable cannon proved to be stove-pipe mounted on wheels. On Upton's Hill, at a locality named by the men of the 23d Upton's Dale, the regiment went into winter quarters. The three months, December, January, and February, that the regiment remained in this pleasant camp were passed in drills, reviews, and picket.

Nothing occurred to break the ceaseless monotony of camp-life. "All quiet on the Potomac!" was the sentence flashed along the wires day after day, until it became a stereotyped head-line for the press, read in Northern homes till patience ceased to be a virtue, and the people clamored for a move of the Army of the Potomac.

At length, on the 10th of March, orders were given for an advance, the grand, well-disciplined legion moved, and the nation breathed freer. As the army moved forward the 23d shared in the general chagrin in finding that the formidable host of the enemy had folded their tents and silently stole away, leaving their pursuers in possession of the banks

of earthworks, over which protruded the ominous-looking "Quaker guns" of Manassas.

On the 14th of March the command of the brigade was transferred from General Wadsworth to Colonel Rogers, of the 21st.

March 15 the regiment started for Alexandria for the purpose of shipping on transports. The roads at this time were in an almost impassable condition, in consequence of the heavy rains that had recently fallen, and after struggling one day in the mud the regiment returned to its old camp. Here they remained two days, and moving one mile farther on, encamped at Bailey's Cross-Roads. They remained in this camp until April 4, during which time General Patrick took command of the brigade. From here the 23d proceeded to Fairfax, and from thence to Manassas and on to Bristoe. April 19 finds the regiment bivouacked at the foot of Fredericksburg Heights, from which point the city was subsequently bombarded.

The enemy evacuated the city on the 1st of May, and on the 7th instant, General Patrick, having been appointed military governor of the city, detailed the 23d as guard and patrol; this regiment raised for the first time the Union banner in this rebel town. The 23d remained here about two weeks, when a general advance was made, and after a series of fatiguing marches it returned to Fredericksburg, reaching Elk Run June 9.

On the 27th of June the regiment encamped at "Camp Rufus King," on the Belle Plain road, about three miles from the Rappahannock River. This camp was located on lands owned by the wealthy planter King in the earlier days of the Old Dominion. While encamped on this beautiful spot two interesting ceremonies took place, that of the presentation of a sword to Colonel Hoffman by the non-commissioned officers of his command, and one to Lieutenant-Colonel Crane by the privates of the regiment. A few days later a handsome sword was presented to Major William M. Gregg by the officers of the line.

July 24 the regiment started on a reconnaissance towards Gordonsville, which, without entering into particulars, may be justly regarded as the most extraordinary reconnaissance during the campaign.

On the 10th of August marching orders were received and regiment moved towards Culpepper, and on the 16th arrived at the foot of Cedar Mountain, and remained two days on the battle-field.

August 18 the wagon-trains were sent to the rear, and the regiment received orders to march at a moment's notice. They proceeded to Rappahannock Station, and were actively engaged in that battle, fought August 21 and 22.

A member of the regiment, speaking of this conflict, says, "We moved up the river opposite the first ford north of the station and encamped for the night. During the night the enemy crossed with a force of artillery and cavalry, and took position in a corn-field and wood near the ford. The fight was opened about eight o'clock A.M. by General Patrick's brigade. The enemy opened his battery from the corn-field, but was soon driven from this position by Reynolds' battery, and Battery B, 4th United States. As the sun was sinking down the horizon we advanced to the river under a raking fire of artillery and musketry and

took position near the bank of the river, but owing to our small force we were compelled to retire. The 23d fell back over a rise of ground raked by the enemy's artillery, column *en masse*, and in perfect order, while the shells burst fearfully above and around it."

Lieutenant-Colonel Crane in his official report of this battle says, "This was the first time that my regiment had been under fire of artillery. I was highly pleased with the conduct of the men. They were cool and prompt to obey orders. Both men and officers behaved like veterans; not a man flinched from his duty."

On the morning of the 23d the battle opened with heavy artillery, and lasted several hours. During the forenoon of this day the regiment started for Warrenton, and finally, having come within one mile of the town, bivouacked on the Sulphur Springs road.

The regiment participated in the battle of White Sulphur Springs, a spirited and lively contest.

Next came the march to Gainesville, one of the most severe marches of the campaign, in consequence of the oppressive heat and scarcity of water. When within six miles of the town the regiment halted for breakfast. After the scanty meal had been taken and all the extra ammunition destroyed the command pressed on, and during the afternoon the advance division was fixed upon, but it was not until the sun began to sink below the western horizon that the first shot was fired at the battle of Gainesville. The attack was opened by General Gibbon's brigade, supported by General Doubleday, General Patrick's brigade holding the left. In this engagement the 23d, although on the field, was not entirely engaged. The battle lasted but one hour and ten minutes, during which time Gibbon's brigade lost 800 men. General Patrick's brigade, to which the 23d was attached, held the field until the wounded were cared for, and at three o'clock A.M. started for Manassas Plains, which place was reached during the afternoon, the men almost exhausted from want of sleep, food, and water.

The regiment had scarcely stacked their arms for rest when Sykes' brigade of regulars passed *en route* to the Bull Run battle-field, when General Patrick rode rapidly up and cried out, "Prepare to march!"

The brigade was soon in line, when General Patrick addressed them in the following words: "My men, we return to the battle-ground of last night. You fight in good company. You follow the regulars. They're my old companions-in-arms. You fight well; I've no fault to find. Keep well closed up and prompt to obey orders. Colonel Rogers, lead off by the right flank." The regiment participated in the battle in the afternoon. On the following morning opened what has gone down to history as the "second battle of Bull Run," one of the deadliest contests of the Rebellion. From the numbers of the enemy and their close proximity, it required no prophetic eye to see that a fierce battle was imminent.

The 23d, then numbering only 225 men in line, went into this battle with Colonel Crane in command.

The following description of the battle is taken from Colonel Crane's official report:

"This morning (August 30), after giving time to get

coffee, the brigade changed positions two or three times to different parts of the field. No enemy in force was discovered, notwithstanding our batteries kept throwing shell into the woods to draw them out or bring forth a response, but all continued silent.

"About two P.M. our division was placed under command of Fitz-John Porter, and with his corps ordered to advance. It was the prevailing opinion that the enemy had retired, having been defeated on the previous day. We advanced, King's division having the right and forming four lines of battle. My regiment was the third line of the division. (General Hatch was now in command, General King having been relieved for the affair at Gainesville, on the 28th.) We now moved forward to a thick wood. Here the skirmishers commenced firing, and soon the advanced lines opened with terrific volleys of musketry. We pushed on. Soon the bullets flew around us as thick as hail. Now commenced in earnest the final battle of Bull Run. The enemy's artillery opened upon us with shot and shell, and this, with their musketry, made a storm of their fire. Our artillery, in the rear of the woods, could give us no support.

"Thus the battle raged for about one and one-half hours, until our front lines were broken and the dead and wounded lay in heaps. The enemy lay behind a railway embankment, and so well protected that our men charged in vain upon them, sometimes upon the ditch, and fought hand-to-hand. Sykes' brigade of regulars on our left was forced back, our two front lines were decimated and broken, and our (Patrick's) brigade badly cut to pieces. Colonel Pratt, of the 20th New York State Militia, was killed and the regiment scattered and demoralized. The 21st was used up, and the left wing of the 35th decimated. These had all left the field and fallen back.

"I had heard no order to retire, and remained in the woods some little time, my regiment being almost alone. I finally gave the order to retire (right of companies to the rear), and did so in as perfect order as on battalion drill. In this action I lost a number of men and officers wounded, but only a few killed. Providence has thus far seemed to favor us.

"On emerging from the woods I met General Patrick, and saw at once that the battle was going against us, as the enemy had turned our left, and the fighting was terrific of musketry and artillery on that part of the field. Our brigade was got together (what was left), and we took a position in rear of a battery, and the men ordered to lie down.

"We lay in this position about half an hour, then were ordered towards the rear and left. As we moved over the field the enemy continued to throw shot and shell at us, but fortunately none of my regiment were hurt. As we came out upon the pike, General McDowell rode up, his horse all covered with foam and dust, and he himself looking nearly exhausted with fatigue and excitement, and ordered us towards Centreville. We continued the march, and soon learned that the army were on the retreat to Washington.

"We arrived at Centreville about ten P.M., worn out and exhausted. We lay down upon the ground so completely

tired that we did not mind the rain that commenced, but slept soundly till morning and wet to the skin."

The following day was one of the deepest dejection to the Army of the Potomac. The army was on full retreat, surging back upon Washington, followed by the victorious arms of the Confederacy within thirty miles of the capital, and confidence in the generals gone.

Colonel Crane farther on in his report says, "It was about nine A.M. when we received the news that General McClellan was again in command of the Army of the Potomac. The effect was wonderful and thrilling. For miles along the lines of that battle-shattered and disheartened army cheer upon cheer rent the air, and the sound swelled and rolled along like a wave. Officers sprang into their saddles with a bound, soldiers grasped their muskets with eagerness and sprang to their places in the ranks, and, at the order forward, all moved as if invigorated with renewed life. We all felt that we were again a host, and could and would save our capital and country."

The regiment marched on towards Fairfax, where it remained overnight, and on the following morning proceeded on in the direction of Centreville, finally meeting the balance of the brigade, and countermarched.

"About this time," says Colonel Crane, "we learned that the enemy were about to make an attack at a point near Chantilly. Our brigade was moved in that direction, and the 35th, 21st, and 23d were placed in the old rebel rifle-pit to protect the right of our line of battle. About sundown the enemy attacked our left, and the battle lasted until about nine P.M. The firing of musketry and artillery was incessant, and this with the terrific thunder and lightning rendered the scene grand and terrific. The enemy were repulsed with considerable loss. We remained here until the following afternoon, when we were ordered to march to Upton's Hill. We set out immediately, and reached that place about midnight."

Thus ended the disastrous campaign closing with the second battle of Bull Run.

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The 23d remained at Upton's Hill four days, and then commenced the march into Maryland; and Sept. 14 finds them in the battle of South Mountain. In this engagement both officers and men behaved splendidly, and received many encomiums of praise from their superior officers for their bravery and coolness. The regiment next participated in the battle of Antietam. In speaking of this battle, Colonel Hoffman, in his official report, says, "The officers and men of my command who went into the action behaved most admirably, never deranging their alignment during the surgings backward and forward of the lines, obeying with promptitude every order, and all the time remaining firm, steady, and never moving until they had received the full order. Their conduct was all that I could wish. We had one field, one staff, thirteen line officers, and 223 enlisted men. Our casualties were four killed and thirty-five wounded."

After various marches and skirmishes as well as changes of command and camps, Nov. 25 finds the regiment in camp near Brooks' Station.

Here the 23d remained until Dec. 9, when it broke camp and moved forward. It went into the battle of Fredericks-

burg, and, by its courage, perseverance, and soldierly bearing, added fresh laurels to those already won on many a hard-contested field.

We append Colonel Hoffman's official report of this battle:

"HEADQUARTERS 23D N. Y. VOLS., PRATT'S POINT, VA.,
"Jan. 2, 1863.

"LIEUTENANT H. P. TAYLOR, Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant-General
3d Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps.

"Sir,—In pursuance of orders, I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the late action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12, 13, 14, and 15, to be as follows:

"On the morning of the 11th of December we moved with the brigade from our bivouac near White Oak Church, on the Belle Plain Road, with the intention, as I supposed, of crossing the Rappahannock. We marched but about one and a half miles when we were halted, and remained all that day and night, owing to the difficulty and delay in laying the bridges.

"That night (11th) the bridges were completed, and at early dawn we moved down to the northern bank of the river, at a point about one and a half miles below Fredericksburg, and near the lower bridges, where we remained while the rest of General Franklin's left grand division were crossing. The morning was very foggy until about noon, and we did not cross until about two P.M., we being about the last. Soon after the crossing was effected (which was without interruption) we were massed, with other troops of the 1st Division, near the residence of Mr. Burnard, when the enemy for the first time opened upon us from a battery located on the hill opposite, the first shot striking and bursting in the ground in the flank of my regiment, wounding one man.

"They threw about twelve or fifteen shot and shell with remarkably good range while in this position, which resulted in but trifling damage, owing to the fuses in their shell being cut either too short or too long.

"We soon moved, with the rest of the brigade and division, to a point directly in front of said Burnard's house, and deployed our line and stacked arms.

"General Smith's corps (6th) was deployed on our right, his line running parallel to the river, and fronting southwardly and from the river. The lines of our corps (1st), after the deployment, fronted easterly and down the river, the line running perpendicular to the river, the left resting upon it, and the right joining the left of General Smith's line, and forming a right angle thereto. In this position we lay behind our stacked arms all night.

"The morning of the 13th was also foggy, but the fog lifted early, and skirmishing commenced along the line, which grew into a general engagement with artillery and small-arms.

"We were moved in close-massed columns down the river under a heavy artillery fire from the enemy's batteries, some one and a half miles, when the enemy was found in our front, well posted in pine woods, and protected by natural rifle-pits.

"They were soon dislodged by our artillery, when we advanced with the rest of the division to within about one mile of Massaponix Creek. This position we held all day, amid a most terrible artillery fire. Towards evening the enemy concentrated a very hot artillery fire upon us, with the evident intention of turning our flank.

"The position was maintained, however, although the brigade on our left, the commander of which misunderstood the order, fell back with his command, skirmishers and all, just before dark, whereas his order directed that he should withdraw his brigade a short distance as soon as the darkness would cover his movement from the view of the enemy, but to leave his skirmishers as they were as pickets. This movement being observed by the foe, and supposing they had accomplished their design, and that we were falling back, they advanced their line so far that their batteries were within thirty or forty rods of our pickets, and poured a perfect shower of grape promiscuously over the plain, until about one hour after dark.

"They finally became convinced of their error, ceased firing, withdrew their lines, and all was quiet until morning, except an occasional shot between pickets.

"On the 14th and 15th we held the same position without interruption, except an occasional round from their artillery and sharp picket firing, which was kept up most of the time, day and night, with great briskness.

"The picket lines were so close to our advanced position that many of their shots did execution in our ranks.

"On the night of the 15th we were withdrawn to the north side of the Rappahannock about midnight, leaving two companies (G and B) on the picket lines not informed (except their commanding officers) that we had retired.

"Companies G and B were placed on picket at dusk on the evening of the 15th, and by some misunderstanding or inadvertence on the part of the officer left in charge of the picket, were not informed to retire at the proper time and with the rest of the line, and remained about one hour after the rest had left, and at daylight they fell slowly back, keeping their deployment and stirring up many stragglers and sick, who had sought refuge and resting-place around the hospital buildings, barns, stacks, river-bank, etc., and finally were the last to cross the bridge, it being taken up immediately behind them.

"The steadiness and coolness of the officers and men of my command, with very few exceptions, were highly commendable throughout, especially those of Companies A and F, who were on picket during the night of the 13th, and Company I on the 14th, and Company D on the night of 14th and during the day of the 15th.

"Of the cool and deliberate bravery exhibited by the officers of the two companies G and B, under the peculiarly perilous circumstances in which they found themselves, I cannot in justice speak but in terms of especial commendation.

"In the action we had engaged one field officer, one acting staff officer (adjutant), fourteen line officers, and nine (9) companies, embracing 276 enlisted men.

"Company C was detached. We took three (3) prisoners. We had three (3) stragglers.

"H. C. HOFFMAN, *Colonel Commanding.*"

On the 17th the 23d moved down near the bank of the river, and went into camp, where it remained until the 20th, when it received marching orders, and proceeded to Belle Plain and went into winter quarters. This march closed the active campaign that commenced at Fairfax Court-House, March 10, and ended at Belle Plain, Dec. 20.

The regiment remained in camp here during the winter and spring of 1863. April 20 the army moved, and the 23d was assigned to the defenses of Aquia, and was there in the fortifications during the battle of Chancellorsville. A member of the regiment says, "At the sound of booming cannon and the blaze of battle, which could be distinctly heard and seen, the spirit of the 23d was aroused, and many longed to go and help their noble comrades fight out the battle which all were sanguine must result in a great victory to our arms."

The term of enlistment of the 23d having now expired, arrangements were made for the homeward trip, and on the 11th of May the battle-scarred regiment left the sacred soil of old Virginia, and on the evening of the 13th came within view of the "welcome spires and green shade-trees of Elmira." A sad accident occurred while *en route* near Marysville. Captain Clark, of Company H, was instantly killed while in the act of climbing on the rear car just as the train was passing under a bridge. His head struck the bridge, and he was knocked off the car, his body falling on the rocks by the side of the track. When found, a few moments after, life was extinct.

Upon the arrival of the regiment in Elmira it formed in line in front of the Delevan House, and an address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Spaulding, which was briefly responded to by Colonel Hoffman, after which they marched to the old barracks of the 23d, where a bounteous repast was prepared by the ladies of Elmira.

In the language of the *Elmira Advertiser*, "It was a

magnificent reception and worthy the patriotic people of Elmira, and gladdened the hearts of the men to honor whom the demonstration was made; but it gladdened far more when they were allowed to throw off their knapsacks and war-gear and go home to their own firesides, to their fathers and mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, and sweet-hearts. Wednesday, the 13th of May, will be ever green in the memory of the soldiers of the 23d and their friends."

It was, indeed, a fitting reception of the battle-scarred regiment of the Southern Tier, the first from the 27th Congressional district.

The following is a list of the killed and missing, and also of those who died from wounds or disease in the 23d:

Jeremiah V. Bogart, killed in second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Eli Decker, died of fever, Dec. 3, 1861.

David Farron, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

William March, killed at Fredericksburg, Va., May 25, 1862.

John M. Mowers, died of fever, Dec. 31, 1861.

Herkimer Shults, died of fever, Dec. 18, 1861.

S. Williams, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Christopher Brennan, died at Falmouth, July 4, 1862.

Henry Brown, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Thomas Carroll, killed at Ball's Cross-Roads, Aug. 17, 1861.

Charles W. Tice, died Aug. 5, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam.

Alexander J. Jaynes, died Dec. 15, 1861.

Harlow Arms, died March 24, 1863.

David J. Perene, supposed to have been killed at Rappahannock Station, Aug. 21, 1862.

Jerome Gorton, supposed to have been killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Henry E. Gilbert, died Dec. 1, 1862.

George C. Ames, died Oct. 7, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Richard B. Hurd, killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Thomas Van Horn, died Dec. 21, 1861.

Israel Marquart, died Nov. 18, 1861.

James Pease, died Aug. 16, 1861.

Edmund Campbell, died in November, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

William Decker, died Dec. 16, 1861.

Elias Dodge, died in January, 1863.

Hamilton Squires, died Dec. 4, 1861.

Henry C. Cooper, died Dec. 4, 1861.

F. B. Tiffany, died Dec. 12, 1861.

A. M. Taylor, died Dec. 29, 1861.

Samuel W. Kelly, died Jan. 15, 1863, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

J. F. Bosworth, died Sept. 29, 1861.

J. W. Parmatin, died Oct. 2, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam.

R. W. Steele, died Dec. 7, 1861.

L. L. Bacon, died Sept. 6, 1861.

J. W. Burke, died of consumption after his discharge, Oct. 1, 1861.

A. D. Griffen, died in February, 1862.

J. E. B. Maxson, died Feb. 17, 1862, of wounds received from accidental discharge of a pistol.

James Simmons, killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Olin L. Bennett, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Uriah F. Faurer, died at Fredericksburg, Aug. 7, 1862.

Charles Hathaway, died from wounds received at Antietam.

C. P. Smith, died Aug. 26, 1861.

S. F. McGee, died Feb. 18, 1862.

Charles McOmber, killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 12, 1862.

William D. Monagle, drowned in the Rappahannock, May 10, 1862.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

THE FIFTIETH ENGINEER REGIMENT.

THIS regiment, which achieved such distinction during the war, was organized by General Charles B. Stuart, during the months of July, August, and September, 1861, at Elmira, by direction of the Secretary of War, as a regiment of engineers, pontoniers, sappers and miners, and was mustered into the service September 18, as Stuart's Independent Volunteers.

The following were the field and staff and line officers: Colonel, Charles B. Stuart; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. H. Pettis; Major, Frederick E. Embick; Adjutant, E. C. James; Quartermaster, Charles B. Norton; Surgeon, Hazard A. Potter; Assistant Surgeon, Charles N. Hewitt; Chaplain, Edward C. Pritchett; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Clinton H. Graves; Commissary-Sergeant, John W. Smalley; Hospital Steward, Edward Vivian Coulton.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A.—Captain, George W. Ford; First Lieutenant, Henry W. Perkins; Second Lieutenant, James L. Robbins.

Company B.—Captain, William O. Smalley; First Lieutenant, Daniel H. Andrews.

Company C.—Captain, Wesley Brainard; First Lieutenant, George N. Falley; Second Lieutenant, Henry O. Hoyt.

Company D.—Captain, B. W. O. Grady; First Lieutenant, George N. Nares; Second Lieutenant, Asa C. Palmer.

Company E.—Captain, Ira Spaulding; First Lieutenant, Orrin E. Hine; Second Lieutenant, Delos L. Holden.

Company F.—Captain, P. C. Gilbert; First Lieutenant, John A. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, Frank W. Watson.

Company G.—Captain, W. V. Personius; First Lieutenant, John F. Malette; Second Lieutenant, John L. Roosa.

Company H.—Captain, Edmond O. Beers; First Lieutenant, R. S. Ransom; Second Lieutenant, William L. Morgan.

Company I.—Captain, John E. R. Patten; First Lieu-

tenant, Peter E. Reynolds; Second Lieutenant, Tillman Wiles.

Company K.—Captain, John B. Murray; First Lieutenant, J. H. McDonald; Second Lieutenant, Warren W. Lamb.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion there was only a battalion of engineers in the regular army, and it soon became apparent that the command was entirely inadequate to perform the constantly-increasing duties of that branch of service.

General Stuart, eminent as an engineer, was empowered to raise a regiment for this duty from among those whose occupations adapted them to its performance. The organized regiment had men qualified to build railroads, run locomotives, and conduct trains, and ranged from common laborer to first-class lawyer and first-class engineer.

Starting for the seat of war Sept. 18, 1861, the engineers were quartered for a few days on the Battery, at New York, to receive arms and equipments; then, proceeding to Washington, they received quartermaster's supplies on Meridian Hill, marched through Georgetown and continued to Fort Corcoran, and pitched their first camp on rebel soil. Here arose a difficulty. Enlisted for a special service, and promised the allowances pertaining, the War Department had made no provision for this class of soldiers, and the men were ordered into the field as infantry.

Severe denunciations of officers followed for making promises that they could not fulfill. Subsequently a special Act of Congress was passed, which placed the regiment upon its proper footing. Orders were received to proceed to Hall's Hill, Virginia, and report to General Butterfield, then commanding a brigade in Fitz-John Porter's Division. This force, under General McClellan's favorite officer, was composed largely of regulars, and contained many of the best regiments in the service. General Butterfield gave the regiment incessant exercise in the line of duty. There were drills by squad, company, regiment, and battalion, accompanied by guard and picket duty, while recitations in military tactics were the order for the night. During this time the regiment was reviewed four times,—once by General Porter and three times by General McClellan.

About November 1 the engineers were ordered to Washington to receive instruction in especial duties of their branch, and, going into camp near the navy-yard, the practice of bridge-building by the French ponton system was commenced. Thorough instruction was given in the construction of field fortifications, military roads, and to warlike appliances such as gabions, fascines, chevaux-de-frise, stockades, palisades, sap-rollers, and block-houses.

Early in the spring of 1862 the regiment moved into Virginia, under the command of General Woodbury, of the regular engineers, and was assigned to General McDowell's Corps, then covering Washington.

Marching to Manassas past the formidable guns which were the occasion of mirth and cheer, the command proceeded to Bristoe Station. An order was soon after received from General McClellan directing a return of the engineer brigade to join his force at Yorktown. With cheer upon cheer at the prospect of active service under the commanding officer, the men countermarched at quick

time for Alexandria, arriving April 10; the steamer "Louisiana" took the 50th on board and conveyed it to Cheeseman's Landing, near Yorktown, on the 13th, when duty at once began in the trenches, under incessant fire of the enemy's batteries.

The regiment was now ordered to bring up the ponton bridges and throw bridges across the various streams that obstructed communications with different parts of the field, and to open roads for the passage of heavy artillery. It is difficult to realize the firmness required to perform these hazardous duties under the demoralizing effect of ponderous shells constantly exploding in their midst. During the siege an immense battery for ten thirteen-inch mortars was constructed by the regiment, and was to have opened on the enemy the very day of the evacuation.

Sunday, May 4, was ushered in bright and beautiful. It was a perfect day in the "Sunny South," and the soldiers lay in their camps excitedly awaiting the opening of the mortar battery with its one-hundred-pound shells, when the news spread that Yorktown was abandoned and the enemy in retreat. Gathering up the siege material, bridge-trains, and tools used in investment, the regiment followed in pursuit of the enemy up the Peninsula by way of the Pamunkey River. Marching from West Point, on this river, to the White House, thence to the Chickahominy, near New Cold Harbor, bridges were at once commenced across this treacherous stream. At Bottom's Bridge a portion of the structure was left standing, and it was rapidly rebuilt for the passage of Casey's Division to the battle of Seven Pines.

The Chickahominy, near Richmond, in a dry season is a mere brook, with more or less marsh on either side, and is often not more than ten to twenty yards wide; but on the night of March 30, while attempting to build a timber bridge across the stream at a point near Gaines' house, it rose so rapidly during the prevalence of a heavy rain that the approaches to the bridge were entirely under water, and in five hours the stream had widened to ten times its ordinary channel. For a time it was believed that the enemy had dammed the stream above, and had let down the accumulated water to destroy the bridges. It seemed a very crisis, and the engineers, in water to the waist, worked like beavers, momentarily expecting the enemy to open on them from the wood beyond. Anxiously awaiting to cross this bridge was the 44th Regiment, which had taken the place vacated by the 50th the year before at Hall's Hill.

Six bridges at different points were rapidly constructed, covering a distance of six miles from one extreme to another, and known officially as Sumner's, Woodbury's, Duane's, Alexander's, the Grapevine, and New Bridges, near Cold Harbor. June 26, Porter ordered the bridges on his front destroyed, as the battle of Mechanicsville had that day commenced.

During the battle of Gaines' Mills, next day, the pontons were taken up and a portion of the regiment ordered forward, while the remainder were placed at different bridges to blow them up as soon as Porter's Corps should cross from the battle then pending. Pushing on rapidly during the night, Captain Spaulding and Lieutenant McDonald built two bridges at White Oak Swamp in time for Keyes' Corps, who had advanced towards the James on that day.

These two bridges were destroyed the next day by General French, commanding the rear-guard, just before the arrival of Stonewall Jackson at the swamp.

Pressing forward through the woods, with their muskets slung, the men plied their axes vigorously, opening parallel roads for the immense trains of heavy artillery hurrying on to Glendale and Malvern Hill. At the latter place the regiment slashed the woods for a long distance, to enable the gunboats to open on the enemy during the expected battle there, and rendered very effective service in placing formidable obstructions along the right of the line, where the rebels subsequently attempted to capture our batteries. Still pressing forward in the advance with the ponton bridge, great difficulties were encountered from fugitives from the main army while laying the bridges over the smaller streams on the route, and not until General Kearney had ordered the cavalry to clear the way did the engineers succeed in completing the last crossing that landed our heavy trains at Harrison's Landing.

While at the landing the enemy made a demonstration on the front, and the 50th was ordered up to participate in the expected engagement. Cheerfully and promptly they responded, but the movement proving a feint the men returned to their more legitimate duties. Anticipating an attack, McClellan ordered bridges constructed over Herring Creek and several smaller streams for the rapid co-operation of the different corps, then occupying a line about five miles in extent. While the bulk of the army seemed at rest, this regiment was constantly on duty, strengthening the defenses of the camp, and increasing the surrounding communications by opening new roads and facilitating the passage of supply-trains from the landing to the more distant troops on the outposts.

August 13 the regiment was divided into detachments, and ordered to the Chickahominy to prepare the way for the army about to evacuate the Peninsula. At Barnett's Ferry a ponton bridge was laid nearly 1600 feet in length. General McClellan said it was the longest bridge known to him in history. During three days and nights this bridge was occupied by the passing of infantry, cavalry, artillery, and the interminable supply-trains.

On the morning of the 19th, General Pleasanton came up with the guard, and two gunboats took position to restrain the enemy while the bridge was dismantled. The bridge-equipage was taken to Fortress Monroe, and thence to Alexandria. September 30 the engineers set out for Aquia Creek to bridge for Burnside, then about to evacuate Fredericksburg. September 7 they were ordered back to the fortress, and from thence conveyed pontons and bridge-equipage to Washington. September 20 the regiment started for Harper's Ferry, *via* Rockville and Frederick City, with bridges to replace those destroyed by the enemy upon its retreat from Antietam. About the 25th a long ponton bridge was laid across the Potomac at Berlin, Md., six miles below Harper's Ferry, and by that causeway the old Army of the Potomac once more crossed into Virginia. Later, an order came to proceed to Washington and partake in the campaign that culminated in the attack on Fredericksburg. Proceeding by rail, the engineers assisted at Washington to make up the desired bridge-

equipage, and, November 19, started from the capital with fifty ponton-boats by land. It required nearly one thousand animals to draw this immense train of bridge-material. Alexandria was scarcely reached when the rain poured down, and the road became a succession of quagmires. This march occupied six days and nights of arduous toil in rain and mud, the men lifting the wagons from the ruts, and pushing them on as fast as possible.

Major Spaulding saw horses and men giving out, and the roads utterly impassable, and, bridging the Ocoquan at Ocoquan City, crossed the stream, made the boats into rafts, and took them *via* the Potomac to Belle Plain in tow of a large tug. The boats were immediately loaded on the wagons, with other material, and the train moved to a position near and opposite to Fredericksburg on November 25. The regiment encamped near to the Laey House a few days, and then went into camp at White-Oak Church.

The first week in December was occupied by Burnside's chief of artillery and officers of the battalion in reconnoitering positions for crossing the river, about ten miles below the city. Roads were repaired, and miles of corduroy laid through swamps approaching the river, along positions hidden from the enemy. After a few days the plan was changed, and the army was to cross opposite the city. The engineers were ordered to throw a bridge across opposite the city, at a point about 300 yards below the ruins of the railroad bridge. Carefully examining the route through an opening in the bluff, and repairing the road leading to the designated point during the night, every precaution was taken to approach the river without alarming the enemy's pickets on the shore opposite.

On the morning of December 10 came the order to move near our position in the early morning, and during the night push along the river-bank, reach the point, and construct the bridge as rapidly as possible.

Moving silently along the river-bank, the engineers were in position at one o'clock on the morning of December 11, while a dense fog prevailing at the time lent its protection to shroud their movements. Rapidly making a detail of bridge-builders, the work was begun. The river at this point is between four and five hundred feet wide, requiring twenty-three boats to span the stream. The engineers were supported in their perilous work by two regiments of infantry. Pushing the work with great energy, the bridge was completed to within eighty or ninety feet of the opposite shore, when a force of the enemy posted behind a stone wall in front, and about two hundred yards distant, opened a deadly fire on the men clustered upon the bridge, killing and wounding several, and driving the rest ashore.

The 89th New York Regiment poured a volley against the wall, while a battery from the bluff in vain attempted to dislodge the enemy from their defense. As the work on the bridge ceased, the enemy's fire was suspended.

It was finally resolved to finish the bridge at all hazards. The places of the killed and wounded were filled by fresh details, who with cheerfulness stepped forward on the forlorn hope. Captain McDonald alone walked to the end of the bridge, made an examination, and returned unmolested. Again the detail reached the terminus and resumed work.

A few moments passed, when a murderous volley was

discharged by the enemy, killing and wounding several. These two attempts to lay the bridge with a force of sixty men resulted in a loss of two killed and seventeen wounded. A third time the bridge was commenced, and again were they driven back by the enemy's bullets. Infantry was now taken over by the engineers on boats, the enemy captured, and the bridge finished. After crossing the army and back again to the Falmouth side they went into camp.

Bridges were laid April 29 below Fredericksburg, and June 5 the regiment assisted in laying a bridge at Franklin's Crossing, under a severe fire from the enemy's rifle-pits. After the battle of Chancellorsville the engineers moved to Washington, and June 25 marched to Poolesville, Md., and pushing on rapidly to Frederick City, reached Beaver Dam on the 30th. July 6 the engineers took their trains to Harper's Ferry, and ferried over infantry to drive out the rebels holding the place. This done, bridges were laid across the Potomac and Shenandoah, to connect Loudon, Bolivar, and Maryland Heights. Moving down to Berlin, bridges were laid at a former site, where McClellan had crossed, and here Meade's victorious army marched once more into Virginia on the 18th and 20th of July. Until the 26th the men guarded the bridge from the Virginia side, then, dismantling, moved to Washington *via* canal, and ordered thence to Rappahannock Station, to take charge of all the bridges on the river. During August the Rappahannock was spanned at Beverly's Ford, Kelly's Ford, and the Station.

Early in October, Lee began to menace the Union lines along the Rapidan, and the engineers were kept busy marching, building and renewing bridges, and finally, constructing a fortified camp at Rappahannock Station, went into winter quarters.

April 12, 1864, the battalions were assigned to different corps, and entered upon arduous service. At short notice bridges were laid, corps crossed, and then, dismantling and loading, rapid and fatiguing marches were made, and the process again and again repeated.

The engineers seemed empowered with ubiquity. At one time a bridge 200 feet long is laid in fifty minutes, a battalion marches to take part in the battle of the Wilderness, a bridge is built at Ely's Ford to cross wounded, then to Fredericksburg, and on to the Pamunkey River, at Hanover town. The bridges were dismantled June 2, and a movement was made to Cold Harbor.

Once more on that familiar stream, the Chickahominy, at the ruins of Long Bridge, June 12, the position was reconnoitered, and a small rebel force found on the opposite bank. At dark the engineers, launching the boats, took across the charging-party, losing one man killed; then moving over the familiar road to Cole's Ferry, on the Lower Chickahominy, assisted in laying a bridge of sixty boats, making a structure 1200 feet in length. Five boats were towed down this stream, passing the point crossed by McClellan on his retreat, in 1862, and then moved up the James to Fort Powhatan and City Point. At the battle of Reams' Station the engineers were ordered into rifle-pits on the left of the field.

During the siege of Petersburg the men were distributed along the lines, and engaged in the construction of forts

with magazines, bomb-proofs, and traverses. Here the 50th constructed an immense fort, the largest built during the siege, the faces being 125 yards in length, with a relief of 15 feet. With an average daily detail of 1000 men its construction occupied three weeks.

October 1, an extension to the left required the construction of a chain of forts within short artillery range, and the 50th actively engaged in the work. The regiment rendered important service in repairing roads and extricating ammunition-trains. During the last of March, in the movement on Five Forks, Petersburg fell, and the need of pontoons ceased. At Farmersville, on the Appomattox, was constructed the last ponton bridge used against the enemy by the Army of the Potomac. The army of Lee surrendered. The long bridge over Staunton River was rebuilt, and other services rendered, when one evening the intelligence spread through the camps that a dispatch had just been received from General Meade, saying that the Army of the Potomac would pass in review through Richmond on the following day, and if the engineers would reach the city in time the next morning they would be placed at the head of the column. This news was received with cheers, and in an exultant mood the march was begun and completed. Pursuing their way with long bridge-trains, the 50th reached the river at Fredericksburg, and laid bridges at the old points. Here Sherman's army crossed on its way to Washington. The bridges were then removed, and, marching to Fort Berry, near Long Bridge, the regiment went into camp June 1, 1865.

At the grand review the 50th had the right of the column; then, their labors done, there remained only a return home, a muster-out, and a resumption of those civil duties whose steady pursuit had shown them not only approved soldiers, but industrious and excellent citizens.

The following is a list of the killed, and also of those who died of disease or wounds, in the 50th Engineers, taken from the muster-out rolls in the Adjutant-General's office at Albany:

Company A.

James N. Duram, died May 6, 1862.
 Riley Flitches, died May 22, 1862.
 George Beman, died June 23, 1862.
 Thomas Desmore, died June 24, 1862.
 John S. Smith, died July 1, 1863.
 William T. Chrystoler, died Feb. 19, 1863.
 Jeremiah T. Ellis, died March 28, 1864.
 Robert M. Hathway, died April 7, 1864.
 James N. Curtis, died April 9, 1864.
 Philip Ward, died July 24, 1864.
 William H. Crossman, died June 15, 1864.
 Gilbert L. Brown, died Aug. 6, 1864.
 Theodore Bont, died Aug. 7, 1864.
 Charles S. Peirce, died Aug. 15, 1864.
 Gustavus S. Ames, died Sept. 10, 1864.
 Worden Cox, died Oct. 5, 1864.

Company B.

Levi Decker, died Sept. 28, 1864.
 John B. Lewis, died Sept. 25, 1864.
 Chester F. Harvey, died Oct. 27, 1864.

Frank Vandermark, died Nov. 12, 1864.

William S. Alger, died Nov. 1, 1864.

Charles H. Wanoman, died in the field, cause unknown, April 2, 1865.

Nathan Teiell, thrown from an ambulance and died Aug. 20, 1862.

Tabez Renford, died June 8, 1862.

Chester B. Acker, died June 9, 1862.

Job L. Prouty, died June 9, 1862.

James F. Richardson, died July 16, 1862.

Rodolphus Brown, died Jan. 26, 1863.

Arthur B. Clark, drowned July 5, 1863.

Israel Bishop, died of wounds June 3, 1864.

Charles Noxley, died July 19, 1864.

Amos Chapman, died Aug. 7, 1864.

Daniel Gill, died Aug. 22, 1864.

John Case, died July 27, 1864.

Company C.

Biron R. Semons, died Oct. 22, 1861.

Edward D. L. Thornton, died Oct. 26, 1861.

Kimble S. Wood, died Nov. 3, 1861.

John T. Tyler, died Nov. 7, 1861.

Ervin L. Tickener, died Oct. 3, 1862.

Lewis Wileox, died Dec. 11, 1862.

William Blakesley, died Dec. 11, 1862.

William P. Butts, died Dec. 14, 1862.

James Taylor, died Dec. 20, 1862.

Samuel Doney, died June 9, 1862.

George W. Goodspeed, died Nov. 12, 1863.

Albert W. Walls, died March 20, 1864.

Richard Dolalley, died April 9, 1864.

Oliver P. Wilson, died Aug. 29, 1864.

David E. Norton, died Sept. 14, 1864.

Willis Fenton, died Oct. 10, 1864.

Philetus Van Dyke, died Nov. 10, 1864.

Company D.

Hiram Thorp, died Dec. 20, 1861.

Jacob L. Dae, died June 8, 1862.

Martin L. Clark, died Aug. 12, 1862.

Alexander Cummings, died Dec. 2, 1862.

John Lamphere, died Jan. 30, 1863.

William Mabie, died March 7, 1864.

Theodore Sellin, died April 14, 1864.

Joseph Spaulding, died May 10, 1864.

John W. Pew, died July 24, 1864.

Austin J. Aiken, killed Sept. 23, 1864.

Ashley C. Eldred, died Aug. 18, 1864.

Robert Brown, died Aug. 16, 1864.

Nathan Muller, died March 17, 1864.

Henry T. Singer, died March 17, 1864.

David Blanchard, died Jan. 5, 1865.

Thomas McNamara, died Feb. 26, 1865.

Jacob T. Allison, died Aug. 29, 1865.

Company E.

Ebenezer Rittsley, died Sept. 22, 1864.

Philo Jump, died Sept. 23, 1864.

Newman P. Rigley, died Nov. 28, 1864.

James L. Russell, died Dec. 22, 1864.
 Erastus Krath, died Oct. 10, 1864.
 John S. Newcomb, died Sept. 22, 1861.
 Stephen Matteson, died Dec. 3, 1861.
 William Goodrich, died July 5, 1862.
 Henry Blunt, died Aug. 21, 1862.
 Luke Hammond, died June 27, 1863.
 Lemuel Stoddard, died July 12, 1862.
 William Askin, died Aug. 21, 1863.
 George Rice, died March 21, 1864.
 John S. Verman, died March 27, 1864.
 Francis L. Knickerbocker, died March 28, 1864.
 Silas Hasbrouk, died April 13, 1864.
 David Mosher, died July 15, 1864.
 Frederick Miller, died Sept. 1, 1864.
 John E. Covert, died Aug. 15, 1864.
 Levi Howard, died April 28, 1864.

Company F.

Daniel Carpenter, died Nov. 16, 1861.
 William Corvill, died Oct. 19, 1862.
 Aaron B. Hull, died May 14, 1862.
 John A. Dodge, died Nov. 10, 1862.
 Datus E. Busk, died Nov. 27, 1862.
 Charles McCluskey, died Dec. 5, 1862.
 Philip M. Comfort, killed Dec. 11, 1862.
 Charles R. E. Berswick, killed Dec. 11, 1862.
 Robert Bettie, died Dec. 15, 1862.
 Abram Rollison, died Jan. 12, 1863.
 Isaac F. Bradshaw, died Feb. 2, 1863.
 Maurice Spalone, died May 25, 1863.
 John F. Sturgiss, killed June 5, 1863.
 Isaac Crage, died Nov. 12, 1863.
 Edward W. Johnson, died May 8, 1864.
 Samuel K. Canfield, died Aug. 13, 1864.
 William Loomis, died Sept. 2, 1864.
 Abram B. Symonds, died Nov. 17, 1864.
 S. Fletcher Brees, died Dec. 21, 1863.
 William Manning, died Jan. 29, 1865.
 Hiram H. Danwich, died April 13, 1865.
 James H. Oakley, died May 12, 1865.
 James Grotan, drowned May 25, 1865.

Company G.

Andrew Cady, died Jan. 22, 1862.
 Bernard Riley, died Jan. 28, 1862.
 William Stott, died May 9, 1862.
 Merrill Denson, died July 15, 1862.
 Michael Door, died May 30, 1862.
 John Boyce, died June 9, 1862.
 Abraham Wolverton, died Jan. 7, 1863.
 John R. Sterns, died Feb. 9, 1863.
 John G. Herron, died March 11, 1863.
 Eli J. Beardsley, died Nov. 19, 1863.
 Mopton Davenport, died Feb. 21, 1864.
 Daniel S. Wheaton, died March 11, 1864.
 Dewitt Johnson, died April 11, 1864.
 John Gunn, died Aug. 7, 1864.
 Saul C. Houf, died Aug. 12, 1864.
 James Brooks, died Aug. 16, 1864.

✕ William Landon, died Sept. 3, 1864.
 John D. Milsbaugh, died of wounds, Sept. 23, 1864.
 Dyer T. Gibbs, died Oct. 28, 1864.
 George Burnop, died Nov. 3, 1864.
 Sterling Taylor, died Nov. 26, 1864.
 Ambrose Ponel, died Nov. 12, 1864.

Company H.

Allen Rescom, died Feb. 4, 1862.
 John Gray, died May 17, 1862.
 Isaac N. Brokan, died June 27, 1862.
 John Barber, killed Dec. 11, 1862.
 Stephen Fraser, died Feb. 23, 1863.
 John Hazzard, died March 12, 1863.
 Asa W. Sweet, died March 16, 1863.
 William W. Jennison, died March 26, 1863.
 John S. Riley, died Aug. 5, 1863.
 Martin H. Dillenbeck, died Sept. 18, 1863.
 John D. Meacham, died Nov. 15, 1863.
 Jonas R. Mate, died May 20, 1863.
 Sulye D. Gregory, died Oct. 11, 1863.
 Egbert H. Lathrop, died Nov. 30, 1863.
 Clarion D. Cummings, died Sept. 28, 1863.

Company I.

Captain Augustus S. Perkins, killed Dec. 11, 1862.
 Second Lieutenant Henry Yates, died May 23, 1862.
 George W. Algro, died March 25, 1862.
 John T. Egan, died May 16, 1862.
 Edwin Kipp, died June 19, 1862.
 Garrison R. Franklin, died Aug. 5, 1862.
 John Malone, died Sept. 13, 1862.
 William Bostwick, died Sept. 9, 1862.
 Hanson G. Champlice, killed Dec. 11, 1862.
 John Cousan, died Oct. 25, 1862.
 John L. Murphy, died Dec. 20, 1862.
 William H. Maslan, died Nov. 25, 1863.
 Hughson Gardner, died Nov. 10, 1863.
 Justus E. Barton, died March 31, 1864.
 William H. Kipp, died April 10, 1864.
 Aaron Frily, died April 13, 1864.
 George Dunn, died July 21, 1864.
 Squire A. Kimber, died July 27, 1864.
 Charles Stratton, died Aug. 5, 1864.
 Landon A. Brown, died Aug. 16, 1864.
 James Randall, died July 30, 1864.
 James H. Perkins, died Oct. 6, 1864.
 Manlius Hulee, died Oct. 10, 1864.
 Charles Hollenbeck, died Oct. 13, 1864.
 James Jones, died Oct. 21, 1864.
 Chauncey Cranford, died Nov. 14, 1864.
 Charles Howard, died Nov. 15, 1864.
 Charles S. Gardner, died Oct. 13, 1864.
 Welcome Bartlett, died Dec. 19, 1864.
 William F. Bradley, died Jan. 6, 1865.
 Andrew Fosburg, died Feb. 24, 1865.
 Frank Short, died May 10, 1865.

Company K.

Charles Savage, died Aug. 5, 1862.
 Freeman D. Amidon, died Nov. 17, 1863.

Isaac Burrell, died May 21, 1862.
 Virgilius P. Crilcord, died June 30, 1862.
 Henry P. Myers, died Feb. 23, 1862.
 William H. Randall, died June 14, 1862.
 William H. Rogers, died July 12, 1863.
 Andrew J. Rosenburgh, died Aug. 25, 1862.
 Thomas Welsh, died Nov. 23, 1863.
 Albert Kisingher, drowned May 24, 1862.
 Allen Beach, died May 15, 1864.
 William W. Bowman, died Oct. 3, 1863.
 Newman Storing, died Dec. 22, 1864.
 Jonahan W. Dawson, died Jan. 13, 1865.
 John I. Westfall, died May 16, 1864.
 Brees Ezaa, died Aug. 4, 1864.
 Francis Turner, died Sept. 20, 1864.
 John Harvey, died of wounds July 5, 1864.
 Constance White, died May 21, 1865.

Company L.

James Lennard, died March 8, 1864.
 Daniel H. Johnson, died July 20, 1864.
 William H. Whitehead, died Aug. 16, 1864.
 Frank A. Handy, died Aug. 15, 1864.
 John A. Stafford, died Aug. 25, 1864.
 John H. Miller, died Nov. 8, 1864.
 Albert M. Buell, died Nov. 19, 1864.
 Samuel Howes, died Dec. 11, 1864.

Company M.

John E. Bennett, died Aug. 3, 1864.
 Lewis Borron, died Aug. 20, 1864.
 James S. Cole, died April 5, 1865.
 Garrett C. Dodge, died Oct. 3, 1864.
 Harvey Daniels, died Oct. 2, 1864.
 William De Marvanville, died May 18, 1864.
 Peter L. Houck, Jr., died of wounds Sept. 30, 1864.
 Jeremiah Klock, died Nov. 7, 1864.
 Charles A. Langdon, died July 2, 1864.
 William Orr, died Sept. 23, 1864.
 James Post, died July 13, 1864.
 Edgar D. Perry, died June 13, 1864.
 Jacob D. Smith, died April 12, 1864.
 George W. Sayre, died Aug. 26, 1864.
 Alfred T. Williams, died July 19, 1864.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

THE 76th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., was organized during 1861 and 1862, and the companies composing it were raised chiefly in the counties of Tompkins, Cortland, and Otsego.

The following were the field and staff officers: Colonel, N. W. Green; Lieutenant-Colonel, John D. Shaul; Major,

Charles E. Livingstone; Adjutant, Herman F. Robinson; Surgeon, J. C. Nelson; Assistant, George W. Metcalf; Chaplain, H. Stone Richardson; Quartermaster, A. P. Smith; Quartermaster-Sergeant, A. J. Jarvis; Commissary-Sergeant, William Storrs.

Jan. 16, 1862,—the regiment then at Albany,—orders were received to be ready to march on the following day. On the afternoon of the 17th they marched to the capitol, where a beautiful stand of colors were presented to the regiment by S. R. Campbell, Esq., in behalf of his mother, Mrs. Samuel Campbell, of New York Mills.

The *Albany Evening Journal* of that day, speaking of the 76th, said, "This regiment is composed of as fine-appearing and intelligent body of men as have been gathered together since the breaking out of the Rebellion."

The regiment left Albany at seven o'clock, and at noon next day arrived at New York. They were quartered at City-Hall barracks until January 21, when they were taken to Riker's Island, up the East River, from the Battery. While here they received their first pay from the Government, and it is stated that probably \$40,000 was sent home at this time.

The regiment proceeded from this place to Washington via Philadelphia and Baltimore. It remained two days at the "Soldier's Retreat," when they were ordered into camp at Meridian Hill. While here the first death occurred,—that of William B. Potter, of Company A. He died Feb. 19, 1862.

February 14 the regiment moved from Meridian Hill, and occupied Forts De Russey, Massachusetts, Totten, and Slemmer, with headquarters at Fort Totten.

Judge A. P. Smith, of Cortland, the historian of the 76th, says,—

"A serious difficulty had arisen in the regiment, and it was considered by the military authorities to be in an unfit condition to take the field. The officers, with few exceptions, had preferred charges against Colonel Green, and those charges were being investigated by a military commission then convened at Washington. This placed Lieutenant-Colonel Shaul in command of the regiment. After a somewhat protracted hearing, Colonel Green was ordered to Washington, and thence to his home in Cortland, N. Y., where he was afterwards, by order of the Secretary of War, dismissed from the service. The controversy growing out of the trial of Colonel Green for a time nearly paralyzed the regiment and destroyed its usefulness."

"March 20 the headquarters of the regiment were established at Brightwood, Fort Massachusetts. Here they remained until May 1, when orders were received to move to Fredericksburg, where they went into camp.

"July 2, Colonel William P. Wainwright, having been assigned to the 76th, assumed command, and immediately instituted a thorough system of discipline. He was considered by many to be unusually and unnecessarily severe in regimental drill, but the battles in which they subsequently participated, when they saw other and poorer drilled regiments waver and break, while the 76th remained firm, openly thanked the officer who had forced them to a drill so beneficial.

"The 73d at this time was in the Second Brigade, under

command of the intrepid General Doubleday, First Division, Major-General Rufus King, and First Army Corps. August 9, the regiment was ordered to Chancellorsville to reinforce Banks, who was hotly engaged with Stonewall Jackson. At six o'clock they reached Ely's Ford, where a halt was made until early on the following morning, when the march was continued. Towards night orders were received for a forced march, and on the soldiers rushed. But as morning dawned came the intelligence that the battle of Cedar Mountain had been fought, and Jackson was falling back.

"On the 21st of August the 76th first came under fire, being shelled by the enemy's batteries, but lost no men. The regiment soon after marched to Warrenton, which the enemy evacuated upon their approach. Here they halted for a few hours, and then took up the line of march for Sulphur Springs. They participated in the battle of Warrenton Springs, but none of the regiment were killed, and but few wounded.

"The following morning came the order to right-about-face, and off went the column through Warrenton. As the army moved on towards Washington evidences multiplied that a crisis was imminent.

"After passing Gainesville a mile or two, as the brigade, and more particularly that part formed by the 76th, was moving over a level tract of half a mile in extent, with a wood in their front and a hill at their left, they were nearly paralyzed for a moment by a terrible discharge of artillery from the hill on the left, and so near that the flash from the guns dazzled their eyes.

"Not the most interesting feature of the position was the fact that this was a rebel battery which had not until that moment been discovered. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, of heroes as well as cowards; and the first impulse at this sudden introduction to the minions of Jefferson Davis was to obey the injunction, 'every man for himself.' Some dropped down, others rushed forward upon those in advance, while others still were inclined to turn back. Never was the example of a cool and courageous man more opportunely set than by Colonel Wainwright at this critical juncture. Riding at the head of his regiment, he instantly turned his horse, and coolly riding back towards the rear of the column, between it and the batteries, as well by his easy and unconcerned manner as by his words allayed the excitement, and brought every man to his place. He shouted, 'Oh, my boys, don't run! don't run! Think a moment how it would sound, "The 76th ran!"'

"The words of the gallant colonel acted like magic upon the demoralized regiment; the column became steady, and, although the shot and shell fell thicker and faster, and with more destructive aim, the men pressed on until the wood was reached.

"Upon entering the wood an officer shouted, 'Come on! come on! Quick! quick!' And on the regiment rushed, while the bullets and shells were whistling and screaming, carrying death and destruction in their train. It was the work of but a few moments, and they had passed the woods and rushed into an open field beyond where the contest was raging in all its fury, and the gallant members of the celebrated 'Iron Brigade' were being slaughtered in a man-

ner terrible to behold. The 76th arrived just in time to save the intrepid brigade from total annihilation, as the enemy were preparing to charge with an overwhelming force, when the 76th, together with the 56th Pennsylvania, formed in line, and the anticipated onslaught was averted. Night put an end to an important battle, in which a small force, in its first experience, stood up coolly and bravely against the flower of the rebel army. The 76th lost 10 killed, 72 wounded, and 18 missing.

"At one o'clock on the following morning marching orders were received, and the 76th proceeded to Manassas Junction, ten miles distant, where, after a halt of a few hours, the march was resumed to Bull Run, which they had hardly reached when they were ordered in line and to advance on a double-quick to the brow of a hill to check the advancing enemy. On the gallant regiment dashed. They passed General McDowell, who shouted,—

"'What regiment is that?'

"'The 76th New York!' was the reply.

"'Hurrah for the 76th New York! Give it to them, boys! Give it to them! They are on the run! Push 'em like h—l!'

"An answering cheer rose to their lips as on they rushed. The 76th was in the thickest of the fight during the day, but at night were driven back by the victorious foe. The retreat or repulse of the Union forces at the close of the day's carnage was terrible. No member of the 76th who participated in the retreat will soon forget the confusion of that night: Union and Confederate were mingled together in one wild mass. On the following day, August 30, the fighting and retreating continued. In this battle the 76th lost, in killed and wounded, 9 officers and 89 men, with 1 officer and 48 men missing."

Sept. 2, 1862, found the regiment within the defenses at Washington, where it was hoped it might remain sufficiently long to be recruited. It had been under fire in five different battles, and with nearly 1000 with which it left New York it now numbered only about 225, and of the 30 line officers only 6 remained.

General Lee having abandoned the attempt to capture Washington from the south commenced a flank movement into Maryland, and September 6 the 76th received marching orders, and on the 14th they passed through Frederick City.

The Union forces came upon Lee at the mountains where was fought the memorable battle known as South Mountain. Judge Smith says, "The 76th was probably never engaged in a more severe and deadly fight than at South Mountain. During the whole battle the range was so short, and both sides fired with such precision, that the volleys told with awful effect. Colonel Wainwright coolly rode along the line and directed the men to fire low, and never was powder and ball rammed into guns with greater energy, or discharged with greater rapidity or more damaging effect."

The 76th received many compliments for its soldierly bearing during this severe contest. No regiment in the field stood higher in soldierly qualities, or was commanded by a more brave or efficient officer than Colonel Wainwright.

The victorious army followed the retreating foe, and finally was fought the decisive battle of Antietam. Although the 76th participated in this battle, they were not under infantry fire.

The regiment was next engaged in the battle of Fredricksburg, where 11 were killed and wounded. It went into this battle with only 112 men.

The 76th moved with Burnside on his celebrated "mud march." Judge Smith, speaking of this, says, "If it rained on the south side of the Rappahannock as upon the north, the factious rebel was not without good reason for writing the sign and placing it in sight of our troops,

"BURNSIDE STUCK IN THE MUD!"

The advance was abandoned, and the enemy slowly *waded* back to camp.

The regiment was next in the battle of Chancellorsville, and May 13 finds it in camp at Falmouth, dwindled to a mere skeleton of its former self.

June 12 marching orders were received, and the regiment moved towards Warrenton, finally reaching Gettysburg.

On the eve of this battle the 76th was mustered for pay by Major Grover, but it being late before it was completed, and one company being on picket duty, the certificates of muster were not signed that night by that officer; indeed, they were never signed by him, for before another sun had set Major Grover, with nearly one-third of the noble men who answered to their names at this muster, were mustered into that great army from the roll-call of which none will be absent.

"Comrades, at roll-call when I shall be sought,
Say I fought till I fell, and fell where I fought,
Wounded and faint.

"Oh, that last charge!
Right through that dread lead-storm of shrapnel and shell,
Through without faltering, clear through with a yell,
Right in their midst in the turmoil and gloom,
Like heroes they dashed at the mandate of doom!
Oh, that last charge!

"They are mustered out!
Oh, God of our fathers, our freedom prolong,
And tread down rebellion, oppression, and wrong!
Oh, land of earth's hopes, on the blood-reddened sod,
They died for the nation, the Union, and God!
They are mustered out."

The battle of Gettysburg was one of the most terrible battles ever fought, and in the heat of the strife was the 76th, with the lamented Grover in command. He was killed in the first day's battle.

The regiment suffered severely in this conflict, and added fresh laurels to those already won on many a hard-contested field. From the battle of Gettysburg until January, 1864, the history of the 76th is a record of long and weary marches and countermarches, through broiling suns and dusty roads; then sleet and rains, with muddy wadings; then severe frosts and chilling night marches.

The regiment went into winter quarters at Culpepper, and on the 6th of the following February broke camp and marched to Raceoon Ford, on the Rapidan, where a sharp engagement took place.

The 76th participated in the memorable battle of the Wilderness, and soon after at Spottsylvania, where they received many encomiums of praise for their conduct on this field. Next came the battle of Weldon Railroad, and the last in which the regiment was engaged was Hatcher's Run. December 31, 1864, the term of enlistment had expired, but a large number having re-enlisted, two companies yet remained, under the command of W. E. Evans. This remnant of the gallant 76th was consolidated with the 147th Regiment, and subsequently participated in the battles of Second Hatcher's Run and Five Forks, and was mustered out of the service June 5, 1865. The other members were mustered out in December, 1864.

The following battles in which this regiment participated are reported by the adjutant-general: Rappahannock Station, Warrenton, Gainesville, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Upperville, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run.

The following is a list of the killed and missing, and also of those who died of disease or wounds in the two companies from Tompkins County, viz.:

Company C.

Moses P. Marsh, Sept. 26, 1862.
Henry A. Snow, June 15, 1864.
Henry Knettes, in 1864.
Hallett Main.
Chas. Howard, killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
Daniel Bradley, killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
Henry S. Fulkerson, killed at Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862.
Tappan Howell, died of wounds, Sept. 28, 1862.
Hannibal Howell, killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
Chas. R. Harvey, July, 1862.
Daniel McGregor, died from wounds received at Gainesville.
Wm. D. Norton, in December, 1861.
Stiles Peck, died in Andersonville.
Geo. W. Stout, died of wounds, in 1863.
Geo. R. Thompson, killed at Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862.
Wm. A. Wood, died of wounds.
John A. White, August, 1862.
Henry D. Weaver, killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

Company F.

Lawrence M. Banker, killed at Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862.
Orrin H. Ellis, in 1862.
Wm. H. Barton, died of wounds, Feb. 18, 1863.
Daniel Dunbar, April, 1862.
Thos. H. Hoffman.
Benj. F. Holden, killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
Jas. Johnson, killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
T. T. Jones, Oct. 2, 1862.
John Lindsey, June 27, 1862.
Henry McFall, killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Franklin Miller, killed at Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.
David Mattison, died in Andersonville.
Adolphus Morse, died at Fort Jefferson.
Hiram Morse, died in Andersonville.

Wesley Norwood, died at home.

William H. Persons, killed on the gunboat "Mound City."

Abner B. Randall, died in Andersonville, Sept. 20, 1864.

Eugene Sheldon, March, 1862.

Geo. F. Weiler, killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Francis Wood, killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Elon G. Warren, died in Andersonville.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

THIS regiment was organized during the dark hours of 1862, when the novelty of military life had ceased and fierce war with all its horrors stood out in awful vision before the people of this country. The disastrous battles of 1861, and the unsuccessful Peninsula campaign of the Army of the Potomac, had cast a gloom over the North, and served to add additional vigor to the already victorious arms of the Confederacy. It was during this hour, when the pall of despondency seemed to be settling down upon the North, that President Lincoln issued a call, July 1, for 300,000.

General A. S. Diven was at that time member of Congress from the 27th District. Near midnight, on one sultry summer night in July, he was called upon at his residence in Washington by General Van Valkenburg, of Steuben, and Mr. Pomeroy, of Auburn, both members of Congress from New York, with the message that Secretary Seward wished to see him immediately. He immediately answered the summons, and the secretary, addressing him abruptly, said, "Will you go home and raise a regiment in your district? Pomeroy is going, Van Valkenburg is going, and you must go. I mean to invite every member of Congress to do so, and thus raise regiments by districts." General Diven was prompt to answer "yes," and on the following morning left Washington for Elmira. Although at first meeting with much discouragement, able men soon rallied to his support. It is said of Rev. Thomas K. Beecher that he laid aside his clerical duties, and with General Diven traversed Schuyler, Chemung, Steuben, and Alleghany Counties, holding two meetings every day.

Recruiting was rapid. The first company was mustered into the United States service in July, and on the evening of August 13 the 107th Regiment New York State Volunteers left Elmira *en route* to Washington.

The regiment was mustered into the service from July 31 to August 31, 1862.

The following were the field and staff and line officers: Colonel, Robert B. Van Valkenburg; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alexander S. Diven; Major, Gabriel L. Smith; Adjutant, Hull Fenton; Quartermaster, E. P. Graves; Quartermaster-Sergeant, L. B. Chidsay; Chaplain, Ezra F. Crane; Surgeon, Patrick H. Flood; Assistant Surgeon, James D.

Hewitt; Sergeant-Major, John R. Lindsay; Commissary-Sergeant, Henry Inseho; Hospital Steward, John M. Flood.

Company A.—Captain, Ezra F. Crane; First Lieutenant, Melville C. Wilkinson; Second Lieutenant, John M. Lasie.

Company B.—Captain, Lathrop Baldwin; First Lieutenant, Martin V. B. Bachmau; Second Lieutenant, George Swain.

Company C.—Captain, William F. Fox; First Lieutenant,* —; Second Lieutenant, Irving Bronson.

Company D.—Captain, Hector M. Stoeum; First Lieutenant, Samuel A. Benedict; Second Lieutenant, Odell D. Reynolds.

Company E.—Captain, William L. Morgan; First Lieutenant, William L. Morgan, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Harlow Atwood.

Company F.—Captain, James H. Miles; First Lieutenant, J. Milton Roe; Second Lieutenant, John F. Knox.

Company G.—Captain, John J. Lamon; First Lieutenant, G. H. Brigham; Second Lieutenant, Ezra Gleason.

Company H.—Captain, Erastus C. Clark; First Lieutenant, Henry D. Donnelly; Second Lieutenant, Lewis O. Saylor.

Company I.—Captain, Newton T. Colby; First Lieutenant, Benjamin C. Wilson; Second Lieutenant, Nathaniel E. Rutter.

Company K.—Captain, Allen N. Sill; First Lieutenant, John M. Goodrich; Second Lieutenant, Alonzo B. Howard.

On the 15th the regiment arrived at Washington, and after a review by President Lincoln went into camp on Arlington Heights, where, August 19, they were first in battalion drill. August 22 marching orders were received, and on the following day the regiment moved to Fort Lyon, near Alexandria, Virginia.

The 107th was brigaded Sept. 1, 1862, with the 35th Massachusetts and two Pennsylvania regiments, forming the 5th Brigade of Whipple's Division, Reserve Corps, Colonel Van Valkenburg commanding.

September 6 orders were received to join General McClellan's army, moving northward to repel General Lee's invasion of Maryland, and at seven P.M. they were in line of march.

In speaking of this movement General Diven said, "How glorious the August moon looked down upon us as we broke camp at Arlington, and with songs of triumph crossed the Potomac to join the army for the defense of Washington! How from our camp at Frederick City we saw the smoke of battle and heard the roar of dread artillery, and marked the strife in which we were soon to mingle! how after a night of fatiguing march we encamped at daybreak on the scene of an ensanguined battle of a day before! how all day with cautious march we advanced in the track of the brave victors of South Mountain! how eagerly we burned to be sharers in the strife that was making heroes of our friends in other regiments! how we envied the glory that surrounded the 23d!" Ah! this gallant regiment had not long to wait. The night of the 17th of September they

* Name does not appear on the muster-in roll.

lay on their arms, and ere the "gray-eyed morn smiled on the frowning night" was heard the rattle of musketry, and the ominous booming of artillery, reverberated over the army, told only too well that the battle of Antietam had opened. As General Diven remarked in an address delivered at the regimental association in 1873, "Comrades, you remember the rest of that day."

Yes, the surviving members of the 107th will not soon forget the horrors of that September day. It was an all-day's contest, and almost a hand-to-hand struggle. Night put an end to the contest, and 90 of those brave men who marched out to meet the enemy in the morning, at night lay upon the field, killed and wounded. This was the 107th's baptism of fire, and nobly did it pass through the deadly contest.

General Gordon, in his official report of the battle, bestowed many encomiums of praise upon this regiment for its bravery and soldierly bearing. He says, "The 107th New York Regiment, Colonel Van Valkenburg, I held in reserve, throwing them into the edge of a piece of woods on the left, which, I was informed by an aid of General Hooker, who met me advancing, must be held at all hazards." Again, in the same report, he says, "The rebel lines again advancing, I threw forward a portion of my brigade to support those nearly in front, while the 107th New York was directed to support Captain Cotheran's battery on the left. This fine regiment, but just organized and brought into the field, in this battle for the first time under fire, moved with steadiness to its perilous position, and maintained its ground until recalled, though exposed to a front fire from the enemy, and a fire over its head from batteries in its rear." He adds, "I have no words but those of praise for their conduct."

Captain Cotheran, whose battery the regiment supported, pays it the following tribute in his official report: "The 107th Regiment, New York Volunteers, Colonel R. B. Van Valkenburg, is entitled to great credit for both coolness and courage, and the admirable manner in which it supported my battery during the fight. This being the first time this regiment was under fire, I most cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent bearing of both officers and men, while occupying the uncomfortable position of being the recipients of the enemy's fire while they were unable to return it."

Not one moment elapsed, from the beginning to the close of this sanguinary struggle, that the 107th was not under fire.

The following vivid summary of this battle, in which the 107th took so conspicuous a position, is given by General Gordon: "From sunrise to sunset the waves of battle ebbed and flowed. Men wrestled with each other in lines of regiments, brigades, and divisions, while regiments, brigades, and divisions faded away under a terrible fire, leaving long lines of dead to mark where stood the living. Fields of corn were trampled into shreds, forests were battered and scathed, huge limbs went crashing to earth, sent by shell and round shot. Grape and canister mingled their hissing scream in this hellish carnival; yet within all this, and throughout it all, the patriots of the North wrestled with hearts strong and unshaken; wrestled with the rebel horde that thronged and pressed upon them, never yielding, though sometimes halting to gather up their strength, then with one mighty bound, throwing themselves upon

their foes, to drive them into their protecting forests beyond. We indeed at night slept upon the bloody field of our victory." The regiment was at this time in the Third Brigade, First Division, of the Twelfth Corps.

On the day following the battle the regiment lay upon the field, and on the 19th marching orders were received, and they started in pursuit of the vanquished foe. They moved to Maryland Heights, and went into camp, Sept. 23. While here the ranks were greatly decimated by fever, which raged to such an extent that at the review by President Lincoln, Oct. 2, not 300 men were able to report for duty. The hospitals were filled with victims of the disease, and their camp at Maryland Heights was indeed a sorrowful one, where so many of the brave men, who had passed the fire of battle, sank before this destroyer, and were buried in the winding-sheet, for no coffins, not even of the rudest manufacture, could at one time be obtained. The first death in this camp was that of Corporal Joseph Couse, of Company H, and he was buried in a rough box, made by Sergeant Abram White, of *old fence-boards*.

The 107th remained at Maryland Heights until late in October, when they moved to Antietam Ford. Here they remained a few weeks, and on the 10th of December moved into Virginia, passing through Harper's Ferry, thence across the Shenandoah, and down the Leesburg Valley to Fairfax Station. The regiment halted here for a short time and then proceeded towards Fredericksburg; subsequently went into camp at a place called Hope Landing, on Aquia Creek.

An official report forwarded to the War Department about this time says, "The 107th remained in camp at Fairfax Station, Va., until the morning of the 19th of January, when it broke camp and commenced marching southward towards Stafford Court-House, together with the 12th Army Corps (Major-General H. W. Slocum). The march was continued from day to day for five days during the worst possible storm imaginable, fording the swollen streams and making our way along seemingly impassable roads. The evening of Friday arrived at Stafford Court-House. Here the regiment was paid up to the 31st of October, 1862, which was the first pay received. Remained in bivouac near Stafford until Tuesday, January 27, when we marched to Hope Landing, on the Aquia Creek; remained in bivouac there for a few days, and then moved to a camp nearer the creek and commenced building winter quarters for the fourth time. February 13 finds the regiment still here. Sickness is alarmingly on the increase, and regimentally matters looked gloomy. Only some 400 men left for duty, the balance of the 1019 of six months ago dead, wounded, or absent sick."

Camp life at Hope Landing had been pleasant and duty easy, and but for the sickness that prevailed, caused by the winter, fatigue, and exposure, this camp might have been left with regret. But not so. The regiment had been greatly thinned by disease, and on April 27 they cheerfully broke camp and marched, under the command of gallant, fighting Joe Hooker, towards the Rappahannock. The order of march was gladly hailed, and General Diven remarked, "Never prisoner left a dungeon more eagerly than we our camp when we marched forth under the proud banner of the 12th Army Corps."

The spring campaign was active as it was disastrous. Not one week had elapsed after leaving the camp at Hope Landing ere the 107th participated in the terrible battle of Chancellorsville, adding fresh laurels to those already won on the hard-contested field of Antietam.

This regiment having fought gallantly at Antietam, and left that sanguinary field crowned with the laurels of victory, never harbored the thought of a possible defeat, and with the same coolness and determination that marked their career there, did they move upon the enemy at Chancellorsville. On the evening of the second day, believing the foe was defeated, marched out to join in capturing a conquered army; but they reckoned without their host. The advance soon became a retreat, and, instead of victory, it was defeat. Soon after the regiment marched out they were ordered back to their position on double-quick, and met the flying columns of the Eleventh Corps, driven before the fierce onslaught of Stonewall Jackson like chaff before the wind. Right gallantly did the 107th attempt to stay the flight of the fleeing and stop the pursuit of the pursuing until the night came on, when the confusion was like unto pandemonium itself. During the night the regiment again formed in line of battle, and until daybreak over their heads blazed the shrieking shot and shell.

At early dawn, without time to consume the scanty provisions that had been sent them, they entered the fight, and for hours that passed like minutes struggled with the foe, until the last round of ammunition was exhausted, and then, with fixed bayonets, stood, as they supposed, until reinforcements had come to take their place. Then in orderly march, proud of their endurance, the regiment retired. The reinforcements, however, outstripped them in the retreat; and, under a murderous fire, they formed a new line near the Chancellorsville House, only to be driven from it by the artillery of the victorious foe. The battle of Chancellorsville was fought and lost.

It was a bloody day for the 107th. Many a home in the 27th Congressional district was rendered desolate by this day's carnage. Fearfully were the ranks of the 107th thinned, but not dishonored. Every survivor who participated in that day's fight felt conscious of having performed his duty, and thenceforward the regiment was counted veteran.

"They never fail who die

In a great cause. The block may soak their gore;
Their heads may sodden in the sun; their limbs
Be strung to city gates or castle walls;
But still their spirits walk abroad, though years
Elapse, and others share as dark a doom.
They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
Which overspread all others, and conduct
The world at last to freedom."

From the disastrous Chancellorsville battle-ground the 107th marched to Stafford Court-House, where they went into camp and remained during the month of May. While here the regiment parted with their brave Colonel Diven and efficient Adjutant Fanton, who resigned and returned to their homes. The command of the regiment now devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Colby.

June 12 the camp presented a lively appearance, as orders had been received to march at a moment's notice,

and on the following day, at six o'clock, the forces moved northward to repel the invasion of Lee. This was the beginning of the Gettysburg campaign.

On the 24th of June the newly-appointed colonel, N. M. Crane, joined the regiment and assumed command. July 1 the 107th reached Gettysburg, Pa., and prepared for the deadly contest of the morrow. The morrow came, and with it every indication of a terrible struggle. Everything tending to encumber the men was thrown aside, guns were primed afresh, and a few words of encouragement and direction given by the gallant colonel. Then each man took his place and awaited the order that should summon them to the front, where the sanguinary battle of Gettysburg was raging in all its fury. The regiment, however, was not actively engaged, and the loss was small.

July 5 the regiment left the Gettysburg battle-field, and followed in the pursuit of the retreating enemy. On the 14th, General Lee, hard pressed, escaped across the Potomac, closely followed by the Union army, under the command of General Meade. They continued their march through Virginia, reaching Kelley's Ford August 1, where they went into camp, and remained until September 16, when the line of march was taken up to Bealton Station, from whence the 107th was transported to Stevenson, Ala., to reinforce the Army of the West. From October, 1863, to April, 1864, the regiment—with the exception of Companies B and K, which were sent to Shelbyville, Tenn.—lay at Wartrace, Bell Buckle, and Wartrace Bridge, doing guard and picket duty.

During this time the 107th received, by transfer from the disbanded 145th Regiment and by recruits, 250 men; and was enabled to completely recuperate for the first time from the fatigue of its constant service since entering the field.

On the 20th of April, 1864 (the regiment then 600 strong), they broke camp, and then commenced Sherman's memorable march. May 15 was fought the battle of Resaca, and the 107th lost two killed and seventeen wounded.

Sherman hotly pursued the retreating forces of Johnston until May 25, when, coming upon his army at Dallas, a sharp contest ensued, in which the 107th lost nearly 200 men. Fighting and skirmishing was continued on the following day, and, although the enemy was intrenched, on the 5th of June he retreated. Sherman lost no time, but followed hard upon the retreating foe. He crowded Johnston from one position to another, and from June 6 to 14 was a series of marches, countermarches, and skirmishes. On the 15th the enemy opened an attack on our forces at Pine Knob, and, after a hard fight, was repulsed with heavy loss.

Again there was a retreat by the enemy, and again the victorious army of Sherman followed in hot pursuit. The battle of Culp's Farm was fought on the 22d, and on the 27th followed the battle of Kenesaw.

On went the flying foe before the intrepid Sherman. Peach-Tree Creek battle was fought the 20th, and here the gallant Major Baldwin was mortally wounded, June 22. After hard fighting, Sherman secured a position in front of Atlanta, and laid siege to the city, which was finally evacuated by the enemy Sept. 2, and the 107th Regi-

ment was among the first to enter the city. In this siege the regiment lost about 60 killed and wounded.

The regiment remained at Atlanta some time performing provost-guard duty, and on the 15th of September left Atlanta with Sherman on his memorable "March to the Sea." On the 26th a skirmish was had at Sandersville, and Dec. 9, Redoubt No. 3, nine miles from Savannah, was captured, and Dec. 21 the city was evacuated by the enemy and the campaign closed. This was one of the greatest campaigns of the war, and it is an honor to be able to say, "I marched with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea!" It may justly be written that the 107th during this campaign added fresh laurels to those already won while with the Army of the Potomac, and it is well known that General Sherman held this regiment in the highest esteem; and in 1875 he said, "I surely know no regiment that I would prefer to meet, whose services both East and West make them justly proud."

After the evacuation of Savannah, the 107th went into camp on the Georgia side of the river, where they remained until Jan. 17, 1865, when they moved with the army for the campaign through the Carolinas, and participated in the battle of Averysboro', N. C., March 16, and Black River, N. C., March 19. On the 24th they reached Goldsboro' and went into camp, ending the march of 66 days,—distance, 500 miles,—the total casualties of the campaign being about 40. Left camp at Goldsboro' April 10, and, after a series of marches,—passing through Richmond and other places,—the 25th finds the regiment in camp near Bladensburg, Md., preparing the muster-out rolls. June 6 they bade farewell to Southern soil, and on the 8th reached Elmira, on the 9th turned over their camp and garrison equipage, on the 10th were paid off and mustered out of service, and the 107th passed into history.

Summary of Marches.—The following is a summary of marches of the regiment:

| Year. | Miles. |
|--|--------|
| 1862.—Before leaving Arlington Heights..... | 20 |
| 1862.—First campaign in Maryland..... | 175 |
| 1862.—To Antietam Ford from Maryland Heights..... | 10 |
| 1862.—Winter campaign to Fairfax and Stafford Court-House..... | 150 |
| 1863.—Campaign to Chancellorsville..... | 75 |
| 1863.—Second campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania..... | 350 |
| 1863.—Marches on the Rappahannock and in Tennessee..... | 300 |
| 1864.—Campaign to Atlanta and the sea..... | 600 |
| 1865.—Campaign through Carolinas..... | 500 |
| 1865.—Homeward march to Washington..... | 400 |
| Total..... | 2580 |

Summary of Campaigns.—The regiment campaigned in the following States: Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and passed through Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

Summary of Battles.—The regiment participated in the following battles and skirmishes, viz.:

Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Chancellorsville, Va., May 1–3, 1863.
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1–3, 1863.
Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
Cassville, Ga., May 19, 1864.

Pine Knob, Ga., June 15, 1864.

Culp's Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864.

Kenesaw, Ga., June 27, 1864.

Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Siege of Atlanta, July 23 to Aug. 24, 1864.

Sandersville, Ga., Nov. 26, 1864.

Redoubt No. 3, Savannah, Ga., Dec. 9, 1864.

Argyle Island and siege of Savannah, Dec. 11–22, 1864.

Averysboro', N. C., March 16, 1865.

Black River, N. C., March 19, 1865.

Roll of Honor.—During the month of January, 1876, Major Charles J. Fox and A. S. Fitch, the efficient secretary of the 107th Association, visited Albany, and upon application at the office of the adjutant-general were furnished with the muster-out rolls of the regiment, from which were copied the lists of the dead of the several companies, with date, place, and cause of death. This list comprises only those who died before receiving their discharge from the service. Many sick and wounded were discharged, came home, and died; none such are reported in this list.

Field and Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel Lathrop Baldwin, died July 30, 1864, of wounds received at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Commissary-Sergeant Henry Inselo, died April 9, 1863.

Company A.

Cornelius Hammond, first sergeant, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Charles Bolton, sergeant, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 20, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

John B. Arnot, died at Bolivar Heights, Oct. 23, 1862.

Silas H. Betson, died at Hope Landing, Va., March 3, 1863.

Abram Decatur, died at Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct. 13, 1862.

Augustus Demick, died at Fairfax Court-House, Va., Oct. 12, 1862.

John M. French, died Sept. 19, 1862, from wounds received at Antietam.

William Hill, died at Jeffersonville, Dec. 2, 1864.

William J. Graves, died at Atlanta, Oct. 24, 1864.

Charles H. Luce, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1863.

George McPherson, died at David's Island, N. Y., April 5, 1865.

George Ramsey, died at Washington, D. C., July 25, 1863.

Henry P. Smith, died at Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct. 13, 1862.

Henry Stevens, died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 19, 1864.

Company B.

Marcus M. Munson, corporal, died at Kingston, Ga. June 4, 1864, from wounds received at Dallas.

Guy Rathbone, corporal, died in South Carolina, Jan. 25, 1865.

Jonathan H. Barlow, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1863.

John Bright, died in Nashville, Tenn., June 27, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas.

Harrison D. Cooper, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 7, 1864, from wounds received at Dallas.

Hay Griene, killed at the battle of Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Harvey Harrington, died at Antietam, Md., Sept. 18, 1862, from wounds received at the battle of Antietam.

Henry C. Howland, died near Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864, from wounds received while on skirmish line.

Jacob W. Jackson, died at Philadelphia, Oct. 8, 1862.

Charles S. Keener, died at Kingston, Ga., July 31, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas.

Martin McGuire, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Stephen Rickey, died at Summit House, Md., Dec. 22, 1862.

Oscar M. Root, died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 24, 1864, from wounds received at Dallas.

Van Buren Stage, died at Harper's Ferry Oct. 13, 1862.

Charles J. Terwilliger, died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 15, 1862.

Frederick Lostensen, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28, 1864, from accidental wounds.

Louis N. Vreeland, killed at Dallas.

Levi B. Van Gelder, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 29, 1864, from wounds received at Dallas.

Company C.

Jeremiah B. Wood, sergeant, Dallas, Ga., May 30, 1864.

William R. Christler, corporal, killed at Averysboro', N. C., March 17, 1864.

John McCarrick, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 11, 1864.

David Able, Harper's Ferry, Oct. 29, 1862.

Andrew Brockway, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Oscar F. Fradley, Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1864.

Archilest Campbell, Atlanta, Oct. 25, 1864.

George Compton, Hope Landing, Va., March 3, 1863.

Michael Crampton, New York, March 19, 1864.

Patrick Dore, killed at Atlanta, Aug. 11, 1864.

Clement Dreher, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Louis Matthias, Newbern, N. C., May 25, 1864, of wounds received at Averysboro'.

Clark Richardson, Aquia, Va., May 8, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville.

William Parks, Aquia Bay, March 17, 1863.

Francis S. Steinbeck, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

William Williams, killed at Rockingham, N. C., March 8, 1864.

Company D.

William E. Van Auken, sergeant, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

— Ford, sergeant, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Beach Beardsley, corporal, Fairfax Seminary, Va., Aug. 11, 1863.

William J. Personius, Sergeant, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.

Henry Armstrong, mortally wounded at the battle of Dallas, May 25, 1864, and died same day.

Patrick Callahan, Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, of wounds received in battle.

M. Dayton, Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 28, 1862.

Nathaniel Finch, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 27, 1862.

Isaac N. Lobdell, David's Island, N. Y., April 29, 1865.

Isaac Slawson, Richmond, Va., Feb. 18, 1863, prisoner.

Company E.

Guy C. Adams, sergeant, killed on skirmish line, at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.

Peter C. Compton, sergeant, died June 30, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Daniel B. Scott, corporal, mortally wounded on skirmish line, Aug. 17, 1864; died on the following day.

William Dickinson, corporal, killed at Rockingham, N. C., March 8, 1865.

Martin Bloss, corporal, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1864, of wounds received at Pine Knob.

Charles Willover, corporal, Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 26, 1862.

Erastus Busking, date and place not given.

William Church, Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 2, 1862.

William Cooper, Harper's Ferry, Va., April 11, 1864.

Stephen Corwin, killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.

Joseph V. Hoyt, wounded at Atlanta, Ga.; died July 30, 1864.

Josiah Hand, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 7, 1862.

John Lalor, Hope Landing, Va., Feb. 21, 1863.

William Ladow, Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 1, 1864.

Elias Raiker, wounded at Averysboro'; died March 19, 1865.

Edward Sherman, Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 8, 1862.

Andrew Van Camp, Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 3, 1862.

Company F.

Captain John F. Knox, Kingston, Ga., in May, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas.

Lieutenant John D. Hill, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Sergeant Amos Rogers, Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 7, 1862.

Daniel F. Hathaway, Nov. 3, 1862.

David Latonrette, Sept. 18, 1864.

Henry B. Aldrich, Nov. 16, 1862.

Enos P. Barnes, Nov. 16, 1862.

John Brewer, Feb. 6, 1863.

Daniel Cummings, March 31, 1863.

Wm. H. Hatch, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.

James B. Jones, June 5, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas.

Albert A. Johnson, June 1, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas.

Theophilus Krumloff, Feb. 18, 1863.

James Kelly, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Abraham Miller, Oct. 16, 1862.

David B. Moranville, March 28, 1863.

Samuel Miller, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

James D. Molson, wounded at Dallas; died May 25, 1864.

Fred'k Mellen, Oct. 7, 1864.

James B. Nellis, Sept. 7, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas.

Edwin M. Reynolds, Nov. 21, 1862.

Gilbert C. Stiecklee, Oct. 1, 1862.

David Simonson, killed at Kenesaw, Ga., June 16, 1864.

James B. Taft, wounded at Dallas; died June 9, 1864.

Parley S. White, Nov. 2, 1862.

Fred'k W. Wagner, June 10, 1863.

A. D. Watson, March 5, 1863.

Wm. H. Young, wounded at Dallas; died May 26, 1864.

Company G.

Samuel Kinney, sergeant, wounded; died at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 17, 1864.

Horace Hotchkiss, sergeant, killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

John E. Stratton, killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Adam Tomer, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Albert V. Borden, Harper's Ferry, Oct. 25, 1862.

J. H. Greek, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 17, 1863.

T. M. Aederman, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Abram Denniston, Washington, D. C., Feb. 6, 1863.

Edward Dickinson, Nashville, Tenn., July 20, 1864.

Wm. L. Everitt, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Alonzo Johnson, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Wm. Jackson, died from wounds received at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

John Kallaher, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

James W. Lovell, Hope Landing, Va., May 7, 1863.

Walter B. Long, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Edmond Lewis, Tullahoma, Tenn., April 24, 1864.

James McCullough, Hope Landing, Va., March 1, 1863.

Fayette McCarty, Bell Buckle, Tenn., April 18, 1864.

John Morgan, killed at Averysboro', N. C., March 16, 1863.

Eleazer J. Mowers, killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 17, 1864.

Nelson A. Robinson, Smoketown, Md., Dec. 13, 1862.

Jesse E. Stevens, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

David B. Sandford, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Jonathan E. Smith, Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1864.

E. Taylor, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1864.

Francis Wheaton, Harper's Ferry, Oct. 10, 1862.

James Wileox, Chattanooga, Tenn., June 30, 1864.

John Morrell, Division Hospital, Aug. 19, 1864.

Company H.

Benjamin Force, sergeant, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Nathan F. Dykeman, sergeant, Washington, D. C., May 29, 1865; killed by cars.

Joseph Couse, Maryland Heights, Oct. 1, 1862.

Edwin W. Shaw, Hope Landing, Va., April 23, 1863.

John R. Ackerly, Hope Landing, Va., Feb. 25, 1863.

Anthony Boyee, killed at Culp's Farm, Va., June 22, 1864.

Cyrus J. Covill, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Myron Couch, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.

Geo. W. Cutler, Hope Landing, Va., March 5, 1863.

Andrew Dewitt, Hope Landing, Va., April 5, 1863.

M. S. Dawson, died at Frederick City, Md., Oct. 1, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam.

Jason J. Youmans, Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas.

Stephen Edwards, Savannah, Ga., Feb. 15, 1865.

John Griffith, Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 21, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta.

Hiram L. Hawley, Kenesaw, Va., July 1, 1864.

Isaac Middleton, killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

Johnson B. Margeson, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Charles Mathews, Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 13, 1862.

Hiram Paddock, Hope Landing, Va., March 2, 1863.

Dewayne Patterson, Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

Daniel A. Stewart, Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1863.

John D. M. Van Vleet, Chattanooga, Tenn., June 24, 1864, of wounds received at Dallas.

Ethan Worden, Harper's Ferry, Oct. 22, 1862.

Company I.

Nat E. Rutler, captain, killed at Chancellorsville, May 1, 1863.

Geo. W. Bragg, sergeant, killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 26, 1864.

Gideon Belman, Harper's Ferry, Oct. 22, 1862.

Calvin Burlinghame, Hope Landing, Va., Feb. 2, 1863.

Daniel F. Corwin, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Levi Carpenter, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

John J. Decker, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

John Dougherty, killed at Atlanta, Aug. 5, 1864.

Albert N. Jaynes, Frederick, Md., Feb. 11, 1863.

Samuel Johnson, Harper's Ferry, Oct. 30, 1862.

Elias Newberry, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

John Powell, New Albany, Ind., Aug. 31, 1864.

Alfred S. Walters, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1865.

Company K.

O. W. Marey, sergeant, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Eugene Q. Thateher, sergeant, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Alman W. Burrell, sergeant, Philadelphia, June 6, 1863.

Austin Lockwood, Nashville, Aug. 5, 1864.

Chas. Alden, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

Henry Brewer, Harper's Ferry, Oct. 16, 1864.

Patrick Brauman, drowned near Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1864.

E. J. Coleman, Wilmington, March 30, 1865.

G. S. Cone, Aquia Bay, March 12, 1863.

Philander Dowley, Murfreesboro', Tenn., March 14, 1864.

James Fuller, Aquia Bay, Feb. 17, 1863.

Simeon M. Goff, Chattanooga, Sept. 17, 1864.

Eugene E. Howe, killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Wm. H. Horton, killed at Dallas, May 25, 1864.

William Harrison, Dalton, Ga., Feb. 18, 1864.

C. L. Johnson, Annapolis, Md., March 12, 1865.

Wm. R. Kelley, Harper's Ferry, Oct. 9, 1862.

Lewis Kniekerbocker, Aquia Bay, Va., March 19, 1863.

Theo. F. Morris, killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Jerome B. Newton, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
 Adin Ormsby, Covington, Ky., May 18, 1864.
 John W. Ryan, Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 9, 1862.
 Henry H. Rasco, Aquia Bay, Va., May 12, 1863.
 Chas. H. Storms, Chattanooga, June 19, 1864.
 Martin Sage, Maryland Heights, Oct. 4, 1862.
 John Van Dyke, New York, Sept. 10, 1863, from
 wounds received at Gettysburg.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| Field and staff..... | 2 |
| Co. A..... | 14 |
| " B..... | 18 |
| " C..... | 16 |
| " D..... | 10 |
| " E..... | 17* |
| " F..... | 28 |
| " G..... | 28 |
| " H..... | 23 |
| " I..... | 13 |
| " K..... | 26 |
| Total..... | 195 |
| Died of wounds or killed..... | 88 |
| " disease..... | 107 |

CHAPTER XI.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

The One Hundred and Ninth—The One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT.

THE companies of which this regiment was composed were raised in the counties of Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins: Companies D and E in Broome; B, C, H, I, and K in Tioga; and A, F, and G, in Tompkins. The regiment commenced organizing at Binghamton, in the latter part of July, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service on the 28th of August, 1862, by Captain Ireland, of the regular army, afterwards colonel of the 137th Regiment, New York State Volunteers.

The regiment was officered as follows: Colonel, Benjamin F. Tracy; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac S. Catlin; Major, Philo B. Stilson; Adjutant, Peter W. Hopkins; Quartermaster, James S. Thurston; Chaplain, Albert Wyatt; Surgeon, Sanford B. Hunt; First Assistant Surgeon, William E. Johnson; Second Assistant Surgeon, Salphronius H. French; Sergeant-Major, Marshall Waterfield; Quartermaster Sergeant, William A. King; Commissary-Sergeant, Jesse A. Ashley.

Company A.—Captain, Benjamin R. McAllister; First Lieutenant, Charles C. Mead; Second Lieutenant, David A. Signor.

Company B.—Captain, Robert H. S. Hyde; First Lieutenant, Benjamin C. Wade; Second Lieutenant, Geo. D. Haynes.

Company C.—Captain, John Gorman; First Lieutenant, William H. S. Bean; Second Lieutenant, Solomon Oakley.

Company D.—Captain, George W. Dunn; First Lieutenant, William Benedict; Second Lieutenant, R. M. Johnson.

Company E.—Captain, Edward L. Lewis; First Lieutenant, Moses B. Robbins; Second Lieutenant, ——— McChristian.

Company F.—Captain, William E. Mount; First Lieutenant, Martin L. G. Spear; Second Lieutenant, N. J. Griswold.

Company G.—Captain, Anson W. Knettles; First Lieutenant, Michael Kelly; Second Lieutenant, William Austin.

Company H.—Captain, Austin W. Alford; First Lieutenant, E. R. Jones; Second Lieutenant, John S. Giles.

Company I.—Captain, Zelotus G. Gordon; First Lieutenant, John S. Hopkins; Second Lieutenant, Gilbert D. Craft.

Company K.—Captain, William Warwick; First Lieutenant, Selah V. Reeve; Second Lieutenant, George A. Mathews.

The regiment left Binghamton *via* Elmira for Baltimore, and from the latter city marched to Appomattox Junction, where they went into camp. The commanding general saw the necessity of keeping a strong guard along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the 109th was detached for this service, and remained distributed along this road performing guard duty until the winter of 1864, when, with the exception of a portion of the companies, the regiment's headquarters was established at Mason's Island, opposite Georgetown, at the camp for drafted men.

The 109th was at this time in the First Brigade, First Division, and Ninth Army Corps, under command of General John F. Hartranft, the present Governor of Pennsylvania.

The regiment now prepared for an active campaign, and received their baptism of fire in the terrible battle of the Wilderness. This was one of the severest contests of the war, and the 109th was in the thickest of the fight. It held its position during that deadly conflict, and received many encomiums of praise for its gallant conduct. But it was not without a sacrifice. More than one hundred of those brave men who went into battle, at its close lay dead upon the field, killed by rebel bullets. It also lost heavily in wounded. In this engagement the regiment was under the command of Colonel Tracy, who displayed great courage and bravery.

Soon after the battle of the Wilderness, Colonel Tracy resigned, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Catlin.

The regiment next participated in the battle of Spottsylvania Court-House, fought May 12, 1864, where it lost heavily in killed and wounded, but by its coolness and courage in the heat of battle it maintained its reputation for bravery acquired on the battle-field of the Wilderness. In this contest Catlin was in command, and nobly did he perform his duty.

The regiment went into the battle of the Wilderness with 1200 strong, and at the close of the battle of Spottsylvania, only six days afterwards, only 400 reported for duty. It was a sad spectacle to look down those thin and decimated ranks of the 109th, now reduced to one-third the number that answered at roll-call only one week before.

Cold Harbor! The very mention of this name sends a

* And 2 missing in action.

thrill of horror through one's frame when is called to mind the carnage of that day. In this battle the 109th lost heavily in killed and wounded; among the killed was Captain John Gorman, a brave and efficient officer.

The regiment next participated in the battle in front of Petersburg, and again lost heavily in killed and wounded. Captain Warwick and Lieutenant Jones were killed. June 17, the 109th was in the charge on Petersburg, and lost a number of men taken prisoners. They were sent to Libby prison, where many of them died.

The night before the blowing up of the mine at Petersburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Catlin, who had been absent, returned to the regiment and was mustered as colonel, and led the charge on the following day when the explosion occurred.

In this onslaught the 107th lost heavily in killed and wounded, and at the close of this action was so reduced in numbers that the highest ranking officer was a second lieutenant. In this charge Colonel Catlin lost a leg, Major Stillson was wounded, and Lieutenant Griswold killed.

The regiment, now reduced to a mere skeleton of its former self, was placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Pier, of the 21st Wisconsin Volunteers, who was in command at the taking of Petersburg. This was the last action in which this battle-scarred regiment participated. It was mustered out (250 men) June 4, 1865, and upon its arrival home was tendered a grand reception by the citizens of Owego.

The history of the 109th, as we have seen, is a record of many of the severest battles of the war, and the bullet and the prison-pen left upon it their impress, as many who went never returned. They battled nobly for their country, and it is an honor to say, "I belonged to the 109th!" For the history of this regiment we are indebted to William A. King, of Owego.

The following is a list of the killed, and also of those who died of diseases or wounds, in the 109th Regiment, copied from the muster-out rolls in the office of the Adjutant-General at Albany:

Company A.

George W. Reed, died of wounds, July 19, 1864.
 Horace Smith, died of wounds, Aug. 9, 1864.
 Samuel C. Bogardus, died Jan. 22, 1864.
 Robert W. Sage, killed Sept. 13, 1862.
 Allen Gee, died Oct. 11, 1862.
 Addison W. Payne, died Nov. 8, 1862.
 Hebron Mapes, died Feb. 21, 1864.
 David S. Briggs, died Feb. 27, 1864.
 Henry Gohnam, killed March 12, 1864.
 John G. Nichols, killed May 12, 1864.
 Amos A. Barber, killed May 12, 1864.
 Henry Personious, killed May 12, 1864.
 William H. Lewis, killed May 12, 1864.
 George W. Peirson, killed May 12, 1864.
 Abram Seely, Jr., killed May 12, 1864.
 George B. Thatcher, died of wounds, June 23, 1864.
 John Cortright, killed June 26, 1864.
 Theodore T. Angle, died July 22, 1864.
 Ira Starks, killed July 30, 1864.

George W. Smith, killed July 30, 1864.
 William H. De Bell, killed Aug. 19, 1864.
 John W. Snow, killed July 30, 1864.
 Albert Carpenter, died of wounds, Aug. 10, 1864.
 Reuben Young, died Sept. 5, 1864.
 John Perry, died Sept. 23, 1864.
 Daniel H. McPherson, died July 23, 1864.
 Abram R. Morse, died Oct. 4, 1864.
 George W. Roe, died June 28, 1864.
 P. Sidney Foster, died Nov. 12, 1864.
 Julius Ostrander, died March 29, 1865.
 James Smith, died Nov. 18, 1864.
 William Evarts, died of wounds, April 27, 1865.
 Harrison Little, killed May 12, 1864.

Company B.

Henry Harrington, died of wounds, Aug. 26, 1864.
 Richard M. G. Aikins, died of wounds, Sept. 15, 1864.
 Edward L. Ballard, killed Aug. 19, 1864.
 Samuel Brumaghim, killed May 12, 1864.
 Erastus Benton, died of wounds, Nov. 5, 1864.
 Theodore Dikeman, died of wounds, Sept. 23, 1863.
 Elijah E. Goodrich, killed May 12, 1864.
 Henry Johnson, died Sept. 20, 1863.
 Eli Jacobs, died of wounds, Feb. 12, 1864.
 Alexander King, killed July 30, 1864.
 Lemuel A. Like, killed April 2, 1865.
 Edwin Prentis, died of wounds, Oct. 29, 1862.
 Edward Perkins, died of wounds, Aug. 9, 1863.
 James H. Reese, killed May 6, 1864.
 James H. Robbins, killed Aug. 9, 1864.
 Jerome Rodley, died of wounds, Aug. 14, 1864.
 Jonathan Orcutt, killed May 12, 1864.
 Richard Taylor, killed June 23, 1864.
 John T. Walker, died of wounds, April 6, 1864.
 Amos Ballard, died of wounds, Nov. 7, 1864.

Company C.

Captain John Gorman, killed May 31, 1864.
 Second Lieutenant Edward C. Jones, died of wounds, July 1, 1864.
 Homer J. Willsey, killed June 3, 1864.
 Oscar F. Probascio, killed May 6, 1864.
 Daniel K. Hart, died June 17, 1864.
 William H. Newton, killed June 17, 1864.
 Myron Knight, died of wounds, Dec. 12, 1862.
 Charles Anson, died Feb. 16, 1863.
 David T. Brink, killed May 6, 1864.
 Francis E. Brink, died Jan. 9, 1865.
 Loran B. Burbank, killed June 17, 1864.
 Andrew J. Blanchard, died while a prisoner of war; no date given.
 John Cannon, died Feb. 6, 1864.
 G. Hile Every, died in hospital; no date given.
 Theodore Hinkley, died July 14, 1864.
 John Hedglin, died of wounds, July 11, 1864.
 Henry S. Head, killed May 6, 1864.
 Hiram Haner, died Sept. 6, 1864.
 William P. Haner, died of wounds, July 4, 1864.
 James Murkle, died of wounds, June 18, 1864.

John H. Middaugh, died of wounds, June 27, 1864.
 Stewart D. Middaugh, died Aug. 11, 1864.
 John Pupper, died Dec. 11, 1864.
 Stephen D. Phelps, died Aug. 1, 1864.
 Wallis Palmer, died of wounds, June 22, 1864.
 David Roberts, killed May 6, 1864.
 Wilber Springstead, killed July 26, 1864.
 John J. Smith, died while prisoner of war; no date given.
 Charles A. Taylor, died Aug. 14, 1864.
 Abram W. Vangorder, killed June 17, 1864.
 Smith Warwick, died June 11, 1864.
 Wm. Warner, died of wounds, June 3, 1864.

Company D.

Henry D. Williams, died Oct. 12, 1863.
 Fred. A. Ogden, killed May 12, 1864.
 Marshal Barlow, killed May 12, 1864.
 Wm. E. Boughton, killed May 12, 1864.
 Robert Nelson, killed May 12, 1864.
 Robert Van Tassel, killed May 12, 1864.
 James H. Kennedy, killed May 12, 1864.
 Fernando Rudge, killed May 12, 1864.
 Alexander F. Cook, killed May 12, 1864.
 Eugene A. Tyler, died of wounds, June 3, 1864.
 Chauncey M. Pomeroy, killed June 7, 1864.
 Alanson A. Adams, died of wounds, June 9, 1864.
 Burritt Humaston, killed June 17, 1864.
 Lewis Rittenburg, killed June 17, 1864.
 Monroe E. Wildey, killed June 17, 1864.
 Lewis A. Gardner, died July 6, 1864.
 Orton Withbeek, died of wounds, July 10, 1864.
 Herman R. Smith, died July 20, 1864.
 Daniel Walling, died July 30, 1864.
 Wm. Pierson, died May 1, 1865.
 John Toohey, no record.
 George L. Vrooman, died Dec. 20, 1864.
 Wm. Carl, died of wounds, July 16, 1864.
 George L. Parsons, died Dec. 27, 1864.
 Warren Morey, died Jan. 5, 1865.
 Theodore Johnson, died Sept. 15, 1864.

Company E.

John Marquardt, died of wounds, Nov. 15, 1863.
 Julius T. Gleason, killed May 6, 1864.
 Henry S. Adams, died of wounds, May 28, 1864.
 Coles B. Aldrich, died of wounds, June 18, 1864.
 James F. Alexander, died July 9, 1864.
 Abraham Allen, died of wounds, June 26, 1864.
 Henry V. Bogart, died of wounds, June 18, 1864.
 Austin Castle, killed June 17, 1864.
 Joseph Cronk, died Sept. 11, 1864.
 John Hall, died Aug. 1, 1864.
 Charles Hall, died Aug. 8, 1864.
 Richard D. Hardenderf, died of wounds, Sept. 3, 1864.
 Wm. W. Lamb, killed June 17, 1864.
 Marvin Monroe, died of wounds, June 26, 1864.
 John McDaniel, died Feb. 14, 1864.
 David W. Merrill, died March 22, 1865.
 Charles H. Pencil, died Feb. 19, 1863.
 Stephen H. Peekham, killed June 17, 1864.

Aaron N. Remmle, killed June 17, 1864.
 David Remmle, died of wounds, Aug. 8, 1864.
 Gilbert B. Seeley, killed June 17, 1864.
 Cyrus P. Tarbox, died of wounds, June 30, 1864.
 Perry P. Wilber, died April 23, 1864.
 Harvey H. Weed, killed June 17, 1864.
 Andrew M. Young, killed July 30, 1864.
 Charles Weaver, killed July 1, 1864.

Company F.

First Lieutenant Nathan J. Griswold, killed July 30, 1864.

Second Lieutenant Daniel W. Barton, killed May 12, 1864.

Walter Starkey, died of wounds, May 27, 1864.
 Jerome F. Woodbury, killed Aug. 19, 1864.
 James V. Tyler, died July 18, 1864.
 Chester Card, died Aug. 8, 1864.
 Bezeleel Griswold, died July 22, 1864.
 Samuel J. Vaile, died Oct. 4, 1864.
 James C. Bull, died Feb. 18, 1865.
 Andrew J. Barber, died of wounds, June 7, 1864.
 Daniel C. Brown, died of wounds, July 18, 1864.
 William Downey, died of wounds, June 19, 1863.
 William J. Howard, died Sept. 18, 1864.
 John F. Jackson, died Aug. 12, 1864.
 Peter Montfort, killed June 28, 1864.
 Edmund Moe, died of wounds, May 14, 1864.
 Cassius M. Maxson, killed June 18, 1864.
 Jay Owen, died Aug. 6, 1863.
 Eli A. Obert, killed Aug. 22, 1864.
 Albert M. West, died Sept. 12, 1863.
 John W. While, killed May 12, 1864.
 William S. Wallace, killed June 17, 1864.
 Melvin N. Wilson, died of wounds, May 15, 1864.
 John Plowden, killed July 20, 1864.

Company G.

William C. Fish, killed July 30, 1864.
 De Witt C. Treman, died of wounds, July 4, 1864.
 Sanford Davis, killed July 17, 1864.
 Jeremiah R. Debaun, died July 4, 1864.
 Eugene Ervay, died July 4, 1864.
 Samuel W. Evans, died of wounds, July 19, 1864.
 Lewis H. Frazier, killed July 30, 1864.
 George L. Hurlbut, died of wounds, June 8, 1864.
 Henry Hitehoek, killed May 8, 1864.
 Joseph Irish, died of wounds, Sept. 24, 1864.
 Justin Loomis, died of wounds, June 9, 1864.
 Charles Morgan, died April 4, 1865.
 Chester S. Personius, killed July 30, 1864.
 Silas W. Personius, died of wounds, May 20, 1864.
 John Shoemaker, killed May 6, 1864.
 Emory Terwillegar, killed July 30, 1864.
 Joel Wood, died Jan. 16, 1865.
 George Whitlock, died Sept. 1, 1864.
 Charles Herod, died Feb. 28, 1865.

Company H.

George W. Mayher, died July 8, 1864.
 Silas P. Barton, killed May 6, 1864.

Jacob Engle, killed May 6, 1864.
 James H. Wood, died of wounds, July 9, 1864.
 David C. Millen, killed July 30, 1864.
 Chester Goodman, killed May 12, 1864.
 Allen Warren, died March 16, 1864.
 Henry Brennes, killed June 12, 1864.
 James Brown, died of wounds, Aug. 2, 1864.
 Franklin Bills, died of wounds, April 5, 1865.
 Harrison H. Card, killed June 12, 1864.
 Orin F. Chidester, killed May 12, 1864.
 James M. Cory, died Dec. 7, 1863.
 George W. Crosby, killed May 12, 1864.
 Patrick Coslon, killed Aug. 19, 1864.
 Asa Ducl, died of wounds, Aug. 10, 1864.
 Samuel G. Drake, killed May 22, 1864.
 Alfred Fairbanks, killed May 6, 1864.
 William Gale, killed Aug. 19, 1864.
 Squire D. Gager, died Jan. 14, 1864.
 Henry G. Hall, died of wounds, Oct. 9, 1864.
 Joseph Jones, killed May 6, 1864.
 Augustus Lewtyen, killed July 30, 1864.
 William J. Moloney, died of wounds, May 12, 1864.
 Zadoc Miles, died May 10, 1864.
 Peter Petrie, killed May 12, 1864.
 Barnard Stone, died April 27, 1864.
 William H. Stratton, killed May 6, 1864.
 Peter Vangorder, killed May 12, 1864.
 Benjamin Whittemore, killed May 12, 1864.

Company I.

Jacob S. Ames, killed June 10, 1864.
 William T. Bowman, died April 5, 1864.
 William Brown, killed June 17, 1864.
 Jacob H. Courtright, died March 26, 1864.
 Myron H. Dawson, died Nov. 2, 1864.
 William D. Duryea, died of wounds, July 9, 1864.
 Joseph W. Fox, died April 5, 1864.
 John Goodwin, died June 10, 1863.
 William Hamilton, died of wounds, July 9, 1864.
 Almeron D. Hazard, died Nov. 1, 1864.
 Myron E. Lake, killed June 17, 1864.
 J. Emmett Mandeville, killed June 17, 1864.
 Benjamin Meeker, died April 25, 1864.
 Horace D. Russel, died Dec. 20, 1864.
 Rudolph Schutt, died Oct. 28, 1862.
 James A. Sherman, killed May 12, 1864.
 Phineas S. Tallman, died Oct. 1, 1864.
 Ambrose P. Vincent, died of wounds, May 15, 1864.
 Thomas N. York, died May 19, 1864.

Company K.

Captain William Warwiek, killed June 12, 1864.
 Orsemaus Kirkendoll, died June 17, 1864.
 William Hays, died July 14, 1864.
 Alexander H. Atherton, killed June 17, 1864.
 Guy C. Bunham, killed Aug. 19, 1864.
 Caleb M. Allen, died of wounds, April 2, 1865.
 John J. Agnor, died of wounds, July 22, 1864.
 George Averil, died Sept. 16, 1864.
 Frederiek Bills, died of wounds, May 22, 1864.

Dunham Brink, died May 26, 1864.
 Charles Brink, died Aug. 26, 1864.
 Theron Cole, died Oct. 28, 1864.
 Hiram Campbell, died Oct. 12, 1863.
 Harrison Delap, died Nov. 1, 1864.
 Francis M. Fox, died Nov. 11, 1864.
 Virgil Fradenburg, died Jan. 2, 1865.
 James H. Green, died Oct. 3, 1864.
 James Hilton, died of wounds, July 18, 1864.
 John E. Hills, died of wounds, May 10, 1864.
 Enoch Hunt, died April 12, 1864.
 Seth Ingersol, died Aug. 4, 1863.
 George F. Jones, died July 28, 1864.
 Ephraim Jordan, died June 25, 1864.
 Jeremiah Reed, killed July 10, 1863.
 Lathrop E. Truesdell, died Oct. 1, 1864.
 Thomas W. Vandemark, died June 29, 1864.
 Cornelius Van Sice, died July 28, 1864.
 Samuel M. Van Sice, died; no date given.
 William T. Van Order, killed June 17, 1864.
 Hugh Woodecock, died of wounds, July 13, 1864.
 Silas A. Wiggins, killed June 17, 1864.
 George Waterman, died March 20, 1864.
 Charles H. Wales, died July 27, 1864.
 Edwin J. Wilber, killed June 27, 1864.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was raised in the 24th Senatorial District in the summer and fall of 1862. It was organized at Binghamton, and mustered into the United States service Sept. 25, 1862, with the following officers: Colonel, David Ireland; Lieutenant-Colonel, Kaert S. Van Voorhees; Major, Westel Willoughby; Quartermaster, Edward B. Stevens; Adjutant, C. B. Barto; Surgeon, John M. Farrington; Assistant Surgeon, S. Milton Hand; Sergeant-Major, J. B. Abbott; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Fred'k W. Burton; Hospital Steward, Hiram W. Bishop; Commissary-Sergeant, John J. Cantine.

Company A.—Captain, Fred. A. Stoddard; First Lieutenant, George C. Owen; Second Lieutenant, Fred. M. Halleek.

Company B.—Captain, Henry H. Davis; First Lieutenant, A. C. Gale; Second Lieutenant, Owen J. Street.

Company C.—Captain, Watson L. Hoskins; First Lieutenant, David R. Russell; Second Lieutenant, Ambrose Thompson.

Company D.—Captain, John C. Terry; First Lieutenant, James E. Mix; Second Lieutenant, Frank Whitmore.

Company E.—Captain, Milo B. Eldridge; First Lieutenant, Cornelius E. Dunn; Second Lieutenant, George J. Spencer.

Company F.—Captain, Henry W. Shipman; First Lieutenant, William N. Sage; Second Lieutenant, Marshall Corbett.

Company G.—Captain, Oscar C. Williams; First Lieutenant, A. H. Beecher; Second Lieutenant, W. Abbey.

Company H.—Captain, Eli F. Roberts; First Lieutenant, Charles F. Baragur; Second Lieutenant, Edgar Ellis.

Company I.—Captain, J. H. Gregg; First Lieutenant, Henry Slawson; Second Lieutenant, John E. Wheelock.

Company K.—Captain, Silas Pierson; First Lieutenant, Eugene A. Marsh; Second Lieutenant, William H. Taft.

On the 27th of September the regiment left Binghamton *en route* to the front. It arrived in Washington on the 30th, and was immediately forwarded to Harper's Ferry, Va., *via* Fredericksburg, Md., reaching their destination October 8. Here they went into camp, and remained until December 10, having, in the mean time, participated in two important reconnaissances under General Gregg, one to Charleston and the other to Winchester, Va.

December 10, the 12th Army Corps, to which the 137th Regiment had been attached, left Harper's Ferry at the time of Burnside's unsuccessful attack on Fredericksburg, and having marched to Dumfries, Va., were, in consequence of Burnside's repulse, marched back to Fairfax Station, where they remained until Jan. 17, 1863, when they were again ordered forward, Burnside intending to make another attack on Fredericksburg, but failed on account of the mud. Burnside's "mud march" will ever be remembered by those who participated in it, and the facetious enemy, not without cause, placed a sign-board where our troops might see, bearing the inscription, "BURNSIDE STUCK IN THE MUD!"

Up to this time the 137th had participated in no engagement; but now, seeing the force of the enemy, and the occasional shot and shell that came from the rebel works, it required no prophetic vision to see that the morrow must be a day of carnage.

Ah, how terribly was that prophecy realized! The battle of Chancellorsville, fought May 1, 2, and 3, 1863, was one of the severest contests of the war. The 137th was hotly engaged, holding its position in the trenches during a holocaust of shot and shell, until the right flank of the army was forced back, when, the order being given to retreat, they retired in good order. This was the regiment's baptism of fire, and nobly did it pass through the contest.

After the battle the 137th returned to Aquia Creek, where it remained until June 13, when it moved northward with the army to repel Lee's invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The battle of Gettysburg was fought July 2 and 3, 1863, and here we find the 137th in the thickest of the contest. This gallant regiment added fresh laurels to those already won on the sanguinary field at Chancellorsville.

The regiment lost four officers and forty-one men killed, and three officers and sixty-four men wounded.

After the battle, and the escape of Lee's army across the Potomac, the army again encamped on the banks of the Rappahannock, and afterwards on the banks of the Rapidan, when, September 23, immediately after the battle of Chickamauga, the 11th and 12th Corps, under Hooker, were ordered to Tennessee, where they arrived in the forepart of October.

In the latter part of October, Hooker was ordered by Grant to open communication between Bridgeport, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn., by the way of White Side, along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Road. The Army of the Cumberland being besieged in Chattanooga, and

destitute of provisions, it became necessary to secure a shorter line of communication or the place would have to be abandoned, with the loss of all the artillery and trains. October 28 the 11th Corps, under General Howard, and a part of Geary's Division of the 12th Corps, all under command of General Hooker, debouched into Lookout Valley, and for six miles marched in plain view of the rebels, who occupied the summit and sides of the mountain, and who could almost count the men in the ranks. On encamping for the night the 11th Corps was about two and a half miles in advance of Geary's Division, which, being observed by the enemy, they determined to surprise and capture Geary's Division, and accordingly two divisions of Longstreet's Corps were ordered to the attack. They came in between the 11th Corps and Geary's Division, and while one division took a position to prevent reinforcements being sent to General Geary the other advanced to the attack, which came near being a surprise, the attack being made about midnight.

General Geary had with him at the time but four regiments and two sections of a battery. The 111th Pennsylvania succeeded in getting into line, and the 137th New York were but partly in line, when the enemy opened fire upon them at less than fifty yards distance. These two regiments bore the whole brunt of the battle, which lasted over two hours; the other two regiments were placed in position to protect the right flank and rear, leaving the left exposed. Early in the action General Green, commanding the brigade, was wounded, and Colonel Ireland, of the 137th, being senior colonel, the command of the brigade devolved upon him, leaving Lieutenant-Colonel Van Voorhees in command of the regiment.

The enemy, finding the left unprotected, moved a part of their force to the left and came down on the left and rear of the 137th, but Colonel Van Voorhees immediately placed his three companies perpendicular to the rear, facing them to the left, and facing the rear rank of four other companies to the rear. The regiment kept up such a vigorous and deadly fire to the front, flank, and rear that the enemy was finally driven back, but not till nearly every round of ammunition in the regiment had been fired.

It was a terrible contest, and hundreds of homes in the 24th Senatorial District were rendered desolate by that day's carnage, where so many of her brave sons were offered as a sacrifice upon the altar of country. The regiment lost nearly one-third of its number in killed and wounded. This gallant regiment was highly complimented for its coolness and courage in this engagement, and General Geary, in an address to the regiment at the time of its muster out, said, "I have, at all times and in all places, given you the credit of saving my division from rout or capture at Wauhatchie. As I passed down your rear and noticed the vigorous attack that was made upon you, I exclaimed, 'My God, if the 137th gives way all is lost!' But thanks to the coolness, skill, and courage of your commanding officer, and to your own determined will, you maintained your ground nobly, and the enemy was driven back to his mountain den." Among the wounded was Colonel Van Voorhees, but he refused to leave the field until the action was over.

The 137th was next with the gallant Hooker in his "fight above the clouds," and maintained its hard-earned reputation, being the first to enter the enemy's works upon Lookout Mountain.

The regiment participated in the famous Atlanta campaign, which commenced May 2, 1864, and ended September 2, being four months of almost continuous fighting. The first battle was that of Mill Creek Gap, May 8, in which Geary's Division drove the enemy into their works on the summit of Taylor's Ridge. The battle of Resaca followed, May 15, where the 137th lost several wounded. The next was the battle of Dallas, May 25, where Hooker's Corps lost heavily. One line of the rebel works was carried just at night, and the enemy driven into a second line of works about a mile farther back, which were not carried in consequence of the darkness, but a position was taken and a line of works established within a stone's throw of the enemy's line. During eight days they occupied this position, under a constant fire, and without any shelter from the weather. June 5, the enemy having retreated, the army moved forward a few miles and went into camp.

June 15 the regiment moved forward to Pine Knob, which was held by the enemy, and after sharp skirmishing, which lasted during the following day, on the 17th the enemy evacuated their works. The 137th lost two killed and twenty wounded. The foe was pursued and a sharp engagement took place during the same day, in which the regiment lost one man killed and one wounded. From this time until July 5, when the enemy retreated across the Chattahoochie, it was one continual series of battles, skirmishes, and changes of position.

June 22, the 137th, together with the 111th Pennsylvania, were highly complimented by General Hooker for their bravery in obtaining possession of a commanding position, which was strongly defended by the enemy.

The army, needing rest and clothing, remained quiet from the 7th to the 17th of July, when it moved forward and crossed the Chattahoochie river. On the 19th, the 137th was thrown out as skirmishers, and came upon the enemy's skirmishers at Peach-Tree Creek, four miles from Atlanta. Hooker's corps crossed Peach-Tree Creek on the night of the 19th, and on the 20th, while moving forward to take a position, were unexpectedly and fiercely attacked by the enemy in a thick piece of woods. Colonel Van Voorhees was ordered to move his regiment by the right flank, and take up a position on the right of another regiment, and in doing so came almost directly upon the enemy's line of battle. Not knowing the position of the rest of the brigade, owing to the thick underbrush, and fearing that if he fell back the right flank of the brigade would be exposed, he caused his men to maintain their position, which they did manfully nearly half an hour, when, learning that the rest of the brigade had fallen back some fifteen minutes before, and the 137th was left alone battling with the enemy, he gave orders to fall back, and the regiment fell back from its dangerous position. Loss, 8 killed and 19 wounded. The regiment entered Atlanta August 30, Colonel Van Voorhees in command.

The lamented Colonel Ireland died soon after the regiment entered Atlanta.

The Twentieth Corps remained in Atlanta until November 15, when General Sherman commenced his celebrated "March to the Sea." His march being unopposed, nothing worthy of note transpired until their arrival near Savannah, December 11. The 137th having been sent out to feel the enemy's position, were deployed as skirmishers, and soon came upon the enemy's skirmishers, who were protected by the ruins of some buildings, and by a rice-field embankment. A lively fire was kept up for some time, when it was deemed advisable to drive them from their position, in order to uncover their front. Colonel Van Voorhees gave the order to move forward, and so impetuous was the charge that the enemy was quickly driven into their works, and could have been driven out and beyond them, as they were seen to leave after firing one round, but as there was no support at hand, Van Voorhees, deeming it imprudent to assail the fort, which was defended by several heavy guns, recalled his men, after several had gained the abatis of the fort, and took up a position behind the rice-field embankment formerly held by the rebel skirmishers, within two hundred yards of the rebel fort.

The regiment remained here until the 21st of December, assisting in the construction of works, which could only be done under cover of darkness. The rebel batteries were very active, and the men exposed to a constant shelling. The regiment returned from working on a fort about two o'clock on the morning of December 21, and soon after it was noticed that the enemy were evacuating their works. Captain S. B. Wheelock, of the 137th, with ten men, was sent out to reconnoitre the enemy's works, which they found abandoned, with the guns still in position. The brigade was immediately ordered forward into the rebel works, and from thence moved directly into the city, arriving there at daybreak; and to the 137th Regiment is due the honor of being the first to enter the evacuated city.

The regiment remained here, doing guard-duty, until Jan. 27, 1865, when it moved with the army on the campaign through the Carolinas. The 137th arrived at Goldsboro', N. C., March 24. On the 10th of April, Sherman again moved forward in the direction of Raleigh, N. C., which place he reached on the 13th of April. Here the regiment remained until April 30, when it commenced its homeward march, arriving at Alexandria, Va., on the 19th of May.

June 9 the 137th was mustered out and ordered to Elmira, N. Y., where it was paid off and discharged on the 18th of June, 1865, having been nearly three years in active service.

The following is a list of the killed, and also those who died of disease or wounds, in the regiment, copied from the muster-out rolls in the Adjutant-General's office at Albany:

Field and Staff.

Colonel David Ireland, died Sept. 10, 1864.

Assistant-Surgeon Taylor Elmore, died May 25, 1864.

Non-commissioned Staff.

Hospital Steward Hiram W. Bishop, died Nov. 23, 1862.

Company A.

First Lieutenant George C. Owen, killed Nov. 24, 1863.

John J. Baker, killed July 20, 1864.

Christian Heff, killed Dec. 11, 1864.
 Charles F. Fox, killed July 2, 1863.
 Lucian Vining, killed July 2, 1863.
 Dean Swift, killed July 2, 1863.
 Oliver English, killed July 2, 1863.
 Peter Hill, killed July 2, 1863.
 Wm. Humphrey, killed July 20, 1864.
 Richard W. Rush, killed July 2, 1863.
 Wm. G. Reynolds, killed June 15, 1864.
 John Silvernail, killed Nov. 27, 1863.
 Sylvanis Travis, killed Nov. 23, 1863.
 Jacob C. Bateher, died Dec. 28, 1862.
 Squires S. Barrows, died Dec. 8, 1862.
 David Brazee, died Dec. 18, 1862.
 Henry H. Babcock, died Dec. 31, 1862.
 David Hempstead, died Jan. 2, 1863.
 Elias Harden, died (no date given).
 Clark W. Laffin, died Dec. 27, 1862.
 Richard Monroe, died Feb. 27, 1863.
 Jacob E. Potts, died June 28, 1863.
 John H. Rich, died April 20, 1863.
 Leander M. Salisbury, died Dec. 12, 1862.
 Daniel Travis, died Dec. 31, 1862.

Company B.

Second Lieutenant John Van Emburgh, killed July 2, 1863.

Dudley Mersereau, killed May 3, 1863.
 James H. Mullen, killed July 2, 1863.
 Admiral T. Coon, killed July 2, 1863.
 James C. Butcher, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 Austen Barney, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 Lyman Wooster, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 Benjamin F. Morse, killed Nov. 24, 1863.
 Gilbert L. Bennett, died Nov. 19, 1862.
 James Kells, died Nov. 22, 1862.
 Peter W. Hyde, died Nov. 22, 1862.
 Sylvester N. Bennett, died Dec. 7, 1862.
 Espy C. Stuart, died Dec. 7, 1862.
 Elias Brink, died Feb. 19, 1863.
 George Phillips, died Feb. 24, 1863.
 Foster R. Seudder, died March 20, 1863.
 Samuel A. Smith, died of wounds, July 6, 1863.
 James Dore, died of wounds, July 6, 1863.
 Wm. T. Satliff, died of wounds, July 26, 1863.
 Pasley Tillberry, died of wounds, July 7, 1863.
 Cadis V. Stevens, died of wounds, Nov. 6, 1863.
 Benjamin F. Newman, died Dec. 14, 1863.
 Ambrose W. Davidson, died Dec. 15, 1863.
 Charles H. Covert, died of wounds, March 9, 1864.
 Owen McGrinas, died Oct. 19, 1863.
 Charles H. Williams, died of wounds, July 21, 1864.
 Enos P. Howard, died of wounds, Aug. 31, 1864.
 Wm. M. Spoor, died of wounds, Aug. 27, 1864.
 Edson Hays, died Sept. 5, 1864.
 Isaac R. Robbins, died Nov. 25, 1864.
 Charles P. Sawtelle, died of wounds, July 7, 1864.
 Charles W. Kipp, died of wounds, Nov. 7, 1864.
 Albert Halstead, died of wounds, Nov. 16, 1864.

Company C.

Jacob W. Brockham, killed July 3, 1863.
 Wallace Foster, killed July 3, 1863.
 James C. Newton, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 John Lamont, killed July 3, 1863.
 Frederick Archibald, killed July 3, 1863.
 Charles Manning, killed July 3, 1863.
 Frederick M. Phelps, killed July 3, 1863.
 Timothy Travis, killed July 3, 1863.
 Alexander Stanton, killed July 3, 1863.
 William Degroat, killed June 17, 1864.
 Andrew J. Williams, killed July 20, 1864.
 Martin Kelner, died Oct. 26, 1862.
 John J. King, died Nov. 18, 1862.
 William Morton, died March 26, 1863.
 Freeman McArthur, died March 28, 1863.
 Harvey L. Smith, died April 9, 1863.
 John H. Perine, died July 11, 1863.
 John P. Brundage, died of wounds, July 23, 1863.
 Elisha Loomis, died of wounds, July 26, 1863.
 Luke S. Brant, died of wounds, Oct. 31, 1863.
 Charles Wonzer, died Dec. 22, 1863.
 Peter W. Hollister, died Feb. 10, 1864.
 James Webster, died July (date not known), 1864.

Company D.

William Besemer, killed July 2, 1863.
 David Clark, killed July 3, 1863.
 Willis Hance, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 John King, killed July 20, 1864.
 George Mabce, killed July 3, 1863.
 Charles True, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 Venable Wesley, killed July 2, 1863.
 Martin L. Beers, died Dec. 1, 1862.
 Rufus H. Green, died Jan. 8, 1865.
 Eugene M. Horton, died Feb. 27, 1863.
 Charles A. Bloom, died of wounds, Feb. 8, 1864.
 Henry F. Bennett, died June 8, 1863.
 Charles H. Gifford, died of wounds, Nov. 4, 1863.
 William Glass, died Feb. 12, 1863.
 William Lawson, died Dec. 20, 1862.
 Simeon Oatman, died Dec. 18, 1862.
 Eugene Pranec, died Dec. 1, 1862.
 Jerome Riker, died Dec. 1, 1862.
 William H. Riker, died Nov. 25, 1862.
 Alonzo D. Snow, died Jan. 31, 1863.
 John J. Swain, died Feb. 18, 1862.
 Henry J. Simpson, died of wounds, July 18, 1864.

Company E.

Second Lieutenant Henry G. Hallett, killed July 2, 1863.
 Henry Johnson, killed July 3, 1863.
 John Carmine, killed July 2, 1863.
 William H. Warner, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 Frederick T. Twining, killed Nov. 24, 1863.
 William S. Brown, killed June 15, 1864.
 Francis J. Bolster, killed June 16, 1864.
 Eugene L. Edminster, died Dec. 4, 1862.
 Van Ness McNeill, died of wounds, July 19, 1864.
 James L. Perce, died of wounds, July 4, 1864.

James Cram, died Nov. 6, 1862.
 Francis E. English, died June 14, 1863.
 Francis Monroe, died Dec. 13, 1862.
 George Mathewson, died Sept. 19, 1864.
 Isa B. Preston, died Jan. 1, 1863.
 Gersham G. Randall, died of wounds, Nov. 26, 1863.
 Nelson Simmons, died Dec. 30, 1862.
 James S. Hyde, died Aug. 17, 1864.
 Philo Kelsey, died of wounds, Aug. 15, 1864.
 Phineas Wooster, died Feb. 10, 1863.
 Junius E. Washburn, died Nov. 7, 1864.

Company F.

Henry E. Bayless, killed Oct. 28, 1863.
 John L. Burk, killed July 20, 1864.
 George W. Doolittle, killed Oct. 28, 1863.
 William W. Wheeler, killed July 2, 1863.
 Horace W. Nichols, killed July 2, 1863.
 Malone J. Pardee, killed July 2, 1863.
 William N. Dodge, died of wounds, July 13, 1863.
 James L. Cresson, died of wounds, Nov. 1, 1863.
 James C. Burgdroff, died Dec. 27, 1862.
 Cornelius Crandel, died Nov. 24, 1862.
 Luther Frink, died Dec. 18, 1862.
 Thomas Fowly, died of wounds, June 28, 1864.
 Smith Howe, died Dec. 20, 1862.
 Riley W. Hines, died Dec. 31, 1862.
 Newton Hunt, died of wounds, Dec. 15, 1863.
 George W. Kilburn, died of wounds, Nov. 15, 1863.
 David H. Monroe, died Dec. 20, 1862.
 George L. Mackey, died Sept. 14, 1863.
 Zerah Spaulding, died Dec. 8, 1862.
 Wilsey Spaulding, died Jan. 31, 1863.
 William J. Smith, died of wounds, July 4, 1864.
 Colby Wells, died Feb. 1, 1864.
 Perry M. Winans, died Sept. 14, 1864.
 Robert H. Winans, died Nov. 17, 1864.

Company G.

Captain Oscar C. Williams, killed July 3, 1863.
 Henry Biber, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 Eugene C. Belden, killed July 20, 1864.
 William C. Cole, killed July 2, 1863.
 Ira Lipe, killed July 3, 1863.
 William H. Van Valkenburg, killed July 2, 1863.
 Ezra S. Williams, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 John Cooper, died Oct. 25, 1862.
 Edward Chamberlain, died Dec. 18, 1862.
 William H. Church, died May 11, 1863.
 Henry L. Collins, died of wounds, Nov. 3, 1863.
 Maurice B. Baird, died of wounds, Dec. 2, 1863.
 Fayette Butterfield, died of wounds, June 18, 1864.
 Daniel Farrell, died Dec. 4, 1862.
 Theodore Guion, died April 19, 1864.
 Josephus Gee, died of wounds, July 28, 1863.
 Myron T. Hutchinson, died Jan. 6, 1863.
 Jerome Hall, died Feb. 24, 1863.
 George Harvey, died July 21, 1864.
 Jonathan B. Holcomb, died Nov. 9, 1864.
 Pharcelus Johnson, died Dec. 9, 1862.

Prescott Jackson, died of wounds, Nov. 23, 1863.
 Sampson Janson, died Feb. 6, 1864.
 Stephen J. Lovelace, died Dec. 27, 1862.
 William H. Loyd, died March 15, 1863.
 William Maher, died of wounds, June 23, 1864.
 Alanson Peet, died Jan. 21, 1865.
 Edwin F. Richardson, died Dec. 15, 1862.
 Edward B. Scovill, died Nov. 22, 1862.
 George W. Strong, died of wounds, July 29, 1863.
 Ambrose J. Strong, died Feb. 28, 1864.
 David Saddlemire, died of wounds, May 6, 1864.
 Jay Wanzer, died of wounds, Nov. 1, 1863.
 Alonzo Whiting, died of wounds, Nov. 24, 1863.
 Oliver H. Wetmore, died Nov. 26, 1862.
 William Youngs, died Jan. 15, 1863.

Company H.

William N. Coleman, killed May 3, 1863.
 Charles Concy, killed July 20, 1864.
 Leonard White, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 John Butlar, died Jan. 20, 1863.
 William M. Barto, died of wounds, Nov. 8, 1863.
 Miles Buckley, died July 21, 1864.
 Abram Coursen, died of wounds, July 26, 1864.
 George Drum, died Jan. 16, 1863.
 John C. Elmendorf, died Feb. 22, 1863.
 Robert Evlin, died of wounds, July 23, 1864.
 John R. Gary, died June 1, 1863.
 Mordecai Hills, died Oct. 11, 1863.
 Hiram A. Scott, died Feb. 23, 1863.
 Alfred Stillson, died Feb. 15, 1863.
 Milo B. Townner, died Dec. 16, 1862.
 William E. Terwilligar, died March 1, 1863.
 Abram Winfield, died Dec. 16, 1862.
 Amza C. Wolverton, died July 20, 1864.
 Sewell White, died Nov. 27, 1862.

Company I.

Captain Joseph H. Gragg, killed July 3, 1863.
 Theodore D. Hagaman, killed July 20, 1864.
 James C. Wilson, killed Nov. 24, 1863.
 Lyman Rorick, killed July 3, 1863.
 George J. Sirine, killed July 3, 1863.
 Jacob A. Cosad, killed July 3, 1863.
 William Runsey, died Dec. 5, 1862.
 Daniel B. Cornish, died Dec. 7, 1862.
 Elmore Edsell, died Dec. 21, 1862.
 Arad Boyer, died Dec. 29, 1862.
 Gideon Holmes, died April 26, 1863.
 Charles Robinson, died of wounds, Nov. 6, 1863.
 John Tompkins, died of wounds, Nov. 25, 1863.
 Miles D. Carpenter, died Dec. 22, 1863.
 Andrew J. Harrington, died Oct. 22, 1863.
 John Rosling, died of wounds, Jan. 18, 1864.

Company K.

Alexander B. Hunts, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 Michael Morris, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 Franklin W. Boice, killed July 3, 1863.
 Warren L. Davison, killed Oct. 29, 1863.

Edwin R. Turk, killed Oct. 29, 1863.
 Ira Martin, Jr., killed July 2, 1863.
 Benjamin Clark, killed July 2, 1863.
 Charles K. Swartout, killed May 2, 1863.
 Andrew H. Gale, killed June 22, 1864.
 William H. Taft, died Oct. 31, 1862.
 Hudson Jennings, died of wounds Nov. 27, 1863.
 Nelson Janson, died Oct. 22, 1862.
 Isaae D. Head, died Nov. 2, 1862.
 Ephraim Dunham, died Nov. 18, 1862.
 John J. Humphrey, died Dec. 7, 1862.
 William E. Patch, died Dec. 1, 1862.
 Thomas D. Smith, died Dec. 10, 1862.
 Charles F. Stoddart, died Dec. 23, 1862.
 Elijah Ryan, died of wounds, July 17, 1863.
 William H. Griffin, died of wounds, Nov. 1, 1863.
 Eugene Patch, killed accidentally, March 27, 1865.

Company L.

Gilbert Bemont, died Dec. 20, 1864.
 Alonzo D. Broat, died Jan. 29, 1865.
 Birney Gurnsey, died Dec. 6, 1864.
 Theodore F. Jones, died Nov. 26, 1864.
 Charles J. Leonard, died Nov. 28, 1864.
 Henry P. Thompson, died April 5, 1865.
 Clark Tubbs, died Dec. 28, 1864.
 Roderick B. Whitney, died Jan. 12, 1865.
 Silas B. West, died of wounds, Jan. 23, 1865.

CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

The One Hundred and Forty-First—The One Hundred and Sixty-First.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST.

THE 141st Regiment New York Volunteers was organized at Elmira during August, 1862. At the time, by the disasters of the Peninsula, it became needful to raise additional troops to beat back the defiant legions of the South, who were bent, on account of their successes, upon a general invasion of the North. The want of troops was so imminent that two full regiments were raised in a short time from this congressional district. The 107th was the first to perfect its organization, and the 141st soon followed suit. Colonel S. G. Hathaway was selected from the first to be its colonel, and he added his powerful and efficient influence to hasten its organization. The maximum number of men were recruited before the last day of August, but the regiment was not ordered to the front until Sept. 15, 1862. After reaching Washington, D. C., it went into camp at Laurel, Md., to do guard duty on the railroad between Baltimore and Washington, and construct military fortifications in the vicinity of Laurel. It was relieved November 24 of the same year and ordered to Miner's Hill, Va., and joined General Cowden's Brigade, of Abercrombie's Division, in the defenses of Washington. Here

it took its first lesson in picket duty, and perfected itself in warlike discipline and defense.

The roster of the officers of the regiment at that time was as follows: Colonel, Samuel G. Hathaway, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, James C. Beecher; Major, John W. Dininny; Adjutant, Robert M. McDowell; Surgeon, Joseph W. Robinson; Assistant Surgeons, O. S. Greenman, M. T. Babeock.

Company A.—Captain, Charles W. Clauharty; First Lieutenant, William P. Ross; Second Lieutenant, John Strawbridge.

Company B.—Captain, Andrew D. Compton; First Lieutenant, Stephen F. Griffith; Second Lieutenant, Robert F. Hedges.

Company C.—Captain, Elisha G. Baldwin; First Lieutenant, James McMillan; Second Lieutenant, Robert F. Stewart.

Company D.—Captain, Charles A. Fuller; First Lieutenant, William Merrill; Second Lieutenant, Joseph Townsend.

Company E.—Captain, William K. Logie; First Lieutenant, John A. Shultz; Second Lieutenant, E. J. Belding.

Company F.—Captain, Andrew J. Russell; First Lieutenant, John Barton; Second Lieutenant, Wm. L. Collins.

Company G.—Captain, Daniel N. Aldrich; First Lieutenant, John W. Hammond; Second Lieutenant, John H. Rowley.

Company H.—Captain, William A. Bronson; First Lieutenant, Stephen S. Roscoe; Second Lieutenant, James W. Smith.

Company I.—Captain, E. L. Patrick; First Lieutenant, R. A. Hall; Second Lieutenant, George Tubbs.

Company K.—Captain, Wilbur F. Tuttle; First Lieutenant, George E. Whiton; Second Lieutenant, Joseph A. Frisbie.

Companies A and B were organized in Schuyler County; Companies C, I, and K in Chemung County; Companies D, E, F, G, and H in Steuben County.

Feb. 12, 1863, the regiment moved from Miner's Hill to Arlington Heights. At this time Colonel Hathaway and Lieutenant-Colonel Beecher resigned their respective positions. Major Dininny was promoted to the colonelcy. Captain Wm. K. Logie, Company E, was advanced to be lieutenant-colonel, and Captain E. L. Patrick, Company I, to be major. April 15 the division broke camp, and was sent to Suffolk, Va., to the department then commanded by ex-Governor John A. Dix. That vicinity was soon relieved of the presence of the enemy, and the regiment was not engaged in any general battle. May 3 it was ordered back, *via* Fortress Monroe, to West Point, up York River, at the confluence of the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers.

General Gordon now assumed command of the division, numbering 8000 men, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The regiment tarried three weeks, and engaged in building rifle-pits and fortifications until the command was suddenly ordered back to Yorktown. While here Colonel Dininny resigned his commission, and Lieutenant-Colonel Logie was promoted to the vacant place, Major Patrick to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Captain Chas. A. Clauharty, Company A, senior captain, whose

just rights had been hitherto ignored, was advanced to the majorship. On the 9th of June the regiment took up the march to Williamsburg. The weather on this march was exceedingly hot and dry, and the men suffered extremely from excessive heat and thirst. June 11 the march was resumed, reaching Diascund Bridge June 13, where it remained, far in advance of the rest of the troops, in a low, marshy, and unhealthy locality, and the duty was constant, onerous, and harassing. At this point the regiment had its first brush with the enemy, David McCann (Captain McDowell's company) being the first victim to rebel bullets.

On June 26 the regiment resumed its march to White House Landing, and joined General Dix's whole command, numbering some 30,000, on an expedition towards Richmond,—which should have been captured at that time,—while General Lee and very nearly his entire armies were invading Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania. Gordon's Division advanced as far as Bottom Bridge, only twelve or fifteen miles from Richmond, skirmishing frequently and getting a *healthy* practical experience of shot and shell. Engagements were frequent between the pickets, but no general battle took place until the 8th of July, when orders were received to abandon the expedition, and the troops were transferred to the Army of the Potomac. For four or five months the bill of fare served up partook of so much sameness that the regiment suffered extremely in general health. Their staple diet, as well as luxuries, consisted of hard-tack, bacon, and coffee, served up *ad infinitum*, with no ringing of the changes. July 8 it took up the line of march to Williamsburg. The severity of the Peninsular campaign was now apparent in the hard marches made, which were the immediate causes of more sickness and death in the 141st than was subsequently experienced. Rain fell in torrents for days; and in one day twenty-seven miles were gained through mud and rain, to find a watery couch at night. The weather was so hot that the men's feet were scalded in their wet shoes and stockings. Hundreds went into Yorktown barefooted and feet blistering sore; but there could be no delay,—it was laid out to capture Lee in Maryland. The regiment left the place by transport, and proceeded direct to Frederick City, Md., arriving there July 14. The same night the whole Confederate army made a safe retreat across the Potomac. Gordon's Division was now disbanded and the troops transferred to the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps.

The 141st was consigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Eleventh Corps; General Howard commanding the corps, Carl Schurz the division, and Colonel Krzyzanowski the brigade. The regiment joined the corps at Berlin, Md., after three days' march from Frederick City. July 19 it crossed the Potomac, and arrived at Warrington Junction the 25th. It remained in this locality for some time, marching, countermarching, changing camp, and drilling until September 24, when the order came to move. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, under the command of Generals Howard and Sloeum, both under the command of Major-General Joe Hooker, were transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, then in Tennessee. The regiment arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., October 2, and went into camp on the banks of the Tennessee River, having

traveled in eight days about fourteen hundred miles. Rosecrans was then shut up in Chattanooga on short rations,—transportation being fifty miles around by wagons, while by the railroad through Chattanooga Valley it was only twenty-eight miles,—the enemy holding the road and threatening beleaguered Chattanooga from the heights of Lookout Mountain. The gallant Hooker took the job to open this valley, which was accomplished in just forty-eight hours, ending with the famous moonlight "Battle of Wauhatchie" on the night of October 28. This opened the railroad nearly to Chattanooga, and the Army of the Cumberland "dubbed" Hooker's men as "Cracker Boys," as it had not seen but one cracker per day for a month, until Hooker's men supplied their haversacks from their own. The 141st took part in the above action, which was fought on our side entirely by Eastern troops.

Wauhatchie is about five miles from Chattanooga, at the base of Lookout Mountain. The regiment participated in the glorious battle of Lookout Mountain, or the "Battle above the Clouds," where Hooker and the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps won immortal glory.

In the mean time General Grant had taken command at Chattanooga. After the pursuit of the enemy for two days, the Eleventh and Fifteenth Corps were headed for Knoxville, where Longstreet was making a threatening siege; but upon the approach of Sherman and Howard with their brave troops, he beat a hasty retreat over the Virginia line for safety. This ended the march in that direction, and the regiment returned to its old camp at the base of Lookout Mountain, having in twenty-four days marched in mud and rain about three hundred miles. It remained in winter quarters until Jan. 24, 1864, when the Second Brigade was ordered to Shell Mound, twenty-two miles from Chattanooga and six from Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained doing the usual picket duty, drilling, etc., until the 2d day of May, when it joined the First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Corps,—the Eleventh and Twelfth having been consolidated, forming the Twentieth,—under the command of General Hooker, and immediately in conjunction with the armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio, made for Ringgold to attack the enemy, under command of Joe Johnson. The battle of Resaca followed that of Ringgold, in which the regiment lost 95 men in killed and wounded. Lieutenant Barber, universally respected as a Christian, and a courteous, and brave officer, fell instantly killed; and several officers were wounded, and a number of non-commissioned officers and privates were killed and wounded. The 141st also fought gallantly at Dallas, Pine Mountain, and at Peach-Tree Creek,—the latter being the opening siege of Atlanta, where Colonel Logie and Lieutenants Warren and Babbitt were killed. Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. McNett (who had been appointed to the position late in the December previous, in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick, resigned) lost his right arm. Major Clauharty, Adjutant Hazard, and Lieutenant Shapper were severely wounded; Captain Townsend and Lieutenant Willor were slightly wounded. Half the regiment was disabled, but stood its ground nobly under Captain Baldwin, who succeeded to the immediate command of the regiment during the slaughter of its officers and men, and victory continued to perch on

their banners. More fighting was at hand, and Atlanta fell September 2. The Twentieth Corps, having previously fallen back to the Chattahoochee, as a feint to the enemy and to cover the rear of the Union army, was the first to enter Atlanta.

Lieutenant-Colonel McNett was promoted to be colonel; Major Clauberty, lieutenant-colonel; Captain Baldwin, major; Adjutant Hazard, captain; Lieutenant Grey, adjutant; and four months previous, Captain Robert M. McDowell was appointed by General Hooker chief topographical engineer of the Twentieth Corps, on his staff.

Soon after Sherman's "march to the sea" was begun, and, after about a six weeks' campaign, entered the city of Savannah, Dec. 21, 1864. Jan. 17, 1865, leaving Savannah, Sherman's resistless legions swept northward through the Carolinas towards Virginia, constantly engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, but in no general engagements until, the 17th and 19th of March, the battles of Averysboro' and Bentonville were fought. Here, amid swamps and under every discouragement, the noble old 141st gained its last glory in severe battles; and in its last campaign marched over five hundred miles, at the most inclement season of the year.

After Johnson's surrender the march was taken homeward from Raleigh, N. C., to Alexandria and Washington, and May 24 participated in the great review in Washington, and soon after was mustered out of service.

The regiment reached home June 13, 1865. It was met at the depot by the committee of arrangements, who escorted it to the William Street Hospital, where with the 137th Regiment, which arrived on the same train, they were furnished with a comfortable breakfast at the hands of a corps of ladies, who had worked assiduously all night to get the entertainment ready by the time of their arrival. After heartily discussing their meal, both regiments were marched to Camp Chemung, where permission had been previously obtained for them to pitch their tents. In a short time after reaching the ground, back of the encampment of the 19th Regiment, tents were struck and everything was got in readiness for a good rest after their wearisome marches and long ride.

During the day the 141st was visited by a host of friends and acquaintances who were eager to welcome back the remaining veterans, the heroes of desperate battles and victorious campaigns. The regiment was given a distinguished reception and dinner, and a beautiful address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Stephen McDonald, in Wisner Park.

Below we give the roster of officers. The regiment numbered 380 men when mustered out. From first to last the regiment had enlisted about 1200 men.

Lieutenant-Colonel, A. J. McNett, promoted to colonel, not mustered; Major, Charles W. Clauberty, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, not mustered; Adjutant, George E. Gray; Quartermaster, E. Belding; Surgeon, G. S. Beaks; Assistant Surgeon, O. S. Greeman; Assistant Surgeon, M. T. Babcock.

Company A.—Captain, W. P. Ross; First Lieutenant, C. E. Coryell; Second Lieutenant, — — —.

Company B.—Captain, W. H. Bradford; First Lieutenant, J. F. Carroll; Second Lieutenant, — — —.

Company C.—Captain, E. G. Baldwin, promoted to major, not mustered; First Lieutenant, Jud Griswold; Second Lieutenant, — — —.

Company D.—Captain, W. Merrill; First Lieutenant, C. Osmon; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Freeman.

Company E.—Captain, Archie Baxter.

Company F.—Captain, A. J. Russell; First Lieutenant, M. V. Sherwood; Second Lieutenant, L. B. Scott.

Company G.—Captain, P. C. Mitchell; First Lieutenant, M. G. Shappee; Second Lieutenant, — — —.

Company H.—Captain, George Tubbs; First Lieutenant, F. C. Willor; Second Lieutenant, A. Stewart.

Company I.—Captain, R. M. McDowell, brevetted Major United States Volunteers; First Lieutenant, J. B. Rathbone; Second Lieutenant, William M. Ware.

Company K.—Captain, G. L. Whiton; First Lieutenant, M. J. Hogarth; Second Lieutenant, George W. Rogers; Second Lieutenant, William H. Brown, not assigned.

The following is a list of the killed, and also of those who died of disease or wounds, in the 141st Regiment, taken from its muster-out rolls in the office of the Adjutant-General at Albany:

Company A.

Charles F. Babbit, died of wounds, July 21, 1864.

James C. Burt, died of wounds, July 26, 1864.

William W. Koons, died of wounds, Aug. 4, 1864.

Curtis J. Chamberlin, died Nov. 23, 1863.

Hiram H. Platt, died May 9, 1864.

Asa Bullard, killed July 20, 1864.

Chester K. Chapman, died Dec. 6, 1863.

Delos Dimick, died July 9, 1864.

George Dalrymple, died Nov. 14, 1863.

Jackson Dickens, died June 1, 1863.

Henry B. Griffin, killed May 15, 1864.

Oscar C. Griffin, killed May 25, 1864.

Franklin C. Grant, died of wounds, Nov. 10, 1863.

John Hager, killed May 15, 1864.

Horace W. Hart, died July 14, 1863.

David McClary, died Nov. 14, 1864.

Stephen Mead, died of wounds, July 30, 1864.

Henry Miller, killed accidentally, Dec. 5, 1863.

Daniel C. Norris, died June 6, 1863.

Denet C. Prunnell, died Nov. 2, 1862.

Francis L. Royce, died June 29, 1863.

William W. Sutton, died July 2, 1863.

Charles D. Van Vleit, died April 13, 1863.

Irvin Wetherell, died April 13, 1863.

Company B.

George P. McCoy, died Oct. 13, 1862.

James O. Murray, died Jan. 25, 1863.

Henry S. Wood, died Aug. 16, 1863.

Andrew Archibald, died Aug. 5, 1863.

Louis Clark, died Dec. 5, 1863.

Ira B. Cooper, died March 9, 1864.

Gideon Ellis, died March 3, 1864.

William Francisco, died Jan. 31, 1864.

Isaiah Forrest, died Oct. 10, 1864.

Artemus F. Green, died Dec. 11, 1863.

Eaton Jones, died Dec. 29, 1864.
 John Looney, died Aug. 20, 1863.
 Jackson McDonald, died May 18, 1864.
 Henry B. Palmer, died March 13, 1863.
 William Powell, died March 19, 1864.
 Edwin Libolt, died Jan. 24, 1863.
 Philetus Stoll, died Nov. 4, 1863.
 George W. Scott, died April 20, 1864.
 Myron E. Triphagen, died Oct. 29, 1863.
 Wellington C. Hurd, died Oct. 19, 1863.
 Mark B. Wakeman, died July 27, 1863.
 Stephen Wilson, died July 15, 1864.
 Manley Van Gelder, died April 29, 1864.
 Charles Dennison, killed May 25, 1864.

Company C.

Wesley Breese, died Aug. 2, 1863.
 Benjamin G. Thompson, killed July 20, 1864.
 Isaac E. Bailey, died of wounds, Oct. 5, 1864.
 Dwight Murphy, died April 4, 1864.
 Elliott M. Noyes, killed May 15, 1864.
 Judd Albertson, died of wounds, July 21, 1864.
 William H. Allington, died of wounds, June 11, 1864.
 James F. Benjamin, died of wounds, June 14, 1864.
 William C. Carnrike, killed July 20, 1864.
 George H. Carnrike, killed May 15, 1864.
 Hiram G. Colson, died of wounds, May 16, 1864.
 Gabriel N. Cooley, died July 13, 1863.
 Henry L. Cartwright, died Dec. 23, 1864.
 Lorenzo D. Cartwright, died March 2, 1865.
 William H. Decker, died of wounds, July 21, 1864.
 William Edwards, died Dec. 25, 1864.
 Horace G. Edwards, killed July 20, 1864.
 James Elyea, died Dec. 23, 1863.
 Corydon M. Gillett, died Feb. 17, 1865.
 Shoemaker Hill, died of wounds, June 6, 1864.
 John C. Hammer, died June 1, 1863.
 James D. Huff, died Dec. 10, 1864.
 Eli Kennedy, died Nov. 25, 1863.
 Charles A. Swarthout, killed July 20, 1864.
 William Stevens, died of wounds, June 19, 1864.
 Samuel A. Smith, died Jan. 3, 1865.
 Roswell H. Sleighton, died Jan. 15, 1865.
 Judson Scribner, died Jan. 16, 1865.
 Francis Van Wormer, died Nov. 25, 1863.
 Richard Weaver, died of wounds, Sept. 1, 1863.
 Elisha Wright, died Aug. 12, 1863.
 Edwin Weed, died Aug. 11, 1863.
 Daniel Watts, died April 26, 1865.

Company D.

Edwin Merrill, killed May 25, 1864.
 John Q. Adams, died of wounds, July 27, 1864.
 William Cole, died March 17, 1865.
 Charles A. Haradon, died Oct. 25, 1863.
 Elisha Booth, died of wounds, May 19, 1863.
 Alfred Countryman, died July 19, 1863.
 Henry Coburn, died Sept. 18, 1864.
 Andrew Catsley, died Dec. 15, 1864.
 Lionell T. De Carr, killed June 22, 1864.

William Davis, died of wounds, Oct. 8, 1864.
 Israel Elliot, died Sept. 30, 1864.
 Frederick Gluer, died April 13, 1864.
 William F. Hubbard, died March 27, 1863.
 Minor T. Millard, died Oct. 22, 1863.
 Sylvanus W. Millard, died April 10, 1865.
 Nicholas Revill, died Nov. 22, 1863.
 George E. Stevens, died July 20, 1863.
 Charles L. Satterlee, died Jan. 27, 1864.
 Denis M. Stevens, died Aug. 24, 1863.
 Henry Thorp, killed July 20, 1864.
 Lorenzo D. Taylor, died Sept. (no date given), 1864.
 Henry Williams, died Aug. 16, 1863.
 William J. Wilson, died April 1, 1864.

Company E.

Chester M. Wire, died Jan. 22, 1865.
 Joseph M. Dunton, died March 22, 1865.
 Andrew Benneway, killed July 20, 1864.
 William F. Thomson, died June 4, 1864.
 Hez Fox, died Nov. 13, 1862.
 Charles E. Hughes, died Aug. 9, 1863.
 William S. Allen, died Nov. 17, 1863.
 John K. Austin, died May 17, 1864.
 Abram Carpenter, died Feb. 21, 1863.
 Franklin P. Carpenter, died Jan. 18, 1864.
 James Cook, died Dec. 16, 1863.
 Ira C. Dowd, died Dec. 13, 1863.
 John W. Evans, died June 13, 1863.
 David Franklin, killed May 15, 1864.
 Milo Gorton, killed May 15, 1864.
 Albert F. Lynch, died Jan. 1, 1864.
 Edwin Marey, died March 2, 1863.
 John G. Prouty, died March 9, 1864.
 James E. Seares, died Dec. 8, 1863.
 Henry W. Squires, died Feb. 12, 1864.
 William C. Youmans, died of wounds, date not known.

Company F.

Amos D. Mason, died Dec. 24, 1863.
 Alfred W. Bush, died Feb. 3, 1864.
 John Corbett, died March —, 1864.
 Orin Conderman, killed May 25, 1864.
 Russell B. Carrington, died; no date given.
 John Gray, died; no date given.
 Samuel D. Lovelace, died Sept. —, 1864.
 Alexander Maynard, died Aug. —, 1863.
 George Owston, died Sept. 1, 1864.
 Leander Partridge, died of wounds, Aug. 7, 1864.
 Thomas Robinson, died July —, 1863.
 Samuel E. Ryder, drowned June 16, 1862.
 Nelson B. Root, died Aug. —, 1863.
 Lyman Wellington, died Dec. 29, 1863.
 Daniel O'Day, died Aug. —, 1863.

Company G.

Captain Daniel N. Aldrich, died Aug. 11, 1863.
 First Lieutenant Alfred E. Barber, killed May 15, 1864.
 William S. McCrea, died Sept. 21, 1864.
 Andrew T. Grant, died of wounds, July 21, 1864.

Charles Kester, died July 2, 1864.
 M. T. Aldrich, died Sept. 15, 1863.
 Henry Blackman, died Oct. 1, 1863.
 Edson L. Burr, died Jan. 6, 1864.
 Jacob H. Cole, died June 16, 1864.
 Burrows Cole, died June 9, 1864.
 James V. Fairchild, died June 3, 1863.
 Henry W. Gernon, killed July 20, 1864.
 James H. Hurd, died June 3, 1863.
 Byron Hurd, died of wounds, June 2, 1864.
 Ira Kinney, died Nov. 3, 1863.
 Osear R. Leonger, died of wounds, Aug. 12, 1864.
 John R. Miller, died May 15, 1864.
 John L. Carnegie, died Jan. 25, 1865.
 Martin S. Prentice, died Dec. 3, 1863.
 Amos C. Stewart, died; date not known.
 George Simons, died Nov. 7, 1863.
 Henry Stewart, died June 12, 1863.
 Thomas Schoonover, killed July 20, 1864.
 Hiram J. Whitehead, died of wounds, July 20, 1864.
 Lyman Wright, killed May 15, 1864.

Company H.

First Lieutenant Theodore M. Warren, killed July 20, 1864.

Dewitt C. Hamilton, killed May 15, 1864.
 George P. Burnham, died Jan. 12, 1864.
 Samuel T. Stewart, died May 24, 1863.
 James W. Stewart, died Nov. 7, 1863.
 Henry Abbe, died Nov. 19, 1863.
 Albert E. Butler, died Aug. 6, 1864.
 Thomas Crusen, died April —, 1864.
 John Campbell, died May 11, 1863.
 Alfred Downs, died Aug. 30, 1863.
 Jacob Gress, died July 15, 1863.
 Benjamin F. Greeley, died March 19, 1865.
 Cassius M. Hadley, died Jan. 6, 1865.
 Joseph Howland, died March —, 1864.
 Oliver P. Jenks, died of wounds, Nov. 28, 1863.
 George W. Jeffers, died of wounds, May 18, 1864.
 Daniel Kelly, died Feb. 21, 1864.
 Palmer G. Lindsay, died Aug. 21, 1864.
 Jacob Norton, killed July 20, 1864.
 William H. Olmsted, died Feb. —, 1865.
 Erastus L. Preston, died Feb. 28, 1864.
 Albert Peirce, died of wounds, July 24, 1864.
 Clark Stewart, died Nov. 29, 1863.
 William Vaughn, died Dec. 14, 1864.
 Benjamin S. Welch, died Dec. 10, 1864.

Company I.

William T. Cary, died of wounds, May 31, 1864.
 Cornelius Doolittle, died Feb. 17, 1864.
 George Brees, killed July 20, 1864.
 Ezra G. Mallory, died Nov. 24, 1863.
 Levi G. Ellis, died Jan. 31, 1865.
 George W. Griffin, died March 16, 1865.
 George Haxton, died Sept. 27, 1864.
 George Hinchey, died April 3, 1865.
 John J. Jenkins, died Dec. 29, 1863.

Daniel Luther, died of wounds, Aug. 19, 1864.
 Stephen Morris, died March 5, 1864.
 David McCann, killed June 16, 1863.
 George Owens, died April 20, 1864.
 James E. Proctor, died May 15, 1864.
 Alfred W. Phillips, died Feb. 21, 1865.
 Thomas Simon, killed May 15, 1864.
 Theodore Vanee, died April 19, 1863.
 James Wheeler, died Aug. 10, 1863.
 Joseph Wheat, died Aug. 28, 1863.

Company K.

First Lieutenant Eugene Egbert, died Dec. (no date given), 1864.

Edwin Branch, died Nov. 16, 1863.
 John L. Burt, killed June 22, 1864.
 Frank Bloss, killed July 20, 1864.
 Lemuel O. Chamberlin, killed May 15, 1864.
 Hiram H. Cummings, killed May 15, 1864.
 John Fisher, killed May 25, 1864.
 Richard Gay, killed July 20, 1864.
 Erastus E. Haskill, died June 19, 1864.
 John W. Hapeman, died Aug. 2, 1863.
 Godfrey Lenhart, killed May 15, 1864.
 Andrew J. McCann, died (time and place not known).
 Ephraim Miller, died of wounds, Dec. 16, 1864.
 John Marsh, died of wounds, Dec. 7, 1864.
 Michael McMann, died Feb. 6, 1865.
 Daniel R. Olty, died August 7, 1863.
 William Steinlein, killed May 15, 1864.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The raising of this regiment was authorized by Governor E. D. Morgan, in the summer of 1862, and on the 15th of August, 1862, recruiting commenced. October 25 the regiment was reported full, and on the 27th of the same month was organized and mustered into the United States service at Elmira, N. Y., by Major A. T. Lee, as the 161st Regiment.

The following were the regimental and line officers: Colonel, G. T. Harrower; Lieutenant-Colonel, Marvin D. Stillwell; Major, Chas. Straun; Adjutant, Wm. B. Kinsey; Quartermaster, Marcus E. Brown; Surgeon, Lewis Darling; First Assistant Surgeon, Joseph S. Dolson; Second Assistant Surgeon, Chas. M. Pierce; Chaplain, Thos. J. O. Wooden; Sergeant-Major, Philip L. Beach; Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. C. Beeman; Commissary-Sergeant, Rufus S. Alderman; Hospital Steward, George M. Beard.

Company A.—Captain, B. F. Van Tuyl; First Lieutenant, John Gibson; Second Lieutenant, S. S. Fairchild.

Company B.—Captain, Horace B. Brown; First Lieutenant, George R. White; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Clark.

Company C.—Captain, Robert R. R. Dumars; First Lieutenant, Orlando N. Smith; Second Lieutenant, D. D. Kniffin.

Company D.—Captain, George E. Biles; First Lieutenant, James M. Cadmus; Second Lieutenant, T. Scott De Wolf.

Company E.—Captain, Peter H. Durland; First Lieutenant, Robt. J. Burnham; Second Lieutenant, George O. Howell.

Company F.—Captain, John Sloeum; First Lieutenant, John F. Little; Second Lieutenant, James Fauett.

Company G.—Captain, Edmund Fitz-Patriek; First Lieutenant, John P. Worthing.

Company H.—Captain, Willis E. Craig; First Lieutenant, Nelson P. Weldrick; Second Lieutenant, Geo. B. Herrick.

Company I.—Captain, Samuel A. Walling; First Lieutenant, Myron Powers; Second Lieutenant, Edwin A. Draper.

Company K.—Captain, Geo. M. Tillson; First Lieutenant, Mathew B. Luddington; Second Lieutenant, Henry O. Jewell.

The regiment left Elmira Nov. 17, and proceeded to New York, and encamped at Union Course, where they remained until Dec. 4, when, having received orders to join the expedition of General Banks, the regiment, now 539 strong, embarked on the steamer "Northern Light," and, with the fleet, sailed under sealed orders. Their destination proved to be New Orleans, at which place they landed Dec. 17.

After bivouacking a few weeks on the banks of the Mississippi, above the city, the regiment moved to the rear of the city, where the winter was passed.

December 31 the 161st was assigned to the Second Brigade, Colonel H. W. Birge, First Division, Brigadier-General Grover, and Nineteenth Corps. Jan. 21, together with the 30th and 50th Massachusetts, 174th New York, and 2d Louisiana, it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, First Division, Major-General Augur, and Nineteenth Corps.

During the winter the 161st had spent a great portion of the time in battalion and brigade drills, and become in all respects one of the best-disciplined regiments in the Department of the Gulf. At this time Admiral Farragut was in command of the marine forces at New Orleans, and being anxious to run a portion of his fleet past the enemy's batteries at Port Hudson, on the 12th of March ordered the Nineteenth Army Corps up the east side of the river, to attract the attention of the garrison, thereby affording the water forces an advantage. After marching thirteen miles, the order was countermanded and the main body sent to New Orleans, while the 161st, together with three other regiments, were shipped on transports and landed eighteen miles up the river on the west bank.

Preparations were now made by General Banks to march towards Port Hudson, and on May 12 the 3d Brigade broke camp and commenced the onward march. May 21, the main forces came upon the enemy at the Plain's Store Road, where a sharp engagement ensued, and the rebel forces were routed and driven towards Port Hudson. The regiment moved forward, and, May 24, the whole command halted within one and a half miles of the centre of the enemy's works.

It soon became evident that a charge was the only efficient means of reaching the enemy's works, and on the 26th of May a storming-party, consisting of thirty men, a cap-

tain, and a lieutenant from each regiment of the 1st Division, was called for. And as an illustration of the *material* of the 161st, so many officers and men volunteered for this perilous task that it became necessary to appoint a special committee to make the selections. All being in readiness, May 27, the entire land force, the artillery brigade, and the fleet of gunboats upon the river opened a simultaneous attack.

The contest was a terrible one: the artillery and flotilla poured a flaming sheet of fire of shot and shell; the land forces fought with that bravery and perseverance never excelled; while the assaulting column rushed into the very jaws of death.

The enemy from this strongly-intrenched position poured into those blue ranks a murderous fire of grape and canister, and men fell like wheat before the sickle of the harvester. Sergeant George Bingham, of Company C, and Edward Stratton and Anson Retan, of Company A, were instantly killed.

After this attack the regiment continued to hold its old position in the ravines until June 14, when another grand attack was made, and again were the Union forces forced back.

July 4, Vicksburg surrounded, and General Gardner in command of Port Hudson, having defended the position as long as he deemed his duty required, on the 9th of July the stronghold was surrendered and occupied by the Union forces.

From Port Hudson the regiment proceeded down the river, and on the 9th disembarked at Donaldsonville, and on the 12th moved to Cox's plantation, six miles distant. On the following day the enemy threatened an attack, and, after forming in line of battle, the Union forces, seeing that they were greatly inferior to the enemy in numbers, fell back in good order to a more advantageous position near the town. The enemy opened a brisk fire, which was kept up some time, the 161st losing 6 killed, 39 wounded, and 9 missing.

The regiment remained at Donaldsonville until July 31, when they embarked for Baton Rouge and returned to their "Old Camp Ground."

August 15 the 161st was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps. September 2, the regiment embarked for New Orleans, and were ordered on General Banks' expedition to Sabine Pass. Four companies were detailed as sharpshooters on the gunboats,—A and B on the "Arizona," E on the "Granite City," and D on the "Sachem." Companies C, F, G, and I, under command of Captain W. E. Craig, were detailed as a storming-party to attack the enemy and force a landing. These companies, with others of different regiments, were commanded by Captain Fitch, of the 75th New York, and on the steamer "General Banks." Companies H and K were with Lieutenant-Colonel Kinsey, on the "N. H. Thomas."

Upon arriving near the Pass the gunboats opened fire, and soon one became disabled and another grounded. The troops were not landed, the expedition proved a failure, and the regiment returned to New Orleans. In the action at the Pass, Company D had 2 men wounded, 10 sealed,

and Lieutenant Lindsay with 17 men taken prisoners. These were exchanged July 22, 1864.

The 161st were ordered to join the expedition to the Teeche country, and September 15 they left camp. After a series of marches the regiment went into camp, Nov. 17, near Bayou Teeche, where it remained until Jan. 7, 1864, when they broke camp and began the march towards Franklin, which was reached on the 9th. Here the regiment went into camp, and the men enjoyed themselves generally for eight weeks.

March 15 the entire army broke camp and began its march on the famous Red River expedition, and, after a series of fatiguing marches, came upon the enemy at Pleasant Grove. Here a terrible battle was fought, in which the gallant 161st saved the whole army from a humiliating defeat. It lost 9 killed, 44 wounded, and 39 missing.

At the close of this battle Brigadier-General Dwight, on an official visit to the 161st, addressed them as follows:

"Officers and men of the 161st New York volunteers: I appear before you to thank you for your gallant conduct in the battles through which you have just passed. In that of Pleasant Grove you were ordered, upon your arrival, to advance and hold the enemy in check until the division could form in line of battle. Under a hot and destructive fire you accomplished your mission. By your valiant bearing you saved the Army of the Gulf from destruction, and it affords me the highest pleasure to convey to you the thanks of the commanding general. Again, at Pleasant Hill, in your movements by 'column by company,' under fire, you marched with as much order and precision as if you had been upon review. To your lieutenant-colonel much praise is due for the skillful manner in which he handled the regiment. Officers and men of the 161st New York, I thank you." A just tribute to as brave a body of men as ever marched to battle.

The regiment participated in all the movements of that disastrous and unwise Red River campaign. The 161st went into camp at Morganzia, where it remained until June 18, when it, having been selected to form a part of an engineer brigade, marched to Vicksburg, arriving in that city on the 20th. The regiment had hardly begun preparations for engineer work when orders were received to move, and on July 23 they embarked for White River, Arkansas. Here the regiment remained a few days, and returned to Vicksburg, where it was joined by Lieutenant Lindsay and seventeen others, who had been prisoners in Texas eleven months.

Aug. 13 the engineer brigade was abandoned, and the 161st was attached to the Nineteenth Corps, in the Department of the Gulf. The regiment now commenced a series of marches and skirmishes, changing position almost daily. August 14 it left Vicksburg for New Orleans, and on the day following their arrival returned, and were transferred to the Seventeenth Corps. On the 20th it again embarked for New Orleans, where it shipped on the steamer "Cahawba" for Mobile Bay, to assist in the reduction of Fort Morgan, arriving in front of that stronghold upon the day of its capitulation. On the 25th it was sent across the bay to Cedar Point, and September 2 embarked on the old blockade-runner "Kate Dale," en route to Morganzia, which

place was reached September 6. About six weeks were now consumed in changing from place to place. The regiment was ordered to Paducah, Ky., and on the 26th marched to Columbus and encamped, where it remained until November 20, and then was ordered to Memphis. December 19 they bade farewell to Memphis, and embarked for New Orleans. January 11 the 161st landed at Kennerville, twelve miles above the city, and went into camp. February 11 it left Kennerville for New Orleans, and from thence proceeded to Mobile Bay.

The regiment participated in the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and was present at the surrender of Mobile, April 12. Here it remained in camp until May 20, when orders were received detaching the 161st from its brigade, with instructions to establish a military post at Apalachicola, Fla. While here the weather was intensely hot, and much sickness prevailed. On the 26th of July an order was received to embark for the Dry Tortugas to relieve the 110th New York, whose term of service would soon expire.

The regiment remained in this desolate place until September 25, when, having been mustered out on the 20th, it embarked for New York. New York City was reached on the 6th of October, and Elmira on the 12th, where the battle-scarred 161st were the recipients of a grand ovation tendered by the patriotic citizens of that city. The address of welcome was delivered by Hon. Tracy Beadle, and Elmira, justly proud of the gallant sons of the "Southern Tier," gave them a hearty welcome home.

In the words of the chaplain, "Thus closed the military history of the 161st New York,—a regiment which had traveled 11,000 miles by water and 1200 by land, carrying its tattered flag, torn by the enemy's bullets, over the burning plains of the South, into the thickest of the fight, and into seven different States, and came home with not an act to regret, with not a stain on its banners, and with a history for endurance and heroism untarnished and glorious."

The following is a list of the killed and wounded as compiled by the chaplain of the regiment in 1865:

KILLED.

Baton Rouge.—George N. Wright, Co. B.

Port Hudson.—Anson Retan and Edward Stratton, Co. A; and Sergeant George G. Bingham, Co. C.

Cox's Plantation.—Otis Walker, Co. C; and Samuel Robinson and Hosea Sibley, Co. H.

Sabine Pass.—Anthony Compton and Orville C. Boorum, Co. D.

Sabine Cross-Roads.—Charles L. Wheaton, Co. A; Lieutenant L. Edgar Fitch, Co. C; Weller F. Smith, Henry E. Hewson, and Joseph Blunt, Co. D; James Leonard, Co. E; James Grimes and James O'Neill, Co. G.

Pleasant Hill.—Elihu Lockwood, Co. C.

WOUNDED.

Port Hudson.—Michael Dougherty, Patrick Flynn, Co. A; William Beekwith, Co. B; Ezra M. Peters, Martin Hallet, Co. C; Frank McDonald and Eugene Bassett, Co. F; Alfred O. Spaulding, Co. G; Abram Cook and Lucius D. Cushman, Co. H.

Cox's Plantation.—Clinton H. Wilcox, Co. A; Captain William H. Clark, Sergeant William Hibbard (mortally), Bartlett J. Beals, and George A. Brown (mortally), Co. B; Samuel A. Johnson, Joshua Kirk, Frank Letterman, Robert B. Murray, Joseph Seymour, Amasa Squiers, Co. C; Captain James M. Cadmus, Sergeant Otis Smith, Dennis Losey (mortally), Bradford Sanford, Luman Philley, David G. Bryant, Alex. Carman, James Borden, George Blakeley, and Orville C. Boorum, Co. D; Henry R. Smith, Leroy Broderick, Co. E; Stephen Read, Richard Harvey, William Davidson, Co. F; Sergeant Hugh Carney, Sergeant Thos. McCullough, Austin Amilie, Andrew Sullivan, Patrick E. Brown, Co. G; Franklin Waight, Calvin Dibble, Roswell Miller.

Sabine Pass.—Abram Blakesley (mortally), Garey Dodge (mortally), Patrick Hart (mortally), James M. Snyder (mortally), Adam H. Wilcox (mortally), George T. Gannan (mortally), Jos. Bartholomew, Thos. Sawyer, Ira Chubb, Isaac J. Lewis, Co. D.

Sabine Cross-Roads.—Lieutenant John Gibson, Sergeant William Eggleston, Sergeant George Prentice, Elijah Sprague, Co. A; George C. Coleman, Abner R. Page, Jas. Anderson, Ebenezer Boynton, Co. B; William Woodhouse, J. O. Armstrong, G. H. Barrett, Thomas Smith, William Smith, H. S. Clark, Co. C; Captain James M. Cadmus, Tunis J. Harford, Anthony Ayres, Theron F. Miller, Walter McCormick, Franklin Holmes, David G. Bryant, William Spencer, Co. D; Lieutenant R. L. Guion, Sergeant Henry Moore, George Fohnsbee, Nathan P. Parker, James Murray, Byron Munn, Leartus Redner, Henry Weisner, George W. Edget, Co. E; Jacob Swartwood, Lyman Tremain, Co. G; Samuel W. Jennings, William T. Norton, Co. H; Captain Samuel Walling, Co. I; Captain George M. Tillson, Co. K.

Pleasant Hill.—Wm. H. Garvey, Co. A; John Henyon, Co. G.

Marksville.—Captain Edward Fitzpatrick, Co. G; E. L. Dewitt, Co. C.

Spanish Fort.—Christopher C. Such, Co. A.

CHAPTER XIII.

MILITARY HISTORY—(Continued).

The One Hundred and Seventy-Ninth—The Thirty-Second—The One Hundred and Forty-Third—The Sixty-Fourth—The Eighty-Sixth—The Eighty-Ninth—Sixteenth Heavy Artillery, etc.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

THE Rebellion had dragged its slow length along until 1864, and although the Union arms had been successful in many engagements, and various important points had been secured, nevertheless the North had met with many disastrous campaigns, and was still stinging with the disastrous results of the Bull Run battles, when it was decided by President Lincoln to call a heavy force into the field, and to no longer remain upon the defensive, but wage an aggressive campaign.

It was at this time, when the novelty of "ye military"

had lost its charm, and soldier life meant, instead of reviews and dress-parade, weary marches and the deadly battle-field with its attendant horrors, that the 179th was organized.

On the 8th of February, 1864, an order was given by Edwin M. Stanton, then Secretary of War, to Major William M. Gregg, of Elmira, authorizing him to raise a regiment for the service from the western part of the State. Ex-Governor Seymour, at that time governor of this State, indorsed the order, accompanied with the authority to Major Gregg to name the other officers of his regiment. Simultaneously with the order issued to Major Gregg, authority was given to Colonel Barney, of New York, to raise a regiment, which should be known as the 180th. He began recruiting, but succeeded in raising only one company, which was subsequently assigned to the 179th.

Gregg, having served as major in the "old 23d," and being a popular, energetic, and influential citizen, rapidly filled his regiment, and, May 10, four companies were mustered into the service, and sent to the front under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin B. Doty.

Two additional companies, with Major J. Barnett Sloan, were mustered and sent forward May 17, and joined the command under Lieutenant-Colonel Doty, then with the Ninth Army Corps at City Point. September 5, Gregg joined the command with four additional companies, whereupon the organization of the 179th was perfected, and he was mustered as colonel.

It is justly due in this connection to state that Colonel Gregg gave his personal attention to the raising of the regiment, freely giving both time and money in organizing and perfecting it for the service.

The following were the field, staff, and line officers, as mustered in, viz.: Colonel, William M. Gregg; Lieutenant-Colonel, Franklin B. Doty; Major, J. Barnett Sloan; Adjutant, George Cook; Quartermaster, Nathaniel P. T. Finch; Surgeon, Joseph W. Robinson;* Assistant Surgeon, William C. Bailey; Chaplain, Edwin A. Taft.

Company A.—Captain, Albert A. Terrill; First Lieutenant, George Cook; Second Lieutenant, James E. Farr.

Company B.—Captain, Robert F. Stewart; First Lieutenant, George W. Cook; Second Lieutenant, James Booker.

Company C.—Captain, John Barton; First Lieutenant, John Prentiss; Second Lieutenant, Nathaniel P. T. Finch.

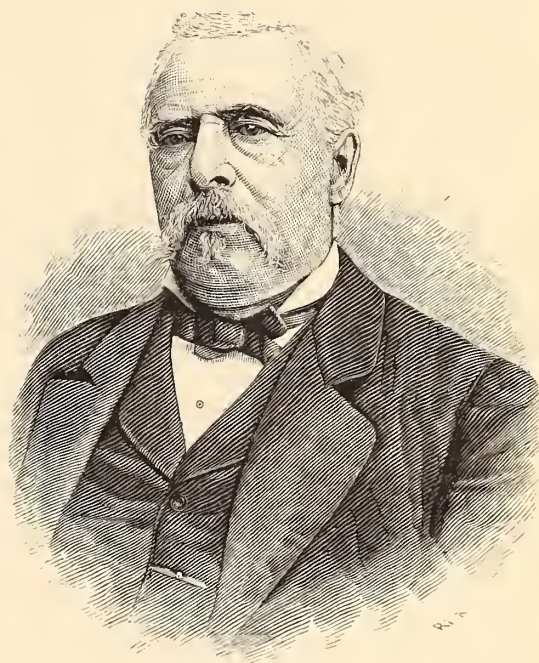
Company D.—Captain, William Bird, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Baker L. Saxton; Second Lieutenant, Jeffrey Amherst Wisner.

Company E.—Captain, Daniel Blatchford; First Lieutenant, L. J. Ottend; Second Lieutenant, John Hoy.

* Dr. Joseph W. Robinson, of Hornellsville, N. Y., was commissioned as assistant surgeon of the 82d Regiment of New York Volunteers March 1, 1862. March 10 he joined the regiment at Winchester, Va., and served with it until September 1, when he was promoted to be surgeon of the 141st New York Volunteer Regiment. He served until December, 1863 (when he resigned on account of the serious illness of his father), and during that time held the positions of brigade and division surgeon in Cowdin's brigade and in Gordon's division. He was commissioned as surgeon of the 179th Regiment in May, 1864, and served with that command until its final muster-out in 1865. During his service with the 82d he was taken prisoner, on the battlefield at White Oak Swamp, in June, 1862. He was also honorably mentioned in the official dispatches of Generals Gorman and Sedgwick, for field service at the battle of Fair Oaks.



L. W. R. Hinde



Wm. M. Gegg

Company F.—Captain, Albert T. Farwell; First Lieutenant, D. A. Bradley; Second Lieutenant, Giles H. Holden.

Company G.—Captain, James H. Day; First Lieutenant, William J. Hemstreet; Second Lieutenant, Henry J. Messing.

Company H.—Captain, Giles H. Holden; First Lieutenant, Fitz E. Culver; Second Lieutenant, S. G. Musgrave.

Company I.—Captain, E. C. Bowen; First Lieutenant, Davis C. Marshall; Second Lieutenant, Wm. B. Kinney.

Company K.—Captain, Moses B. Van Benschoten; First Lieutenant, Robert Hooper; Second Lieutenant, William C. Foster.

A battalion of the 179th, Lieutenant-Colonel Doty in command, entered the field just in time to share the severe service of the last great campaign of the Army of the Potomac against Richmond.

The regiment next participated in the battle in front of Petersburg, June 17. This was a severe contest, and the 179th was in the thickest of the fight, losing more than one-third its number in killed and wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Doty, Captains Robert F. Stewart and William Bird, and Sergeant Hathaway Musgrave were wounded, and Major J. Barnett Sloan* and Captain Daniel Blatchford killed. Captain John Barton was promoted to major July 5, and was in command of the regiment in the battle at Weldon Railroad, and, soon after, in the famous mine explosion, where it lost many officers and men. Among the officers killed were Major Barton, Captain Allen T. Farwell, and Lieutenant B. C. Saxton.† August 8, Captain Albert Terrell was promoted to major, and commanded the battalion until the return of Colonel Doty, August 18.

Next the 179th was engaged in the series of battles and skirmishes which followed the mine explosion. At Poplar Grove Church a sharp battle was fought, and Acting Adjutant James W. Booker was wounded, and subsequently died in hospital at Washington. Soon after this engagement the regiment went into fortified camp, and lost some men while extending the line of works.

About this time the Ninth Corps, to which the 179th belonged, changed positions with the Fifth Corps, and were placed in front of Petersburg, near the Jerusalem Plank

* Major Sloan was a patriotic and gallant soldier. When an imperilled country called for volunteers in 1861, to strike at the hideous head of Rebellion, he promptly responded, and enlisted in the 31st Regiment, with the rank of first lieutenant. He was soon after promoted to the rank of captain, by General McClellan, for his gallantry in suppressing a mutiny in the regiment, the general remarking, "Lieutenant, you were born to be a soldier. I see that you have but one bar upon your shoulders; you are worthy to wear two." Soon after a captain's commission was sent to him by order of the general. He was ever found at his post of duty, and participated in all the engagements of the regiment. He was at the siege of Yorktown, battles of West Point, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, and second Fredericksburg. He was mustered out of service in 1863, but his patriotism would not allow him to remain quietly at home when his country needed brave men, and under the call of 1864 he again stepped to the front, and, as mentioned above, joined the 179th, and was promoted to major. He was leading the regiment in the charge in front of Petersburg when he received the fatal bullet. He was a gallant soldier and a genial companion.

† It will be seen that a portion of the 179th participated in a series of engagements before its organization was perfected, and prior to the muster-in of Colonel Gregg.

Road, and here they remained until the grand forward movement of the Army of the Potomac.

On the night of April 1, Colonel Gregg was notified that a forward movement of the entire army would be made on the following morning, and received orders to move at ten o'clock that night with his command in front of Fort Alexander Hays, with empty guns, for an intended assault on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg. At midnight, everything being in readiness, the line officers received a signal from Colonel Gregg, and the column moved noiselessly forward. As the intrepid soldiers neared the enemy's works they heard the rebel pickets' announcement, "Twelve o'clock! all is well!" little thinking of the desperate onslaught soon to follow.

Precisely at twelve o'clock the charge was made. They rushed upon the enemy's works, driving them from the first line of intrenchments, and capturing as many prisoners as the regiment had men. In this assault Lieutenant Musgrave, in advance of the line, captured about thirty prisoners with a force of only ten or fifteen men. After moving about half a mile the 179th was fired upon by the Union forces, through mistake, and forced into the intrenchments from which the enemy had just been driven.

The enemy now being thoroughly aware of the movements of the charging party, brought a battery to bear upon them, but failing to get the proper range, the shells had no effect.

At two o'clock orders were received to repair to Fort Sedgwick (familiarly known as "Fort Hell"), preparatory to making a charge on Fort Mahone, commonly known as "Fort Damnation."

The 179th was selected to lead the charge, supported by the whole division. It was a critical moment. Old army officers considered that everything now depended upon the success of this charge. Lee was now making his last grand stand, and if defeated now the backbone of the Rebellion was crushed.

All being in readiness, the gallant 179th dashed upon the rebel works. It was one of the most brilliant charges of the war, and the entire command lost heavily.

"When can their glory fade?

Oh, the wild charge they made!"

It was a terrible onslaught, and Colonel Gregg, while gallantly leading the charge, at the head of his command, was wounded and carried off the field, and reported as dead. When Colonel Gregg fell, Lieutenant-Colonel Doty assumed command, and was soon after mortally wounded, and died on the following day. He was a brave and efficient officer, and his loss was keenly felt.‡

From here Lee telegraphed Davis that he was repulsed at every point. The regiment, now under command of

‡ Lieutenant-Colonel Doty had a brilliant record in connection with the 23d Regiment, participating in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Groveton, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg, to which honorable record is to be added the battles of the Army of the Potomac in front of Petersburg, with the 179th, from June 17, 1864, until his death. A granite monument, appropriately inscribed, was erected by the officers and men of the 179th Regiment over his remains, which were interred at Hornellsville, N. Y., his former home.

Captain Bowen, followed the army to Burkeville, and participated in the closing scenes of the Rebellion.

Many of the officers of the 179th were in the old 23d, in which Colonel Gregg served as major, and H. C. Hoffman colonel, and were well qualified for their respective rank, in consequence of having been disciplined under the direction of Colonel Hoffman, who was considered one of the bravest of soldiers as well as best disciplinarians in the service.

The 179th had the example of a brave and efficient commander, one who never shrank from duty in the hour of danger. Colonel Gregg was ever found sharing the fortunes of his regiment, whether upon weary marches or in front of rebel bullets. His coolness and bravery in the terrible charge mentioned above attracted the attention of the commanding general, and he was "brevetted brigadier-general for gallant conduct on the field in the assault on the enemy's lines in the front of Petersburg, April 2, 1864."

April 2, 1865, the color-sergent, Charles E. Hogan, was shot dead while planting the regimental colors upon the rebel Fort Mahone.

The 179th was to a great extent a continuation of the 23d Regiment, many of its officers and men having served two years with that command. The list of casualties in the 179th was very heavy, particularly in wounded, in the latter regard suffering as severely as any regiment in the service. Its losses by death, caused by disease and bullet, are shown in the appended "roll of honor;" but the vast array of wounded it is impossible now to obtain, although some idea of their extent may be gathered from the roster of the companies of this regiment given with the soldiers' record of the town of Elmira.

The regiment was paid off and discharged June 23, 1865.

The following is a list of the killed, and of those who died of disease or wounds, in the 179th Regiment New York Volunteers, taken from the muster-out rolls in the office of the Adjutant-General at Albany:

Field and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Franklin B. Doty, died of wounds, April 5, 1865.

Major Barnet Sloan, killed June 17, 1864.

Major John Barton, died of wounds, July 31, 1864.

Company A.

Marshall N. Phillips, died of wounds, June 20, 1864.

Edwin Fowler, died of wounds, June 17, 1864.

Henry Kingsley, died June 24, 1864.

Stephen De Kay, died of wounds, July 29, 1864.

Jacob Brown, died July 26, 1864.

Charles A. Gallup, died July 29, 1864.

David Leonard, died of wounds, July, 1864.

John Slocum, died July 22, 1864.

Gottlob Stein, killed June 30, 1864.

Jacob Leonard, died September 16, 1864.

William T. Wise, died Oct. 9, 1864.

David H. Sheppard, died Nov. 14, 1864.

Timothy W. Buckland, died while a prisoner of war; date not known.

Henry A. Corter, died March 29, 1865.

Anthony Tobias, died while a prisoner of war; date not known.

Hiram H. Sturdevant, died of wounds, April 22, 1865.

Daniel J. Owen, died Dec. 31, 1864.

Moses Brown, died Jan. 19, 1865.

Ward Burdick, died April 5, 1865.

Company B.

Second Lieutenant James B. Bowker, died of wounds, Oct. 17, 1864.

Charles Siekler, killed June 17, 1864.

Daniel O. Ormsley, died of wounds, June 24, 1864.

George W. Jonier, died Aug. 23, 1864.

Paulding Vineent, died Aug. 4, 1864.

James H. Brown, died of wounds, June 29, 1864.

Samuel Hemingway, died of wounds, July 17, 1864.

Israel R. Graves, died of wounds, Aug. 27, 1864.

William T. Clark, died Aug. 18, 1864.

Henry Chubb, died Sept. 7, 1864.

Henry Soles, died Aug. 18, 1864.

Peter O. Freer, died June 22, 1864.

Daniel J. Kenney, died Jan. 2, 1865.

Homer D. Alcott, died Sept. 4, 1864.

Smith Q. McMaster, killed April 2, 1865.

Thomas C. Chapman, died Jan. 12, 1865.

Samuel H. Dane, died Feb. 1, 1865.

David H. Jime, died March 17, 1865.

Company C.

George H. Hickey, died July 24, 1864.

Asahel Tobias, died of wounds April 2, 1865.

Martin Van Buren, died July 13, 1864.

Ezra Lee Edmonds, killed June 17, 1864.

Edwin M. Livermore, killed June 17, 1864.

John McManus, died of wounds, June 19, 1864.

William Doharty, died July 29, 1864.

John Brown, died of wounds, Aug. 7, 1864.

Silas W. Spraker, died July 12, 1864.

Clark Lord, died Nov. 7, 1864.

Clarence Ames, killed April 2, 1865.

Daniel Rowley, killed July 30, 1864.

Emmons Morgan, died Sept. 2, 1864.

Daniel C. Smith, executed for desertion, Dec. 10, 1864.

Edward Roe, executed for desertion, Dec. 10, 1864.

Company D.

First Lieutenant Baker L. Saxton, killed July 30, 1864.

Oscar Fisk, killed July 2, 1864.

Lucius J. Kinnon, died June 25, 1864.

Filmore Horth, died, date not known.

George M. Gregory, died Oct. 31, 1864.

Edwin J. Williamson, died Dec. 5, 1864.

Alexander McEekin, died Dec. 21, 1864.

Darius Bryant, died Aug. 1, 1864.

Edson A. Andrews, died while a prisoner of war; date not known.

Howland Washburn, died while a prisoner of war; date not known.

William Halliday, killed April 2, 1865.

Franklin M. Wilkins, died of wounds, April 13, 1865.
Daniel Gaff, died of wounds, April 11, 1865.

Company E.

John D. Arnold, died May 10, 1865.
Patrick Breen (2d), killed June 17, 1864.
Charles Clements, killed Nov. 16, 1864.
Nathaniel Chaffee, died Jan. 24, 1865.
John Haneoek, killed June 17, 1864.
Charles E. Hogan, killed April 2, 1865.
Stephen W. Lee, died Sept. 16, 1864.
George L. Madison, died Feb. 16, 1865.
George F. Morgan, killed June 17, 1864.
Abraham Vallenschamp, died Nov. 12, 1864.
Isaiah Wiley, killed June 17, 1864.
Thomas L. Thomas, killed June 17, 1864.
Captain Daniel Blachford, killed June 17, 1864.

Company F.

John H. Carley, died of wounds, June 17, 1864.
George Green, died; date not known.
Francis M. Canfield, died Aug. 3, 1864.
Tuthle Dennee, died; date not known.
Thomas Dannaby, died; date not known.
Abraham O. Gray, died Aug. 15, 1864.
Andrew Hurd, died of wounds, Aug. 14, 1864.
Charles E. Releyea, died Oct. 15, 1864.
Michael Shanahan, died; date not known.
Timothy Shaw, died March 22, 1864.
Robert Thompson, died Sept. 24, 1864.
George B. White, died; date not known.
Frederick Winangle, died; date not known.
Captain T. Farwell, killed July 30, 1864.

Company G.

John Bailey, died of wounds, Aug. 24, 1864.
Parmer R. Avery, died Sept. 12, 1864.
Adam Becker, died Oct. 6, 1864.
Henry Hanson, died Dec. 16, 1864.
Solomon Leonard, Jr., died of wounds, Aug. 24, 1864.
James Lundy, died Sept. 11, 1864.
Henry Miller, died Dec. 8, 1864.

Company H.

George W. Burlew, died Nov. 24, 1864.
Edgar Cornell, died Nov. 5, 1864.
George Proper, died of wounds, April 2, 1865.
Collins S. Twichell, died Nov. 26, 1864.

Company I.

John Patterson, died Oct. 24, 1864.
Charles S. Baker, died Oct. 31, 1864.
Oliver Bradley, died Nov. 10, 1864.
Jacob M. Owens, died of wounds, Nov. 4, 1864.
Christopher P. Pratt, Jr., died Nov. 24, 1864.
George H. Parsons, died Dec. 1, 1864.
Alonzo Pettiss, died Dec. 10, 1864.
Hurlburt Reed, died while a prisoner of war, Feb. 1, 1865.
Alfred Worder, died while a prisoner of war, Dec. 30, 1864.

Bradford C. Hallett, died while a prisoner of war, Jan. 11, 1865.

John F. Drake, died while a prisoner of war, Jan. 5, 1865.

Aaron Mosher, killed Sept. 30, 1864.

Ira Stoddard, died while a prisoner of war, Dec. 18, 1864.

William Ostrander, died April 24, 1865.

Daniel B. Carson, died of wounds, April 13, 1865.

Ira Evans, killed April 2, 1865.

Charles J. Vorhis, killed April 2, 1865.

Henry Clay, died May 19, 1865.

Company K.

Isaac Foster, died Oct. 11, 1864.

John B. Fisher, died of wounds, Nov. 3, 1864.

George Dinehart, died Nov. 25, 1864.

Abner D. Weleh, died Dec. 15, 1864.

Charles R. Cook, died March 26, 1865.

Benjamin F. Bailey, killed April 2, 1865.

Leonard Demorest, died of wounds, April 20, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT

was organized at East New York to serve for two years.

The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Fulton, Montgomery, New York, Tompkins, and Westchester. It was mustered into the service of the United States May 31, 1861, and mustered out June 9, 1863.

This regiment saw severe service, and participated in many of the most terrible contests of the Rebellion, viz., West Point, Gaines' Mills, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Crampton Gap, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. Jerome Rowe commanded a company from Tompkins.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Monticello, N. Y., to serve for three years. It had two companies from Tompkins County, commanded by Captains Harrison Marvin and John Higgins. It was mustered into the service October 9, 1862, and mustered out July 20, 1865.

Its roll of honor bears the following inscription: Nausmond, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Culpepper Farm, Peach-Tree Ridge, Atlanta, and Savannah. This regiment has an honorable record, and received many compliments from time to time for its soldierly conduct.

The following is a list of the killed, and also of those who died of disease or wounds, in Companies D and I, 143d New York Volunteers:

Company D.

Luther G. Bunnell, died of wounds, June 26, 1864.

John B. Gardner, died Jan. 25, 1863.

Charles W. Geust, died Jan. 30, 1863.

William Holmes, died July 16, 1863.

Jehial Carr, died; no date given.

Jefferson Horgin, died July 27, 1863.

Amon Loomis, died of wounds, Sept. 3, 1864.

Edward Morrison, died Nov. 1, 1863.

Edmund Murphy, died, railroad accident; no date given.

Henry Mix, died July 14, 1864.
 John P. Peck, died Nov. 20, 1863.
 Dewitt Quick, died Nov. 28, 1864.
 Samuel M. Reynolds, died Oct. 24, 1863.

Company I.

Edward Bloomfield, died Feb. 14, 1864.
 Peter Bessey, died Feb. 27, 1864.
 Harrison Conklin, died of wounds, May 19, 1864.
 Enis Cook, died Dec. 18, 1863.
 James M. Duel, died March 25, 1863.
 Rufus Decker, died Aug. 14, 1864.
 Henry W. Fitts, died Jan. 11, 1864.
 Thomas Hortrough, died Dec. 6, 1863.
 George Harned, died Sept. 28, 1863.
 Orlando Hemmingway, died Oct. 15, 1863.
 Albert Kizer, died of wounds, Sept. 1, 1864.
 Philip Mosher, died Jan. 11, 1863.
 William A. Morey, died June 25, 1864.
 Isaac Overacker, died April 4, 1864.
 Flavell Pattengill, died Dec. 5, 1862.
 William R. Sherwood, died Nov. 4, 1863.
 Morgan Sherwood, died Nov. 15, 1863.
 Lawrence D. Smith, killed July 30, 1864.
 Socrates Scutt, died April 6, 1863.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment (formerly the 64th Militia) was reorganized as a volunteer regiment at Elmira, to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Alleghany, Cattaragus, Chautauqua, Tioga, and Tompkins. It was mustered into the service of the United States from September 7 to December 10, 1861. On the expiration of its term of service the original members—except veterans—were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until July 14, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

The regiment was actively engaged, as shown by the following battle-roll: Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoc Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT

was organized at Elmira, to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of Steuben, Chemung, and Onondaga. It was mustered into the United States service from September 5 to Nov. 25, 1861. On the expiration of its term of service the original members—except veterans—were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service until Jan. 27, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

It participated in the following battles: Second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Boydton Road.

THE EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

There were a few men in this regiment from Schuyler County. It was mustered into the service Dec. 6, 1861, and at the expiration of its term of service the original members—except veterans—were mustered out, and the balance were retained in service until Aug. 3, 1865, when they were mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

The regiment was in the following battles: Suffolk, Camden, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg.

A COMPANY FOR THE SIXTEENTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY, RAISED AT ITHACA; SCATTERED AT YORKTOWN.

It is now our lot to record the misfortunes of a large company of men, who went out from Tompkins and Tioga Counties to the battle-field, to contests not only with rebels in front, but red-tape in the rear. The former were successfully met, but by the latter and General Butler were denied the officers of their choice, the privilege of fighting, suffering, dying, or returning side by side. Their history is of interest, and we give it as succinctly as possible.

Just after the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, Asa Priest removed with his family from Auburn to Ithaca, and engaged in business. Unable to withstand longer the call of his country or restrain his own desires, he joined with Captain David A. Signor, October, 1863, in the recruiting of a company of cavalry for the 21st Regiment, New York Volunteers, in which he was to have a lieutenancy. The high bounties being offered at this time made the work of recruiting a rapid one, and yielding to the pressing desires of his friends, he withdrew from Signor's cavalry company, and Dec. 21, 1863, began in Ithaca the enlistment of a company for the 16th Foster (Heavy) Artillery, New York Volunteers, Colonel J. J. Morrison commanding. This was a regiment which had been raised in New York City, but by the fate of war had its ranks decimated severely.

Hence its lieutenant-colonel, John H. Ammon, was made Government recruiting officer at Auburn, for the purpose of swelling its skeleton numbers.

It was by the desire, authority, and order of the latter officer that the raising of the ill-fated band of which we write was initiated in Ithaca. As fast as men were enlisted they were sent to Owego for examination, and from thence to the rendezvous at Elmira for muster, and from thence, in squads, to Yorktown, Pa., to join their regiment.

Having obtained his complement of men, Captain Priest obtained a certificate of this fact from Provost Marshal A. C. Kattell, of Owego, and Major A. S. Diven, of Elmira, superintendent of the volunteer recruiting service, went to Albany, and upon examination of his papers by Governor Seymour, he directed the immediate issuance of an order for the muster-in of officers, as follows: Asa Priest, as captain; Sextus B. Landon as first, and William J. Carns as second lieutenants. Hastening to Elmira, and presenting his order to Captain L. L. Livingston (3d Artillery, U. S. A.), mustering and disbursing officer, with the indorsement of Major Diven, asking immediate compliance, Captain Livingston peremptorily declined to make the muster,

claiming its impossibility, as nine-tenths of the men, together with Landen and Carns, were at Yorktown. With a muster "in the field" as the only resource, he started; left Elmira for the "front" March 4, 1864, with the last squad of his own men, and in command of 800 recruits for other regiments. Upon his arrival at Gloucester Point, Va., on the 20th, and delivering his large consignment of soldier material as instructed, he turned his attention to his own company. He found the 16th Regiment long before filled to repletion: his own recruits a heterodox portion of the thousands of the surplus recruits awaiting assignment, who, uncared for, were being lodged like swine, fed like cattle, and dying daily upon the river-docks of smallpox, dysentery, home-sickness, and melancholy.

The men rejoiced at the arrival, for they were despondent and unable to comprehend their situation, as, forsooth, were their superiors.

Finding the upbraid of Colonel Morrison unavailing for excessive zeal in causing the gathering of double the number of recruits available, the captain next endeavored to secure their assignment and muster complete into some one of the other regiments; but while they had suffered depletion, and men were needed in most of them, yet he found it impossible to obtain any consolidation of skeleton companies, so as to make room for his own as a whole company. Officers were abundant, and their influence at Washington and field-headquarters older and stronger.

Then it was that he determined, as his men were gradually being drawn by handfuls, with others of the surplus ones, into old organizations, to endeavor to secure full assignments to the 111th Regiment of Infantry through the influence of Colonel C. D. MacDougall, an old friend, who had great influence with Secretary Seward. General Butler, learning of this attempt to withdraw troops from his division, resented it, and made overtures towards incarcerating Captain Priest in Fortress Monroe, upon a frivolous pretext; but the latter, learning his danger, made his way from Butler's headquarters to Washington, although in uniform and without the pass which had been so arrogantly denied him. He stole his passage on a boat loaded with rebel prisoners as one of the officers in charge, and without detection reached the capital intent upon his mission.

He combined the friendly and powerful influence of officers and civilians to accomplish his ends at the War Department. But they stormed to no effect. Repulse met every approach, and, finally, convinced that General Butler ruled both his military and the War Department with a hand of iron, after weeks of effort and the exhaustion of every device and argument known to them, they retired from the uneven struggle with red tape and circumlocution set up as barriers, behind which to conceal the dictum of the

hero of New Orleans. Captain Priest, defeated at every point, finally returned, armed with passes, to the front, to find his men scattered like leaves; some singly, others, more fortunate, in groups. He found them in the hospitals at Worcester, Va., and in cook-houses at Harper's Ferry. Landon and Carns, long since dispirited, had returned to their homes at Slaterville, N. Y., and still live there. Captain Priest removed, in 1868, from Ithaca to Auburn, N. Y., where he still resides.

It is impossible to glean from the records the organizations to which all the men were finally transferred, or which of them laid down their lives that their country might exist. Let us hope and believe that the majority of them are now enjoying the fruits of the peace, which they essayed to aid in winning, in the stores and workshops and on the waving lands of bountiful Tompkins and Tioga.

There were also a few men from Schuyler in the 3d, 5th, and 15th Infantry, 14th Artillery, and 21st and 19th Cavalry. From Chemung in the 3d and 15th Infantry, 1st, 5th, 14th, and 16th Artillery. From Tioga in the 3d, 5th, 15th, 26th Infantry, 14th Artillery, and 1st Cavalry. From Tompkins in the 9th, 6th, 3d, and 16th Artillery, and 15th and 21st Cavalry.

Our military history is closed. We have faithfully traced the history of the various regiments, and it has been our honest endeavor to place before the people of Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler Counties a truthful record of their gallant sons who risked their lives in defense of their country. We have sought to deal justly with all, and give deserved credit to each and every regiment. While the history is a record of many of the severest battles of the war, it is not in any particular overdrawn; it is "a plain, unvarnished tale." It has been impossible to sketch many individual acts of heroism, but these were not wanting.

Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler may justly point with pride to the record of their soldiery, as no section of our country acted a more prominent or honorable rôle in the great tragedy.

Thirteen years have now elapsed since the close of the Rebellion, and we find our country a united and prosperous people. Sectional strife is rapidly passing away, and the same hand strews flowers alike on the graves of the Blue and the Gray.

"No more shall the war-ery sever,
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead!

"Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment-day;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray."

TI O G A C O U N T Y.

CHAPTER XIV.

SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS.

Pre-Revolutionary Settlement—Pioneers—Population by Lustrums—Log Cabins of the Past, and Palatial Dwellings of the Present—Clearings of 1785, and Farms of 1875—Saw- and Sump-Mills of the Wilderness, and Steam Manufactories of the Town—Culture of the Silk-Worm, and the *Morus Multicaulis* Bubble.

SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS.

THE permanent settlement of Tioga County dates from 1785, but from extracts taken from the journals of General Clinton's command during its march down the Susquehanna, in 1779, to effect a junction with General Sullivan's army, it would appear that a settlement was made in the territory now included in the towns of Nichols or Tioga prior to the last-named date. The extracts referred to are as follows: Lieutenant Van Hovenburg, in his journal, mentions that "the division marched ten miles, from Owego

down the river, and encamped on Fitz Gerrel's farm." Daniel Livermore, another officer, in his journal has the following entry: "Saturday, Aug. 21.—This morning the troops marched early, made but few halts during the day; at five P.M. encamped on the banks of the ——— River, opposite ——— farm, about seventeen miles from Owego." Another journal describes it as "an abandoned plantation."

The first permanent settlement above referred to was made by Amos Draper, in the year stated, on the site of the present village of Owego. Settlements were subsequently made in the several towns of the present county as follows: Tioga and Nichols, 1787; Barton, Berkshire, and Newark Valley, 1791; Candor, 1793; Speneer, 1794; and in Richford, 1809. The details of these settlements will be found in the respective town histories.

The progress in settlement in the several towns of the county is shown by the following table of population, compiled from the official censuses of the nation and State:

| | 1800. | 1810. | 1820. | 1825. | 1830. | 1835. | 1840. | 1845. | 1850. | 1855. | 1860. | 1865. | 1870. | 1875. |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Owego..... | | 1,083 | 1,741 | 2,260 | 3,076 | 4,089 | ..... | 6,104 | 7,159 | 8,328 | 8,930 | 8,865 | 9,442 | 9,715 |
| Tioga..... | | 500 | 1,810 | 991 | 1,411 | 1,987 | ..... | 2,778 | 2,839 | 3,027 | 3,202 | 3,094 | 3,272 | 3,162 |
| Spencer..... | | 3,128* | 1,252 | 975 | 1,278 | 1,407 | ..... | 1,682 | 1,782 | 1,805 | 1,881 | 1,757 | 1,863 | 1,884 |
| Berkshire..... | | 1,105 | 1,502 | 1,404 | 1,711 | 964 | ..... | 878 | 1,049 | 1,068 | 1,151 | 1,073 | 1,240 | 1,304 |
| Candor..... | | | 1,655 | 2,021 | 2,656 | 2,710 | ..... | 3,422 | 3,433 | 3,894 | 3,840 | 4,103 | 4,250 | 4,208 |
| Newark Valley..... | | | | 801 | 1,027 | 1,385 | ..... | 1,728 | 1,983 | 1,945 | 2,169 | 2,133 | 2,321 | 2,371 |
| Barton..... | | | | 585 | 972 | 1,469 | ..... | 2,847 | 3,522 | 3,842 | 4,234 | 4,077 | 5,087 | 5,944 |
| Nichols..... | | | | 951 | 1,284 | 1,641 | ..... | 1,924 | 1,905 | 1,871 | 1,932 | 1,778 | 1,663 | 1,687 |
| Richford..... | | | | | | 882 | ..... | 1,093 | 1,208 | 1,182 | 1,404 | 1,283 | 1,434 | 1,451 |
| The County..... | 6,862 | 7,899 | 14,716 | 19,951 | 27,690 | 33,999 | 20,527 | 22,456 | 24,880 | 26,962 | 28,748 | 30,572 | 33,178 | 32,915 |

The first house erected for a habitation for white men, as permanent settlers, was the log cabin of Amos Draper, in the year 1785, on the site of the present village of Owego. The census of 1875 gives the following statistics concerning the dwellings of the people in the county: total number of dwellings, 7116, of which 6908 were frames, 134 brick, 3 stone, and 71 logs,—all valued at \$8,403,362; 94 were valued at less than \$50, and 58 at \$10,000 and upwards, the average value being \$1180.91. 6982 of these dwellings were occupied by 7438 families, the latter averaging $4\frac{27}{100}$ persons each. The county has an area of 542 square miles, and had a population, in 1875, of $58\frac{58}{100}$ persons to the square mile, and $13\frac{72}{100}$ families to the same area. The average acreage to each person was $10\frac{93}{100}$ acres. The average value of inhabited houses to each family was \$1109.67.

The first farming operations begun in the county were those of James McMasters and his bound boy, William Taylor, in Owego, in 1785. They cleared that season some ten or fifteen acres, and planted it to corn and raised

the crop. The Indians watched and cared for its growth during the season, and received a share for their labor in the harvesting.†

The census of 1875 gives the following agricultural statistics of Tioga County:

Improved lands in farms, 199,920 acres; unimproved woodland, 74,907 acres; other lands, 21,427 acres. Value of farms, \$13,348,830; value of farm buildings other than dwellings, \$1,360,443; value of live-stock, \$1,706,720; value of tools and implements, \$474,920. Cost of fertilizers bought in 1874, \$6663. Gross sales from farms in 1874, \$1,225,400. Area plowed in 1874, 46,824 acres; 1875, 47,299 acres. Grass lands: area in pasture 1874, 73,610 acres; 1875, 73,302 acres; area mown in 1874, 60,485 acres; 1875, 60,712 acres. Hay produced, 1874, 64,433 tons. Grass-seed, 1874, 615 bushels. Products of cereals: barley, 1874, 163 acres, 3438 bushels; acres sown in 1875, 166; buckwheat, 1874, 8751 acres, 143,943 bushels; 1875, 4964 acres; corn, 1874, 8409 acres, 279,095 bushels; 1875, 8935 acres; oats, 1874, 20,589

* Includes Candor, Caroline, and Danby.

† Barber's Hist. N. Y. 1846.

acres, 606,003 bushels; 1875, 22,187 acres; rye, 1874, 305 acres, 3065 bushels; 1875, 293 acres; spring wheat, 1874, 786 acres, 8125 bushels; 1875, 503 acres; winter wheat, 1874, 6105 acres, 89,734 bushels; 1875, 6956 acres; corn sown for fodder, 1874, 690 acres; 1875, 704 acres; beans, 1874, 47 acres, 597 bushels; 1875, 37 acres; peas, 1874, 13 acres, 161 bushels; 1875, 21 acres; hops, 1874, 1 acre, 580 pounds; 1875, 5 acres; potatoes, 1874, 3666 acres, 425,696 bushels; 1875, 4306 acres; tobacco, 1874, 2130 acres, 15,200 pounds; 1875, 2160 acres; apple-orchards, 149,056 trees; fruit in 1874, 204,650 bushels; cider made, 1874, 8374 barrels; grapes produced in 1874, 15,377 pounds, 378 gallons wine made; maple-sugar made, 1875, 25,516; syrup, 1389 gallons; honey collected in 1874, 30,054 pounds.

Horses on farms, June 1, 1875: colts of 1875, 351; colts of 1874, 420; two years old and over, 6194. Mules, 77. Poultry: value owned, 1875, \$35,614; value sold, 1874, \$17,834; value of eggs sold, 1874, \$34,540. Neat cattle on farms June 1, 1875: heifers, two years old, 2937; yearlings, 4218; calves, 4919; bulls of all ages, 2219; working-oxen and steers, 1075; milch cows, average number kept, 1874, 17,103; 1875, 17,289; cattle slaughtered in 1874, 1043; cows whose milk was sent to factory in 1874, 513; in 1875, 439. Butter made in families, 1874, 2,218,271 pounds. Cheese made in families, 1874, 16,180 pounds. Milk sold in market, 1874, 62,518 gallons. Swine on farms June 1, 1875: pigs of 1875, 4918; of 1874 and older, 6052; slaughtered on farms, 1874, 6109; pork made on farms, 1874, 1,523,783 pounds.

The number of sheep shorn, total weight of clip, and average weights of fleece for the years 1855, 1864, 1865, 1870, 1874, and 1875 were as follows:

| | No. of Fleecees. | Weight of Clip— Pounds. | Average Weight— Pounds. |
|-----------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1855..... | 26,499 | 80,143 | 3.02 |
| 1864..... | 38,982 | 131,637 | 3.38 |
| 1865..... | 40,434 | 135,244 | 3.34 |
| 1870..... | 19,668 | 79,432 | 4.04 |
| 1874..... | 15,876 | 64,010 | 4.03 |
| 1875..... | 15,161 | 61,784 | 4.08 |

Lambs raised, 1874, 10,654; 1875, 11,348; slaughtered, 1874, 1248; killed by dogs, 1874, 218.

In 1874 there were three butter-factories in operation in the county, with an invested capital of \$18,500, and which paid \$2665 in wages, and used the milk of 875 cows on an average during the season, 502 days being occupied by the work. The average number of patrons was 63, and 2,541,702 pounds of milk were used for making butter and skimmed cheese. Of the former 91,586 pounds were made, and of the latter 83,675 pounds. Tioga County ranked, in 1874, among the fifteen highest counties in the State on the average yield per cow, being twelfth.

There were, in 1875, 3298 farms of all sizes in the county, ranging from 3 acres in area to over 500 and less than 1000 acres. There were 87 of the former and 7 of the latter, and 1133 of 100 to 500 acres.

MANUFACTURES.

The pioneers first utilized the Pipe and Owego Creeks for their manufacturing enterprises. These streams, which, for ages before the advent of the adventurous settler, had,

deft artists as they were, been engaged in beautifying and diversifying the face of Nature, by cutting and carving the lovely vales through which they flowed unfettered to the river, embordered by rocky steeps and rounded hill-sides, now that the artisan Man had appeared forthwith gave their powers and capabilities to more prosaic and more practical, though less beautiful and artistic work. Their channels were fretted by dams; their waters turned the slow-revolving wheels; the busy saw, with steady, relentless force, cut its way to the hearts of the monarchs of the woods, fallen before the ringing blows of the pioneer's axe; and the broad bosom of the Susquehanna bore on its flood-tides the rafts of the lumberman to Port Deposit and a market.

Major William Ransom and Colonel David Pixley were the pioneer manufacturers, and made their beginnings in the territory comprised in the present area of the town of Tioga. The former, in 1792, built a saw-mill on Pipe Creek, and the latter, in 1793, erected a grist- or "sawp"-mill on the Owego, near the present village of Owego. From that time forward the banks of those streams have been numerously occupied by mills and manufactories of various classes and of various capacities. Lumbering was for many years extensively conducted on both creeks,—more especially on the former one, where Major Ransom and his son, Colonel William Ransom (yet an honored citizen of the town of Tioga), erected several mills for sawing and flouring. Previous to the erection of Colonel Pixley's mill the people were forced to go to a point beyond Binghamton, and earlier, to Athens (Tioga Point), and earlier still, to Wilkesbarre, for meal and flour. It was a good two weeks' trip to go to the latter place and return in canoes, the only mode of transportation thitherward.

The first tannery was erected on the site of the present village of Owego, about 1795–96, by a Mr. Brown. Deer-skins were the chief articles dressed in the earlier days of this tannery.

The first distillery was erected in the town of Tioga by Colonel Pixley before 1800, but the exact date we have been unable to fix.

Early in the days of the settlement, near the close of the last century and during the opening years of the present, carding-machines, fulling-mills, and cloth-dressing establishments were erected and in operation. Woolen-factories were in successful working order before 1808 in Tioga and elsewhere. Spafford's "New York Gazetteer," of 1813, says there were twenty-six grain- and saw-mills in the town of Owego (now Tioga) in 1812.

In 1810 the Federal census gave the following statistics of manufactures in the county. There were 289 looms; 24,737 yards of woolen cloths were manufactured, of an average value of 87½ cents per yard; 67,340 yards of linen cloths, value 37½ cents per yard; 7988 yards of mixed and cotton cloths, value 33½ cents per yard; 5 fulling-mills and clotheries,—15,716 yards of cloth fulled and dressed, value \$1.25 per yard; 5 carding-machines,—16,910 pounds of wool carded, value 50 cents per pound; 2015 yards of cotton cloth were manufactured, value 32 cents per yard; 7 tanneries, 825 hides tanned; 29 distilleries, 17,540 gallons made (80 cents per gallon).

The census of 1870* gives the following statistics of manufactures. There were of all kinds of manufactures 328 establishments, of which 52 were operated by steam, and 148 by water-power; of 1355 operatives employed, 1318 were males above sixteen years, 26 were females above fifteen years, and 11 were youth. The invested capital amounted to \$1,543,200; wages were paid amounting to \$423,873; cost of materials, \$1,570,197; value of manufactured product, estimated at \$2,573,669.

Of these establishments, 35 were saw-mills, 11 flouring-mills, 17 carriage- and wagon-factories, 13 cooperage, 12 tanneries, 11 saddlery, and 11 tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware. The tanneries were the heaviest investment, their capital being \$466,750, employees 197, pay-roll \$94,512, materials used \$624,795, products \$901,485. The saw-mills were next, with a capital of \$163,200, employees 262, pay-roll \$41,966, materials used \$101,224, product \$198,815. The flouring-mills were third on the list, and employed a capital of \$151,000, 34 operatives, pay-roll \$11,660, materials used \$274,627, product \$325,286. The carriage- and wagon-shops were fourth: capital \$89,900, operatives 90, pay-roll \$38,952, materials \$29,479, product \$99,221. A paper-mill was fifth: capital \$60,000, operatives 21, wages \$9000, materials \$25,165, product \$45,000; 1 machine-shop employed 32 operatives and \$40,000 capital, paid \$16,700 wages, \$8275 for materials, and its product was valued at \$29,000; 1 piano-manufactory employed 9 operatives, \$24,000 capital, paid \$4338 wages, \$14,105 for materials, product valued at \$45,000.

There was received from the State for the encouragement of silk-culture during the raging of the *Morus multicaulis* fever the following premiums: 1841, \$31.77; 1842, \$171.47; 1843, \$156.15; 1844, \$84.05; 1845, \$101.59; and then the bubble burst. 384 lbs. of raw silk were manufactured in the county in 1844.

CHAPTER XV.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Organization of Counties—Descent of Tioga—Erection of the Town of Chemung—Organization of Tioga—A Mother of Counties—Surrender of Territory—Change of Boundaries—Origin of Name—Organization of Towns.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

CIVIL government was first established by Europeans, in what is now the State of New York, by the Dutch in 1621. In 1664 their power was superseded by that of the English, who, with a brief interregnum in 1673-74, retained the sovereignty until the war of American Independence, when that power was in turn superseded by that of the American people themselves, who have maintained their supremacy to the present time.

Under the Dutch, the only civil divisions were the city and towns. In 1665 a district or shrievalty, called York-shire, was erected, comprising Long Island, Staten Island,

and a part of the present county of Westchester. For judicial purposes it was divided into the east, west, and north ridings. Counties were first erected by the Colonial Assembly in April, 1683, and were twelve in number,—Albany, Cornwall, Dukes, Dutchess, Kings, New York, Orange, Queen's, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. In 1766 Cumberland County was erected, Gloucester in 1770, and Tryon and Charlotte in 1772. Cornwall was in the present State of Maine and Dukes in Massachusetts, and both were re-ceded to the latter colony; so that at the time of the Revolution there were but fourteen counties in the State of New York, all of which were recognized as such by the province on the Declaration of Independence and constitution of the provincial Congress of the State in 1776. Delegates were elected from each county, and represented their constituencies in the provincial congresses and conventions, and assisted in placing the State upon a constitutional basis and inaugurating its government. Since then Gloucester and Cumberland, and a part of Charlotte County, have been ceded to Vermont.

The county of Albany, the most western one, as originally erected, extended to the "line of property" on the west. Tryon County, so named in honor of the Governor of the province at the date of its erection (1772), was taken from Albany, and also bounded west by the "line of property." On April 2, 1784, the name of Tryon County was changed to that of the young patriot, General Montgomery. In 1788, Montgomery County was made to include the present counties of Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, and Schuyler, besides other territory, its bounds being thus defined: "Bounded easterly by Albany, Ulster, Washington, and Clinton Counties, southerly by the State of Pennsylvania, and west and north by the bounds of the State in those directions." The town of Whitestown, in Montgomery County, was erected March 7, 1788, and was made to include all of that county lying west of the Unadilla branch of the Susquehanna, north and south to bounds of the State. On the 22d of March, the same year, the town of Chemung was erected, its boundaries being thus defined: "Beginning at the intersection of the partition line between this State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Pennsylvania line,† and running from said point of intersection due north along said partition line to the distance of two miles north of Tioga River; thence with a straight line to the Owego River (West Owego Creek), to intersect said river at the distance of four miles from the confluence thereof with the Susquehanna; then down the Owego and Susquehanna Rivers to the Pennsylvania line; and thence along the same to the place of beginning." The first town-meeting in the new town was directed to be held at such time and place as the commissioners, James Clinton, John Cantine, and John Hathorn, appointed to allot the town to settlers, should appoint.

† The monument at the beginning of this boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania was thus marked: One side, "New York, 1774;" on top, "lat. 42° var. 4° 20',"—planted on an island. On west side of Delaware River, a heap of stones piled up at high-water mark; and 4 perches distant another stone was planted with the letters "Penn., 1774," on the south side, and on the top "lat. 42° var. 4° 20'." Due west 18 perches an ash-tree was marked. The monuments were established in 1774, and the line completed in 1786.

* The census of 1875 gives no statistics of manufactures. See preface of same for explanation.

The next act in the march of progress was the organization of the county of Tioga, which was effected by the act of the Legislature of Feb. 16, 1791, which defined the boundaries of the county as follows: "All that tract of land in the county of Montgomery beginning at the eighty-second mile-stone in the line between this State and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and running thence north until the northwest corner of the township No. 21, in the Military Tract, bears east; thence east across the Seneca Lake to the Cayuga Lake; thence easterly to the northwest corner of township No. 23, in the Military Tract aforesaid; thence east along the north bounds of the said township No. 23 and the north bounds of the townships Nos. 24 and 25, and so continuing the same course to the west bounds of the twenty townships lately laid out for sale by this State; thence along the same twenty townships north to the northwest corner of the township No. 12 of the said twenty townships; thence east to the Unadilla River; thence down the middle of the westerly stream of the same river to its junction with the Susquehanna River; thence southerly along the line commonly called the 'line of property' to the Delaware River; then down the Delaware River to the beginning of the said partition line between this State and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and thence along the same partition line to the place of beginning." The act of erection also organized the following towns in the county: "All that part of said county of Tioga lying westward of the Cayuta Creek, and township No. 22, in the Military Tract, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Chemung." "All that part of said county of Tioga bounded south by Pennsylvania, west by the town of Chemung as last limited, north by the north bounds of Tioga County, and east by township No. 24, in the Military Tract, the Owego River, and a line running from the mouth thereof south to the Pennsylvania line, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Owego." "All that part of Tioga County bounded south by Pennsylvania, west by Owego township, north by the north bounds of the county, and east by the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers, shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Union." The towns of Jericho, covering territory now in Chenango and Broome Counties, and Chenango, wholly in Broome, were also erected.

The county of Tioga, as thus organized, included in its limits the present counties of Tioga, Broome, and Chemung entirely; all of Schuyler, except the towns of Tyrone and Orange; all of Tompkins, except the town of Groton, and a part of Lansing; about one-third of Cortland County; and nearly or quite half of Chenango County. The courts of this great county were ordered to be held at the settlement in Chemung, since known as Elmira, for the June term, 1791, and January term, 1792.

The county was given one assemblyman in the apportionment of seven to Montgomery County, and was also made a part of the western senatorial district.

On the 5th of March, 1794, Onondaga County was formed of the Military Tract, taking from Tioga her first gift to her sister counties, viz., the townships of Hector, Ulysses, Dryden, Virgil, and Cincinnati, an area of 300,000 acres. March 15, 1798, Tioga suffered her next

loss of territory, in the formation of Chenango County, which included the greater part of the present county, the south line of which is now as at first defined. The original towns of Greene, Oxford, Norwich, and Jericho were included in the territory thus taken from Tioga.

The next diminution of Tioga's area was in the formation of Broome County, March 28, 1806, by which all of the present area of Broome, and the present towns of Owego, Newark Valley, Berkshire, and Richford, were shorn from Tioga's fair proportions. The territory included in these towns was restored to Tioga March 22, 1822, under the names of the towns of Owego and Berkshire. It was taken off under the name of Tioga. In 1800 the town of Tioga was erected from Union, and comprised the territory lying between the West Owego Creek and a line drawn south from its mouth to the Pennsylvania line, and the present eastern bounds of the county of Tioga.

In the revision of the statutes in 1813, the names of the towns of Tioga and Owego were exchanged, one for the other, as they now exist. On this same day, March 22, 1822, the act giving back to Tioga her lost territory on the east took from her the territory on the north now included in the towns of Danby, Caroline, and Newfield, and gave it to Tompkins, the act of cession to take effect March 22, 1823.* Another and a last divorce awaited Tioga, which was consummated March 29, 1836, when the county of Chemung was taken from the old county with whom she had been joined in judicial bonds and geographical boundaries for nearly half a century. Thus limited the county of Tioga stands to-day, having given from her ample domain three thousand square miles,—two entire counties and the greater portion of three others,—retaining for her own limits five hundred and forty-two square miles only.

The name of the county is derived from that of the river that once flowed through its western portion, now the county of Chemung. Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," gives the derivation and signification of the word as follows: "The various tribes of the Confederacy had a different pronunciation for the word. In the *Oneida* dialect it was Te-ah-o-ge; in the *Mohawk*, Te-yo-ge-ga; in the *Cayuga*, Da-a-o-ga; and in the *Seneca*, Da-ya-o-geh; but all meant 'at the forks.' In the text of the work quoted it is written Ta-ya-o-ga. On Guy Johnson's map of 1771 it is written Ti-a-o-ga. The eloquent Red Jacket pronounced it Tah-hi-ho-gah, discarding the suffix 'Point,' which has been universally added when applied to the locality known now as Athens, Pa. He said the Indian word carried the full meaning,—'the point of land at the confluence of the two streams,' or 'the meeting of the waters.'"

THE TOWNS OF TIOGA COUNTY.

Tioga, organized as Owego, Feb. 16, 1791; name changed 1813; taken from Chemung. Spencer was taken off in 1806, and Barton and Nichols in 1824.

* Judge G. H. Barstow drew the bill for this alteration of boundaries, which was pronounced by the Governor, De Witt Clinton, a remarkable one, inasmuch as it incorporated Owego and Berkshire at once, and also retained Danby, Caroline, and Newfield for one year, until they could be assessed for public buildings, they having been exempt from any taxation in Tompkins County for such purposes.

Owego, organized as Tioga, March 14, 1800; name changed 1813; taken from Union (Broome County).

Berkshire was taken off in 1808, and a part restored to Union in 1810.

Spencer was organized Feb. 28, 1806, from Tioga (then called Owego). Candor, in Tioga County, and Caroline, Danby, and Newfield, in Tompkins County, were taken off in 1811, and Cayuta, in 1824.

Berkshire was formed from Tioga (Owego) Feb. 12, 1808. Newark was taken off in 1823, and Richford in 1831.

Candor was formed from Spencer Feb. 22, 1811.

Newark Valley was formed from Berkshire, as "Westville," April 12, 1823, and its name changed March 24, 1824.

Barton was formed from Tioga March 23, 1824. Received an addition of territory from Chemung County in 1836.

Nichols, from Tioga, March 23, 1824.

Richford, from Berkshire, as "Arlington," April 18, 1831; name changed April 9, 1832.

Owego village was first incorporated April 4, 1827.

Waverly was first incorporated in 1854, and re-incorporated as a village in 1863.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE LAW COURTS.

Common Pleas—General Sessions—Circuit and Oyer and Terminer—County Court—Supreme Court—Causes Célèbres—The Board of Supervisors—Assessment and Taxation—The Taxes of a Century—Railroad Aid and Assessment—State Loans and United States Deposit.

THE LAW COURTS.*

THE courts of justice were first introduced into the county of Tioga by the act organizing the same, which

* The courts of the Colony and State of New York have been as follows:

UNDER THE DUTCH.

A Supreme Court (the Council), the Nine Men of Manhattan, the Burgomasters and Schepens of New Amsterdam and Fort Orange, the Orphan Court, the Patroon's Court of Rensselaerswyck.

UNDER THE ENGLISH.

1665-83.—The Court of Assizes, Court of Sessions, and Town Courts under "The Duke's Laws."

1683-91.—Justices' Courts, City Courts, Court of Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, Chancery, and Prerogative Court (Probate).

1691-1777.—The same as last named, and in addition Courts of Common Pleas and a Supreme Court, the Oyer and Terminer being merged in the latter under the Constitution.

1777-1821.—Court for trial of impeachments and errors (the Senate and judge of Supreme Court), Court of Chancery, Supreme Court of Judicature, Exchequer, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Court of Probates, Common Pleas, General Sessions, City Courts, and Justices' Courts and Surrogates. Court of Admiralty abolished 1788.

1821-47.—The same as last above, with modifications in constitution and jurisdiction of same. The Court of Exchequer was abolished in 1830 by the repealing act of 1828, and the Court of Probates in 1823.

1847-78.—Court for trial of impeachments (the Senate and judges of Court of Appeals), Court of Appeals, Supreme Court, Surrogates, County Courts, General Sessions, New York Common Pleas, Superior Courts of Cities, and Justices' Courts. The Circuit Courts and Oyer and Terminer are held by the justices of the Supreme Court.

provided for the holding of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions at the house of George Hornwell, in the town of Chemung, the first term to be held in June, 1791, and the second in January, 1792. The Circuit and Oyer and Terminer were to be held in the county at such time as the judges of those tribunals should deem proper.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

was held by Hon. Abraham Miller, first judge, three associate judges, and one assistant justice; Thomas Nicholson, clerk, and James McMasters, sheriff, also being present. Vincent Mathews, David Woodcock, and David Powers appeared as attorneys, and the first suit that was brought before the court was one of Solomon Bennett *versus* Josiah Greene, on a breach of contract to convey Chemung Island, and on which suit the plaintiff recovered damages at the January term, 1793.

The first judgment entered in the court was rendered at the January term, 1792, on a suit also brought at the first term, between Joel Thomas and John Sheppard, Vincent Mathews attorney for plaintiff, and David Powers appearing for the defendant. The plea was one of assumpsit on the sale of a yoke of cattle, and damages laid at £40. A jury tried the facts, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at £25, and costs at £10 13s. 9d. The judgment-roll was signed by Abraham Miller, judge, Feb. 3, 1792, and filed by Thomas Nicholson, clerk. In 1792, Abraham Ten Broeck, Peter Loop, Samuel Miles Hopkins, and John Wickham were added to the roll of attorneys of the court.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS.

The first term of this court was held at the same time and place as the Common Pleas, but no record of business at the term is extant. The first recognizance was made returnable to the January term of 1792, as far as we have been able to learn, and was taken before John Miller, Justice of the Peace, Dec. 3, 1791, and by which Henry Castleburg and his wife Elizabeth were bound to appear before the sessions on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1792, and in the mean time to keep the peace towards all people, and more particularly towards Mary Cooley. Daniel Cruger was security for the parties in the sum of £40.

The first indictment found in the General Sessions was reported by the grand jury at the May term, 1793. It charged Wm. Moore with "uttering a false and forged certificate" of the Land Commissioner of New York for a tract of land in Chenango County. The defendant, on being arraigned on the same in the Oyer and Terminer, pleaded "*non culpa eod. die*," and was recognized by Judge Hobart to the next Oyer and Terminer, to be held July term, 1794, when he was again recognized to the Oyer and Terminer of 1795, and then again to July, 1796, at which term the indicted and much-recognized individual and his security were discharged by proclamation, no one appearing to prosecute the charge. The judges holding the session of the General Sessions at the finding of the indictment were Bezaleel Seeley, John Miller, Lebbeus Hammond, and Elijah Buck. The grand jurors were John Konkle, Samuel M. Coon, Walter Waters, George Hull, Peter Van Deventer, Nathaniel Landon, Solomon Lane,

Timothy Smith, Ephraim Tiler, Samuel Luellenn, Jno. Morris, Joshua Carpenter, John Hendy, Stephen Gardner, Samuel Midaugh, and Daniel Cruger.

An indictment was also reported by the grand inquest against one of their fellow-citizens for an assault and battery, in which the indictment charged that the indicted, on the day specified, upon the assaulted, "then and there being in the peace of God and of the people of the said State of New York, with force and arms an assault did make, and him (the said assaulted) then and there did beat, wound, and evil intreat, and then and there to him other *enormous* things did, to the great damage and hurt of him (the said assaulted), and to the evil example of all others offending the like kind, and against the peace of the said people and their dignity."

THE CIRCUIT COURT AND OYER AND TERMINER

was first held in 1793, by Judge Hobart, at Newtown, but no record of that court being found by the compilers of this work prior to 1819, no abstract can be given of the first business done therein. A second Oyer and Terminer was held by Judge Benson and associates, Abraham Miller, John Miller, and Mersereau, in July, 1794.

The following description of the ceremonies attending the procession of the Justice of the Supreme Court from his hotel to the old court-room in Newtown is taken from the directory of Elmira City and the Chemung Valley, published by A. B. Galatian & Co., 1868. The hotel was on the corner of Lake and Water Streets: "The sheriff wore a cocked hat of the old Continental stamp, held a drawn sword in his hand, and marched at the head of his corps of constables, with long staves in their hands, preceded by martial music. The judges walked arm in arm, followed by the bar, carrying their green bags for briefs and papers, while witnesses, jurors, and parties finished up the procession, which presented a most imposing appearance. The veneration with which these judicial lights were looked upon by the people, and the implicit faith their decisions were held to be the end of the law, is well remembered."

THE COUNTY COURT

was first held in Owego, in 1847, Hon. Charles P. Avery, County Judge, presiding.

The County Court at present is constituted as follows: Hon. Charles A. Clark, County Judge; Wm. H. Rightmire, Sheriff; John C. Gray, County Clerk; Miss Chloe M. Brooks, Deputy Clerk.* General Sessions: Hon. Charles A. Clark, County Judge; Daniel B. Nash, Junius Collins, Justices Sessions; Lyman Settle, District Attorney; Wm. H. Rightmire, Sheriff; John C. Gray, County Clerk.

THE SUPREME COURT.

A special term of the Supreme Court was held in the court-house at Owego in 1847 for equity proceedings. A general term was held in May, 1801, with the following

presence: Hon. Charles Mason, Presiding Justice; Levinas Manson and Wm. H. Shankland, Justices. At this term John A. Nichols and Benjamin F. Tracy, attorneys of Tioga County, and Seth H. White, Marcus L. Butler, Jas. B. La Grange, Seevey S. Garfield, and Wm. C. La Mont were admitted as attorneys and counselors in that court. In 1852 and 1853 general terms of the Supreme Court were also held in Owego. The Circuits, Oyer and Terminer, and special terms of the Supreme Court are held by the Justices of the Supreme Court in Tioga County on the first Monday in March and second Monday in October in each year. A special term without a jury is held in April, on the second Tuesday of the month. General terms of the Supreme Court for the Third Judicial Department are held at Binghamton on the first Tuesday in May; at Albany, the second Tuesdays in January and November; and at Saratoga, the first Tuesday in September.

The Supreme Court for the Third Department, including the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Judicial Districts, is constituted as follows:

W. L. Learned, Presiding Justice; Augustus Bockes and Douglass Boardman, Justices. The Sixth Judicial District consists of Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland, and Schuyler. The justices of the district are as follows: Douglass Boardman, Ithaca, term expires Dec. 3, 1887; David L. Follett, Norwich, term expires Dec. 3, 1888; Wm. Murray, Jr., Delhi, term expires Dec. 3, 1891; Celora E. Martin, Binghamton, term expires Dec. 3, 1891.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

The earliest records we find in the Surrogate's office are dated Dec. 28, 1798. The first surrogate was John Mersereau, who was appointed Feb. 17, 1791. His successor was Balthazer De Haert, who was appointed March 27, 1798. The first act recorded of Surrogate Haert was the granting of letters of administration on the estate of Abner Wells, then late of the town of Newtown, deceased intestate, to Abner and Henry Wells, Dec. 28, 1798, at Chenango. The first will proven was that of John La Grange, by Surrogate Haert, at Union, May 7, 1799. Letters testamentary were granted under the said will to Elizabeth and John La Grange, July 10, 1799. The first item in this will reads thus: "First, I recommend my body to the dust from whence it came, and my soul to my heavenly Father, from whom I received it, and with whom I wish to be received in glory amongst the heavenly host."

The testator devised his property to his wife and children. Michael Sly, of Newtown, executed his will, dividing his large tract of real estate in Chemung County among his children, to whom he addressed the following caution and injunction: "Lastly, it is my *earnest* will and desire, and I do hereby enjoin it on my children hereinbefore named, that if any dispute or controversy shall after my death arise among them, or any of them, respecting this my last will and testament, or respecting any property, real or personal, which they or either of them may claim under this my said last will and testament, that they shall submit such dispute or controversy to the decision of three discreet and impartial men, to be mutually chosen by the parties to such dis-

* Miss Brooks is a daughter of Benj. V. Brooks, deceased, and has held her present position in the clerk's office for the past fourteen years. She is the principal compiler of abstracts of title of lands in the county.

pute or controversy, to the end that the property which I have honestly acquired by a long life of hard labor may not be wasted in expensive and vexatious lawsuits."

The first letters of guardianship were granted by Surrogate Wm. Woodruff, May 3, 1804, to Wm. Jenkins as guardian of Stephen, Jabez, Jonathan, Sally, and Phebe Kent, children of Stephen Kent, deceased, of Newtown.

CAUSES CÉLÈBRES.

Among the noted criminal causes tried in the Tioga Oyer and Terminer was that of John M. Thurston, for the murder of Anson Garrison, his brother-in-law, in October, 1851. The first trial was had before Judge Mason and Judge Charles P. Avery, and a jury, and resulted in a conviction. The prisoner's counsel, Daniel S. Dickinson, John J. Taylor, and George Sidney Camp, procured a new trial on technical grounds, and the cause was changed to Tompkins, where an acquittal was had on the plea of insanity, and Thurston confined in the Utica Asylum, from which he was subsequently discharged, after two attempts before the courts to secure his release. On his first trial, the experts, among whom were several superintendents of insane asylums, with one exception, the professor of the Geneva Medical College, agreed that Thurston was insane, the Geneva professor testifying to the contrary. Joshua A. Spencer was the prosecutor for the people, assisted by Alanson Munger, District Attorney. Thurston himself was highly indignant when the plea of insanity was outlined in the opening of the defense on the first trial, and insisted vehemently he was of sound mind. He killed his victim by braining him with an axe while sitting by the fireside in his house. The case and testimony are reported in full in the New York Reports.

Ruloff was tried for the murder of his wife in the Tioga Oyer and Terminer in 1856, and was convicted, but was released by the Court of Appeals. He was supposed to have murdered his wife and child in 1844, and was tried and convicted for their abduction in Tompkins County in 1845, and sentenced to the Auburn State-Prison for ten years. Before the expiration of the term he was indicted for the murder of his wife, and was brought to Tioga County for trial. Joshua Spencer defended him, and carried the case to the Supreme Court, arguing the motion for a new trial at the general term in Binghamton, January, 1857, which was denied, Judge Balcom dissenting, and holding that the evidence was insufficient to justify execution. He was sentenced to death at Delhi in July, Judge Balcom again dissenting from the legality of the act of signing the death-warrant. Mr. Spencer having died, Mr. Finch, of Ithaca, procured a stay of execution, and carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which tribunal reversed the decision of the Supreme Court, holding, with Judge Balcom, the insufficiency of the testimony to prove that Ruloff's wife or child were actually dead. She was never heard of after her disappearance, but the daughter was living in Pennsylvania at the time of Ruloff's execution for the Binghamton murder in 1870. He served fourteen years' imprisonment on account of the charge,—ten years in Auburn prison and four years in the Tompkins County jail.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.*

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Tioga County was held at Elmira (then Newtown), in May, 1791, but no record exists in the County Clerk's office of either of the counties formed out of territory then included in the bounds of Tioga, of this meeting, or of any subsequent one until that of May, 1795, when the Board assembled to canvass the votes cast for members of Assembly. The Board consisted of the following members: Mathew Carpenter, Newtown; Enoch Warren, Chemung; Emanuel Coryell, Owego; Luke Bates, Union (of Owego village); George Harper, Chenango; Benjamin Hovey, Oxford; John Welch, Norwich; Phineas Bennett, Jericho. John Konkle was chosen clerk, but the record does not show any election of a chairman. The Board canvassed the votes of the election, and declared Emanuel Coryell elected. No abstract of votes is given, the simple declaration of election being all that is entered of record. The Board issued an order for £5 3s. to Mr. Coryell for a balance due on two other orders before issued and lost by Coryell. The Board adjourned until the last Tuesday in August, to meet at the house of Orringh Stoddard, in Union, and the clerk was ordered to notify Jonathan Fitch, late County Treasurer, to attend the said meeting, with his books prepared for settlement.

On Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1795, the Board met for business, and allowed the following bills: Jos. Hinchman, "High-Sheriff" of Tioga County, for conveying the votes for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senator to New York City, £20. Also, the expenses of the town of Jericho, "10 pound 10." The Treasurer reported "£4 0s. 2½d." funds of the county in his hands, which he paid over to his successor, and was released from further liability. There was a balance of £22 2s. found due from James McMasters, late Sheriff of the county.

The following town accounts were allowed: Chenango, £16 10s.; Newtown, £15 12s.; Oxford, £13 12s.; Owego, £20 8s.; Union, £12 6s.; Chemung, £22 9s.; Norwich, £5 19s.; Jericho, £10 10s. Total, £117 6s.

Accounts chargeable to the county treasury were also allowed to the amount of £36 19s., and Orringh Stoddard was appointed County Treasurer. In 1800 the Board offered a bounty of four dollars for wolf- and panther-scalps, and two dollars for those of half-grown whelps; and subsequently, in May, increased the bounties to six dollars and three dollars respectively, and the next year increased the same to ten dollars. In 1802 the bounties amounted to \$768. In 1805, Captain Lemuel Brown was appointed the first Sealer of Weights and Measures. In 1806 the county of Broome was taken from Tioga, and the amount of the county assets, \$6742.34, divided between the two counties, fifty-five per cent. being retained by Tioga, and the balance handed over to Broome. The standard weights and measures were also to be retained by Tioga. In 1808

* The Board of Supervisors has its beginning in an act of the Colonial Assembly of New York, passed April, 1691. The act was repealed Oct. 18, 1701, but revived again June 19, 1703, and the Board has ever since remained the fiscal manager of the county.—*Bradford's Edition Colonial Laws.*

the Board adopted a seal, but none is now in existence. The first record of the choice of a presiding officer is made in 1811, when Joel Smith was elected Moderator. The first equalization of real estate was made in 1813, but the table is not given on the record. The first school money was received for distribution, from the State, in 1813, and amounted to \$411.76. No direct order or vote for the erection of public buildings is recorded in the Supervisors' record until 1822, when a vote is taken to erect two court-houses, one at Elmira and one at Owego. From and after 1828, to and including the year 1844, there is a hiatus in the records of the Board, which we have been unable to supply, except but partially, through the Treasurer's books. During this period the county adopted the county poor-house system for the support of the county poor, and the county was divided, the boundaries conforming to those at present limiting the county of Tioga. The poor-house system was adopted in 1829, and Chemung County was taken from Tioga in 1836. In 1837 the United States deposit fund was received by the county. In 1839 the Treasurer reported three fines received of one dollar each, inflicted for Sabbath-breaking; and in 1840 three similar ones were inflicted and received into the county treasury for profane swearing. The strong-box would be plethoric if that practice was in vogue at the present time. In 1847 the Board made application to the Legislature for leave for the election by the people of a local officer, to discharge the duties of county judge, which was granted.

In 1855 the Board first voted to print their proceedings in pamphlet form.

In November, 1859, the Board passed a dog law, levying a tax on dogs, to constitute a fund from which to pay damages arising from the destruction or harrying of sheep by dogs. The law is still in force.

The first war-meeting of the board was held April 27, 1861, and which was called on request of seven members. Watson L. Hoskins was chairman, and Franklin Slosson clerk of this meeting. An appropriation of \$6000 was made for the relief of volunteers' families. The details of the action of the board during the war in aid of enlistments, the amount of bounties paid, etc., will be found in the military record of the county.

In 1862, at the annual meeting, the board adopted a resolution asking the Governor to sign the bill for the extension of the Chenango Canal to the North Branch Canal of Pennsylvania. In 1863 the board petitioned the Legislature for an appropriation from the State for the same work. In 1868 the board directed that candidates for gratuitous instruction at Cornell University should be examined by the School Commissioner, George Sidney Camp, Esq., and Professor William Smyth. In 1877 the board passed a stringent "tramp" law, providing for the arrest of able-bodied tramps plying their vocation in the towns of Spencer, Nichols, Tioga, Berkshire, and Richford, and their confinement in a suitable place, and fixed the cost of their maintenance while in duress at thirty cents per day, to be paid out of the county treasury.

The County Treasurer made a report of the receipts and disbursements in his office for the year ending Nov. 1, 1877, which gave the following exhibit :

| RECEIPTS. | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Balance..... | \$1,861.25 |
| Taxes from collectors..... | 63,722.97 |
| Of Comptroller for schools..... | 23,627.83 |
| Dog taxes..... | 987.39 |
| Fines..... | 180.65 |
| For Ovid Asylum..... | 564.34 |
| Sundry items..... | 502.15 |
| Excise money..... | 1,447.50 |
| On court-house bonds re issued..... | 10,000.00 |
| Premium on same..... | 190.22 |

Total..... \$103,084.30

| DISBURSEMENTS. | |
|--|-----------|
| Bal. due Treasurer from General Fund, etc. | \$835.62 |
| School money from State to towns..... | 23,666.92 |
| " taxes to Comptroller..... | 9,949.90 |
| State tax to Comptroller..... | 17,578.15 |
| Dog tax on sheep damages..... | 857.25 |
| Uncollected taxes..... | 2,041.21 |
| Salaries..... | 3,207.50 |
| Insurance and gas bills for court-house..... | 773.00 |
| Funded debts of towns..... | 2,739.53 |
| Monroe County Penitentiary..... | 264.78 |
| Asylums..... | 1,283.13 |
| Court-house bonds and interest..... | 13,453.40 |
| Excise money to towns..... | 1,861.25 |
| Poor support..... | 8,779.95 |
| Sundry items..... | 128.40 |
| General fund orders..... | 8,906.09 |
| Court expenses..... | 4,708.22 |
| Treas. commissions and expenses..... | 515.00 |
| Balance on hand..... | 1,535.03 |

Total..... \$103,084.33

The appropriations made by the Board of Supervisors for the year 1878 were as follows :

| | |
|--|-------------|
| For asylums, \$2060 ; courts and prisons, \$5100.. | \$7,160.00 |
| For insurance, gas, \$1418 ; interest on bonds, \$3395..... | 4,813.00 |
| For bonds of court-house, \$8500 ; salaries, \$3200..... | 11,700.00 |
| For special fund for poor-house, \$1000 ; Treasurer's fees, \$500..... | 1,500.00 |
| Bad debts relaxed..... | 1,900.00 |
| General fund orders..... | 10,315.64 |
| Poor-house, \$4278.70 ; temp. relief, \$4699.86.... | 8,978.56 |
| | \$46,366.20 |
| Less bonds re-issued..... | \$5000.00 |
| " bad debts charged towns..... | 1509.94 |
| " poor-house expenses charged towns..... | 2785.48 |
| | 9,295.42 |
| Total county levy..... | \$37,070.74 |

TIOGA CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE WAR OF REBELLION.

The action of the Board of Supervisors of the county during the war for the preservation of the Union was patriotic in the extreme, in keeping with the spirit of determination of the people to do their whole duty with unstinted zeal for the maintenance of a good and stable government "of the people, by the people, and for the people."

The first meeting of the board for war purposes was held April 27, 1861. It was called by the clerk, by request of seven supervisors, and Watson L. Haskins was chosen chairman and Franklin Slosson clerk. \$6000 were appropriated for relief of soldiers' families, and a committee appointed to negotiate a loan for that amount on the faith of the county. The disbursement of the funds was placed in the hands of the supervisors of the respective towns, with authority to draw on the treasurer for such amounts as were needed. The resolution passed unanimously. At the annual meeting in November an additional sum was appropriated to the volunteer aid fund. At a special meeting held July 29, 1862, Charles C. Thomas chairman, and

Watson L. Haskins clerk, the board voted to raise \$3920, to pay a bounty of \$10 each to 392 men to fill the quota of the county, and also \$1500 to pay the expenses of procuring the enlistment of the same. On August 20, the same year, \$4840 were appropriated to pay the same bounty to 484 men, then required to fill the quota of the county under the call of the President. Supervisors Pratt, of Barton, Deming, of Richford, and Thomas, of Owego, were the disbursing committee. The clerk having enlisted, Thomas C. Platt was elected to fill the vacancy. The treasurer reported in November, 1862, the payment of \$7317 for relief of soldiers' families, of which \$317 were refunded by the State, and for bounties \$7420, expenses \$1134, and interest \$298.34,—total, under bounty resolutions, \$8852.34.

On Dec. 17, 1863, at a special meeting, a bounty of \$300 was offered to volunteers under the call of November, 1863, requiring 427 men to fill the quota of the county. Bonds to the amount of \$130,000 were authorized to be issued, payable \$40,000 on the first day of February, 1865 and 1866, and \$25,000 on the same day in 1867 and 1868, provided so much funds were needed. The amount paid for each town was to be charged against the same, and collected of the town by tax.

On the 5th of February, 1864, the board voted to continue the bounty of \$300 for men enlisting under the call of January, 1864, and changed the time of payment of the bonds to \$20,000, Feb. 1, 1866 and 1867, and the balance in 1868. On the 25th of February the bounty was voted to be paid to 286 men already enlisted and credited.

On July 26, 1864, the treasurer had paid 702 volunteers, and had issued bonds to the amount of \$210,600. A bounty was then voted of \$300 per man for volunteers, under the call for 500,000 men, and a vote was had making the bonds already issued a general county charge, to be assessed at large upon the county. Other bonds were voted, \$40,000 to be paid Feb. 1, 1869, and the balance Feb. 1, 1870, with interest at seven per cent., and for an amount sufficient to pay for men to fill the quota, which was subsequently found to be 327, and \$98,100 of bonds were issued. At the annual meeting of November, 1864, the sum of \$2660 was voted to pay recruiting agents \$10 per man for recruits. \$63,564 were raised, by tax on the several towns, for bounties paid this same year.

On Dec. 30, 1864, the bounty of \$300 was continued to volunteers enlisting to fill the quotas, and on Jan. 24,

1865, a bounty of \$300 for one year and \$600 for three years was offered to volunteers enlisting for the respective terms, and bonds voted to be paid, one-half in one year and the balance in two years. On March 1, 1865, the bounty to one-year volunteers was increased to \$450, and bonds for same made payable Feb. 1, 1866. On May 10, bonds for \$5100 for expenses were issued, payable Feb. 1, 1866. At the annual meeting the County Treasurer was authorized to reissue bonds falling due Feb. 1, 1866, to the amount of \$125,000, and to pay the towns \$3355 for bounties paid by them respectively. A claim made by Broome County for volunteers furnished, and credited to Tioga, was compromised by the payment of \$3000.

The total amount of appropriations for war purposes by the county authorities is as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Under the orders of 1861 for relief of volunteers and their families..... | \$13,079 |
| Under calls of 1863 and 1864 for 700,000 men, 702 volunteers at \$300..... | 210,600 |
| Under the call for 500,000 men 1864, 362 men..... | 97,800 |
| Under the call of 1865..... | 128,550 |
| Total bounties and relief..... | \$450,029 |
| Expenses..... | 13,978 |
| Interest paid on bonds..... | 102,302 |
| Total payments by the county..... | \$566,309 |
| From this amount is to be deducted the amount refunded by the State under the general bounty law, viz., cash..... | \$49,100 |
| Revenue 7 per cent. bonds..... | 210,000 |
| Interest paid to the county on the latter..... | 18,076 |
| Total from State..... | \$277,176 |
| Net amount paid by county..... | \$289,133 |

Besides this amount the towns paid heavy amounts for bounties also in addition to the county bounty. The last county bond for war purposes was paid in 1870.

VALUATIONS AND TAXATION.*

The tax list of Tioga County for 1796 (the earliest one we have been able to obtain) was as follows:

| | No. of Taxables. | Valuation. | | County Tax. | | School Tax. | | Town Tax. | | Total. | |
|--|------------------|------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| | | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. |
| Newtown.. | 206 | 7,619 | 0 0 | 80 | 0 0 | 54 | 0 0 | 100 | 18 8 | 234 | 18 8 |
| Chemung.. | 82 | 1,730 | 0 0 | 26 | 12 6 | 25 | 10 0 | 13 | 0 0 | 52 | 2 6 |
| Owego..... | 135 | 2,968 | 2 0 | 30 | 1 6 | 35 | 7 8 | 30 | 0 0 | 95 | 9 2 |
| Union..... | 335 | 4,839 | 7 0 | 100 | 0 0 | 87 | 16 2 | 104 | 8 3 | 292 | 4 5 |
| Chenango.. | 181 | 3,773 | 0 0 | 48 | 6 6 | 47 | 8 10 | 31 | 16 0 | 127 | 2 10 |
| Jericho..... | 154 | 1,527 | 0 0 | 48 | 6 6 | 40 | 7 2 | 31 | 19 0 | 130 | 12 8 |
| Oxford..... | 146 | 2,166 | 14 0 | 35 | 0 0 | 38 | 5 4 | 30 | 7 0 | 103 | 12 4 |
| Norwich.... | 205 | 3,542 | 0 0 | 31 | 13 0 | 53 | 14 8 | 30 | 15 0 | 116 | 2 8 |
| | 1544 | 28,165 | 3 0 | 400 | 0 0 | 378 | 9 10 | 373 | 3 11 | 1152 | 5 3 |
| In Federal currency \$70,412.87 | | | | \$1000 | | \$945.97 | | \$933 | | \$2880.67 | |
| The valuation in 1800 was \$1,473,733, and the taxes were \$4447.55. | | | | | | | | | | | |

The tax list of 1877-78 is as follows:

| TOWNS. | Acres. | Assessed Valuation, Real. | Equalized Valuation, Real. | Personal. | Real and Personal Equalized. | State Tax. | County Tax. | TOWN TAXES. | | | | Aggregate Taxation. | Dog Tax. |
|-----------------|---------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | | Bad Debts. | Poor-House. | Town Accounts. | Funded Debt. | | |
| Barton..... | 35,919 | \$912,353 | \$855,800 | \$106,245 | \$962,045 | \$5,942.58 | \$6,671.52 | \$265.33 | \$276.27 | \$4,845.26 | ..... | 18,000.96 | \$191.00 |
| Berkshire | 18,883 | 144,279 | 142,811 | 15,705 | 158,516 | 979.16 | 1,101.46 | 12.86 | 210.33 | 2,925.65 | 1,400.00 | 6,629.46 | 60.00 |
| Candor..... | 56,858 | 608,380 | 607,204 | 41,835 | 649,039 | 4,009.12 | 4,501.73 | 122.29 | 352.62 | 4,224.57 | ..... | 13,210.33 | 189.50 |
| Newark V.... | 30,870 | 301,120 | 295,378 | 9,460 | 304,838 | 1,882.99 | 2,114.35 | 14.51 | 60.32 | 5,940.95 | 1,500.00 | 11,513.12 | 105.00 |
| Nichols..... | 20,901 | 317,815 | 303,750 | 12,710 | 316,460 | 1,954.78 | 2,194.97 | ..... | 190.79 | 375.46 | ..... | 4,716.00 | 100.50 |
| Owego..... | 63,868 | 1,766,078 | 1,813,603 | 182,375 | 1,995,978 | 12,329.18 | 13,844.00 | 1,047.59 | 993.49 | 40,671.41 | 880.00 | 69,765.67 | 251.00 |
| Richford..... | 22,670 | 141,150 | 144,770 | 3,235 | 148,005 | 914.23 | 1,026.56 | ..... | 187.84 | 2,893.32 | 2,500.00 | 7,527.95 | 94.00 |
| Spencer..... | 30,711 | 241,260 | 228,867 | 10,775 | 239,642 | 1,480.27 | 1,662.15 | 29.91 | 220.31 | 3,362.84 | 1,003.20 | 7,758.68 | 118.50 |
| Tioga..... | 35,806 | 520,534 | 561,786 | 9,290 | 570,076 | 3,521.38 | 3,954.04 | 17.45 | 293.51 | 2,043.10 | ..... | 9,829.48 | 124.00 |
| Totals..... | 316,486 | \$4,952,969 | \$4,952,960 | \$391,630 | \$5,344,599 | \$33,013.69 | \$37,070.78 | \$1,509.94 | \$2,785.48 | \$67,288.56 | \$7,283.20 | \$148,951.65 | \$1,233.50 |

* Public moneys were first raised in the colony of New York, June 1, 1665, by the Governor's (Colonel Nichols) warrant to the sheriff. In 1683 the first regular system of taxation by law was adopted. The State adopted a system of taxation first in 1788.

† Tioga now.

‡ Included Owego Village.

The valuation fixed for the county by the State Board of Equalization for State taxation in 1875 was \$7,075,484.

The amount of taxes paid by the people living or owning property within the confines of Tioga County, as the county has from its organization in 1791 to the present time been variously limited in its area, is as follows, as levied by the county authorities, exclusive of school taxes raised in the school districts for local purposes :

| | |
|--|-------------|
| From 1791 to 1798, when Chenango County was taken off, about..... | \$10,000 |
| From 1798 to 1806, when Broome was organized..... | 28,343 |
| 1807 to 1822, when the towns of Tompkins County were taken off..... | 92,799 |
| 1823 to 1836, when Chemung County was taken off..... | 123,780 |
| 1837 to 1850 (valuation 1850, \$1,985,496)..... | 235,782 |
| 1851 to 1860 (" 1860, \$5,433,164)..... | 362,113 |
| 1861 to 1870 (" 1870, \$5,501,002)..... | 1,253,605 |
| 1871 to 1877 (" 1877, \$5,344,599)..... | 972,027 |
| Total since 1791..... | \$3,078,449 |
| Total paid by Tioga County, as at present limited in area, 1837 to 1877..... | \$2,823,527 |

The heaviest tax paid in one year was that of 1864, the amount being \$221,365, on a valuation of \$5,341,436.

Corporate property assessed in 1877 for taxation in Tioga County :

| | Valuation. | Taxation. |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Erie Railway..... | \$315,000 | \$7,761.00 |
| Southern Central Railroad..... | 149,690 | 3,515.22 |
| Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad..... | 78,350 | 1,717.40 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad..... | 78,000 | 1,745.20 |
| Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad..... | 50,765 | 1,163.30 |
| Pennsylvania and New York Railroad..... | 10,000 | 177.00 |
| Total, Railroads..... | \$681,805 | \$16,079.12 |
| Banks..... | 192,132 | 5,368.32 |
| Other Corporations..... | 29,100 | 937.89 |
| Total..... | \$903,037 | \$22,385.33 |

THE STATE LOANS.

On April 18, 1786, bills of credit to the amount of £200,000 New York currency were emitted by the State for the relief of the people in the way of a circulating medium, and loaned to the respective counties according to their population. Loan commissioners were appointed by the Governor in each county, to manage and loan the fund on real estate security at five per cent. per annum, the loan

to run fourteen years, and the amounts limited to £300 to any one person. These bills of credit were counterfeited, and in February, 1788, new bills were printed in lieu of those in circulation, and the original issue retired, and death pronounced on all counterfeiters of the new issue. In 1792, 1796, and 1808 additional loans were made to the counties by the sale of bonds creating a State debt, the funds being distributed, as before, *pro rata*, on the basis of population, and commissioners appointed for the new loan and more liberal terms granted as to amounts to a single individual. The county was made responsible for the security of the loan. The amount received by Tioga County of the loan of 1792 was \$6500, and of that of 1808, \$5664; total, \$12,164. These sums were loaned to different individuals in the county, as the same was then constituted, and remained on loan as a separate fund and under a distinct board of commissioners until 1850, when the balance on loan, \$1946, was merged in the

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND

of \$40,699.36, received from the State in 1836.

The State apportioned the amount received to the counties by act of April 4, 1837.

This fund was the portion of Tioga County in the surplus moneys in the United States Treasury deposited by the Federal Government with the several States of the Union. The interest arising from the fund is appropriated to the general school fund of the State for distribution, except a certain portion, which is applied each year to augment the permanent fund.

The State loans were paid back to the State, except the amount transferred, the Board of Supervisors declining to retain it longer, and pay the deficiencies arising from time to time on default of interest and losses on foreclosures. The amount on loan Nov. 27, 1877, as per report of the commissioners, was \$28,167.60, and cash in hands of commissioners, \$840.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

of the county, court-house bonds, \$35,000.

Of the towns, for railroad aid :

| Towns. | Railroads. | Am't of Subscription. | Bonds outstanding. | Bonds Paid March 1, 1878. | In't Paid March 1, 1878. | Total Am't Paid. |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Oswego..... | Southern Central..... | \$290,000 | \$271,300 | \$18,700 | \$208,400.48 | \$227,100.48 |
| Newark..... | " "..... | 45,600 | 41,300 | 4,300 | 29,398.63 | 33,698.63 |
| Richford..... | " "..... | 45,000 | 35,500 | 9,500 | 38,849.31 | 48,349.31 |
| Berkshire..... | " "..... | 37,000 | 31,800 | 5,200 | 21,497.58 | 26,697.58 |
| Total Southern Central..... | | \$417,600 | \$379,900 | \$37,700 | \$298,146.00 | \$335,846.00 |
| Spencer, Geneva, Ithaca, and Sayre..... | | 25,000 | 21,500 | 3,500 | 140.51 | 17,551.00 |
| Total to Railroads..... | | \$442,600 | \$401,400 | \$41,200 | \$312,197.00 | \$353,397.00 |
| Add County Bonds..... | | | 35,000 | | | |
| Total Indebtedness..... | | | \$436,400 | | | |

CHAPTER XVII.

THE COUNTY SEAT OF JUSTICE.

Public Buildings—Court-Houses—Clerks' Offices—County Jails—
Poor-Houses and Asylums—The County's Charitable Donations.

THE SEAT OF JUSTICE

of the county of Tioga has been variously located, and in the earlier history of the county was a sort of floating capital, vibrating between the eastern and western extremes of the county, sometimes possessing a dual nature, and again being unified. It was a prolific source of contention and jealousy in the days when Tioga nourished within her bosom the children that have since gone out therefrom and "set up" for themselves, which was generally kept down by sharing the honors and profits, if any there were, of the county-seat between rival towns.

In the act of erection of the county, in 1791, the courts were, as before stated, directed to be held at the house of George Hornwell, in the town of Chemung, which house was located on the site of the present city of Elmira. In July, 1791, the supervisors and judges of the county selected a site whereon to erect a court-house and jail, which was east of Nanticoke Creek, in the village of Chenango, in the town of Union, now in Broome County. The act passed for the erection of such court-house and jail March 18, 1792, and directed the courts to be adjourned after the June term, 1792, to the house of Nehemiah Spalding, near Nanticoke, and to be held thereat until the court-house was ready for occupancy. Prisoners were to be confined in the Montgomery County jail until the new jail was fit to confine them in. The supervisors were also directed to meet at Spalding's on the first Tuesday of May, 1792, and levy a tax of £300 with which to erect the said public buildings, and the judges were to meet at the same time and place and appoint commissioners to superintend the construction of the buildings.

An act passed Jan. 14, 1793, provided for half-shire towns for the county, and declared that a building erected at Newtown Point (Elmira) for a jail should be deemed the county jail of Tioga County until further provision was made by the Legislature. The courts were directed to be held at Chenango, at the house of Joshua Whitney and at the county jail alternately. On March 25, 1794, the loan officers of the county were required to meet at Chenango and Newtown alternately. On March 7, 1795, the sheriff was directed to reckon his mileage from Nanticoke bridge, in Union. On March 31, 1801, an act was passed dividing Tioga County into two jury districts, and directing the courts to be held at a new court-house in Chenango, and the old one in Newtown; and an act passed April 7, 1801, required the Board of Supervisors to meet in annual session at the village of Owego. On March 20, 1804, an act was passed requiring the clerk's office to be removed to a central position in the county, not more than three miles from Owego village and on the north side of the Susquehanna River.

In the act erecting Broome County, passed March 28, 1806, the courts of Tioga County were required to be held at Newtown, in the court-house in that village. In 1810

the county was again divided into two jury districts, and Spencer made one of the half-shire towns, and a deputy clerk required to be appointed who should live within two miles of the court-house at Spencer. The other shire-town was Elmira, and the courts were held alternately at the two places. An act of March 14, 1817, required the Board of Supervisors to meet in annual session at Spencer, and another of Feb. 20, 1818, revived the act to divide the county into two jury districts until 1819, and directed the sheriff to charge mileage from the court-house in Spencer. After June 1, 1819, the courts were to be held in the court-house at Spencer. On March 22, 1822, the Legislature was again invoked to change the status of the county-seat, and passed an act dividing the county into two jury districts, the eastern one comprising the towns of Tioga, Spencer, Danby, Caroline, Candor, Berkshire, and Owego, and the western one the towns of Cayuta, Catharine, Chemung, and Elmira; also provided for court-houses and jails at Owego and the village of Newtown, the courts to be held alternately at the two villages—in Owego, at the house of Erastus O. Marsh, and in the old court-house at Newtown,—until the new buildings were ready for use. The supervisors were to meet alternately at the two places. On Feb. 20, 1826, another act was passed requiring the supervisors to meet as above. The half-shire act remained in force until the erection of Chemung County, in 1836, when the county-seat was located permanently at Owego, and has since so remained to the present.

COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS.

The first court-house and jail provided for Tioga was one authorized to be built by the act of March 18, 1792, passed on the petition of the judges, justices, and supervisors of the county, for power to raise money for the purpose of erecting such buildings. A tax was authorized of £300, exclusive of the collectors' fees of ninepence in the pound. The supervisors were required to meet at Nanticoke, at the house of Nehemiah Spalding, and levy the tax on the first Tuesday in May, 1792, which was to be paid to the treasurer of the county before Oct. 1, 1793. This building was erected in the village of Chenango (now Broome County). In the mean time prisoners were to be confined in the Montgomery County jail until the new jail was ready for occupancy. Before Jan. 14, 1793, the people of the village of Newtown had erected a building of hewn logs and well clapboarded, which, on that date, the Legislature declared to be the county jail of Tioga County until other provision was legally made. This building also served as a court-house, the upper room being used for the sessions of the courts. In this old building presided such judicial luminaries as Hobart, Benson, Livingston, Spencer, Kent, Van Ness, Platt, Thompson, Yates, Woodworth, Tompkins, and others of that corps of New York jurists, whose fame for erudition and legal lore is as wide as the boundaries of the nation. Its walls once re-echoed with the eloquent appeals and close logic of Mathews, Howell, Edwards, Haight, William Wisner, Johnson, Woodcock, Strong, Sedgwick, Avery, Sherwood, Joshua A. Spencer, Collier Koukle, and others of the barristers of the early days. Not a vestige now remains of the old court-house where it

once stood, at the corner of Church and Sullivan Streets, as the city of Elmira is now laid.

In 1798 jail liberties were first provided for by law, and were limited to three acres.

In 1810 an act was passed for the erection of a court-house in Spencer, the site, containing two acres, being received from Andrew Purdy, Sept. 28, 1810. Andrew Purdy was the contractor who erected the building, receiving \$5000 for the work. The entire cost of the court-house was \$5595.60. Samuel Westbrook was the superintendent of construction. The site was fixed by commissioners appointed by the act. An act of Feb. 20, 1818, authorized the Board of Supervisors to raise \$1500 to build a fire-proof clerk's office at Spencer, and Joshua Ferris, Henry Miller, and Abel Hart were appointed commissioners to contract the work and superintend the same. The office was built this same year by Andrew Purdy. The court-house at Spencer was destroyed by fire in 1821, and an act was passed March 22, 1822, changing the boundaries of the county and dividing it into two jury districts, and authorizing the erection of a court-house and jail at Owego, and also at Newtown (Elmira). The act made it the duty of the supervisors at their annual meeting in October, 1822, to levy a tax of \$4000, and in 1823 another of \$2000, for the erection of the said buildings, providing that no tax should be levied until \$2000 were raised by voluntary subscription, and actually paid or secured to be paid to the treasurer for erecting such buildings. The county was authorized as soon as the \$2000 was raised to loan \$4000 for two years. Lots for building sites were to be conveyed free of expense to the supervisors in both villages, and the commissioners—John R. Drake, Anson Camp, and Charles Pumpelly for Owego, and Stephen Tuthill, Matthew Carpenter, and William Jenkins for Newtown—were to draw one-half of the money respectively for the construction of the respective buildings. Jail limits were directed to be set off in Owego of 250 acres. The supervisors could not agree with Andrew Purdy as to his claims for building the clerk's office, and thereupon the legislative power was invoked, and Richard Townley, Richard Smith, and Luther Gere were appointed commissioners to examine and allow Mr. Purdy's equitable claims. This appointment was made April 12, 1822, after the act changing the location of the shire-town. He was paid \$1139. An act passed April 17, 1822, authorized the trustees of the village of Owego to convey a tract of land to the county authorities for court-house purposes, from a tract conveyed to the Owego settlement by James McMaster. This act also authorized the commissioners for building the new court-house to demand and receive all materials, of iron and otherwise, taken from the ruins of the burned building at Spencer. In 1824 the clerk's office at Spencer was sold for \$210, and a new one ordered to be built at Owego, which was erected in 1825 at a cost of \$792; \$600 were raised for the purpose on the taxable property of the eastern jury district. The furnishing of the office with cases, stoves, etc., cost \$77. The court-house at Owego was erected in 1824.

The next move for public buildings was made at the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1851, when a resolution was passed that a new jail should be built, and

Messrs. Mills, Hollenback, and Miller appointed a building committee. The plans for building the same which were adopted required the building to be made of brick, and "lined with two-inch oak plank, and one-twelfth-inch iron spiked to the bond timbers, and confined at top and bottom by bars of iron two and a half by three-fourth inches, placed horizontally, and bolted also to the bond timbers." A loan of \$6000 was authorized for the purpose of construction. The building cost about the whole of the appropriation. This building is the one at present in use, though it has been thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt internally. In 1852 general repairs were made on the court-house to the amount of about \$2000. At the annual meeting of 1854 the supervisors voted to build a new clerk's office, to cost \$5000, and appointed a committee to receive proposals. The office was erected in 1855 at a cost of \$2200. A bell was put into the court-house cupola in 1855. In 1857 a barn was built on the court-house lot costing about \$800. In 1860 the supervisors contracted with the Monroe County penitentiary to confine Tioga County prisoners in that prison for \$1.25 per week for four months and under, and \$1 per week for sentencees over four months; the contract to run for five years. This contract has since been continued from year to year at an agreed price per week for subsisting the prisoners. At the August term of the Oyer and Terminer, 1868, the court-house and jail were indicted for insufficiency and insecurity. In 1869, at the annual meeting of the board of supervisors, a resolution for building a new court-house was adopted, and J. A. Nichols, J. H. Deming, and F. O. Cable appointed a committee on plans and estimates. This action did not seem to have been successful, for at the annual meeting of 1870 other resolutions to build a court-house and jail, and to raise \$5000 the then coming year, were adopted, and another committee on site, plans, specifications, and estimates appointed, consisting of J. H. Deming, John J. Taylor, and Daniel M. Pitcher. The old committee was discharged on making their report. A special meeting of the board was held Dec. 20, 1870, at which the committee reported on several lots offered as sites of the new court-house, among them the public square. The latter was accepted provided the village authorities would convey the same to the county in fee. At an adjourned meeting held January 12, 1871, the trustees of Owego reported their willingness to convey the public park, by lease, deed, or otherwise, to the county, and to take steps at once for proper legislation to authorize such proceedings. The board resolved to accept the park as a site for the court-house, and to locate the proposed building centrally therein, and appointed a committee to receive the transfer. A building committee was appointed consisting of D. M. Pitcher, Lucien Horton, and H. A. Beebe. On Feb. 1, 1871, the trustees of the village agreed to deed a tract 200 feet in width, and running through the park from Court to Park Street, in the centre of the park, for court-house purposes, no other buildings to be put on the park by either party, and the county to build the court-house according to the specifications adopted by the then present Board of Supervisors, which were Howe's plan with some modifications. On March 21, 1871, the committee reported the receipt of the deed from the village, and advertisement and reception

of bids on Howe's plan and specifications. Eight bids were received, and that of Keeler and Houk for \$55,700 accepted, not as the lowest but as the best, they being builders of known skill and reliability. The report of the committee was adopted and their action approved, and Miles F. Howe appointed supervising architect. Bonds to the amount of \$30,000 were ordered to be issued by the treasurer, and sold for court-house purposes, payable in 1874-75-76. At the annual meeting of 1871 the building committee reported several important changes in the plans of the building, and other proposed changes entailing more expense, which were authorized and confirmed; \$10,000 additional bonds were authorized, which, with \$10,000 raised in 1871 and 1872, amounted to \$50,000 appropriated for the work to date. At the annual meeting on the report of the building committee, the further sum of \$8500 in bonds was authorized to be issued, payable Feb. 1, 1878. The committee reported a change in the plans respecting the tower and roof adding a cost of \$3500 to the contract, which was approved. The building was completed and accepted in 1873.

The building committee reported the entire cost of the building, including stone walks in the park and about the court-house, heaters, sewers, gas-fixtures, and furniture, etc., at \$65,318.90, and the report was approved. The county clerk was directed to move the papers and records from the clerk's office to the new building, and the county judge and surrogate to occupy the room set apart for those offices. In 1874 some reconstruction was needed and ordered in the basement, and finishing work on the stone copings and porticoes, costing, together with a well, about \$2000. At the annual meeting of 1875 the Board of Supervisors voted to give the old court-house to the Tioga County Agricultural Society, which gift was accepted by the society, and the building was removed to the grounds of the society in 1876. In 1875, sidewalks and gutters were ordered on the sides and ends of the park, and were constructed at a cost of \$1905.68, including the flagging of the basement. Thus the total cost of the court-house at the present time, exclusive of interest paid and to be paid on account thereof, has been \$69,224.58. Interest to the amount of \$17,085.99 has been paid to Nov. 1, 1877, and there are bonds outstanding and unpaid, falling due Feb. 1, 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884, of \$35,000, reissued to take up the first issue, falling due 1875, '76, '77, '78. The bonds draw 7 per cent. interest, and were sold at par. The county jail was thoroughly overhauled and rebuilt internally in 1877-78, at a cost of over one thousand dollars. The clerk's office is rented to the village for fire and police purposes.

The court-house is 70 by 90 feet on the ground, and 46 feet from the ground to the eave-cornice of the main building. The two main towers are 115 feet high, and situated at the northwest and southeast angles of the building. The towers on the northeast and southwest angles are each 92 feet high. The architecture is a combination of the Grecian with the modern styles. The foundations of the building are laid about 6 feet below the surface, and rest on a gravel bed; tower walls being 4 feet thick at base, and main walls 3 feet 4 inches at base. The

foundation walls are built battering to the top of the ground, at which point the tower walls are 2 feet 8 inches, and the main walls 2 feet 4 inches. The foundation is faced from the ground line to water-table, with ashler picked face and drive margin stone, from the Auburn quarries. The towers and main building are strengthened by buttresses projecting 12 inches from main walls of first story, and 8 inches second story. The walls above foundation are made of smooth, hard-burned brick. The stone-work above the foundation facing is of Onondaga County Reservation limestone. There are three outside entrances, with moulded cut-stone work, the main entrances being at the north and south sides of the building. The stone-work of the porticoes of the main entrances is very finely executed. The cornice of the building is relieved by gables between the four towers, lighted with circular windows; the north and south gables also have tablets containing the name of the building and date of erection,—“Tioga County Court-House, 1872,”—in raised, cut-stone letters. A fire-proof vault is provided for the surrogate's office and the county clerk's office, consisting of two rooms, practically fire-proof and very conveniently arranged. The sheriff's office and that of the district attorney are on the same floor with the clerk and county judge and surrogate, and all are roomy and pleasant. A main hall extends through the building from north to south 12 feet wide, and another hall leads from the east side of the building, giving access to the county judge's and clerk's offices, and connecting with the main hall. The grand-jury room, 20 by 36 feet, is on the first floor, on the west side of the main hall, and is used also by the Board of Supervisors for its meetings. The court-room, jury-rooms, and witness'-rooms occupy the second floor, the former being 52 by 60 feet, and the others 16 feet square. The court-room is finished in chestnut and black walnut, and is lighted by 14 large, oval-topped windows, provided with inside ash and chestnut blinds, as all of the windows are. The bar inclosure is 16 by 32 feet, and the judge's bench in the east is finely wrought in chestnut and black walnut carvings and panelings. The building is warmed by four heaters in the basement. The Tioga County court-house may be said truthfully to be an ornament to the beautiful village in which it rears its towers, and a credit to the grand old county which honors it by its name.

The county jail is a two-story brick edifice fronting directly on Main Street, next east of the park; is 34 by 36 feet on the ground, containing four rooms for the sheriff's use for dwelling purposes, with a prison in the rear containing eight cells, four of them 6 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 2 inches, and four 9 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 2 inches in the clear. A corridor, 12 feet 3 inches wide in front, and 6 feet 6 inches on the other three sides, extends about the cells.

At the laying of the corner-stone of the new court-house very impressive and interesting ceremonies were held by the Masonic order, a large concourse of the fraternity, among them many distinguished members of the order, being present. Charles A. Munger was the poet, and Hon. John J. Taylor the orator, of the occasion. The poem of Mr. Munger will be found in connection with the history of the bar.

THE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE AND ASYLUM.

The poor-house system* was adopted by the supervisors of Tioga County in 1828, and an act was passed April 18, 1829, by the Legislature authorizing the county to raise by tax \$3000 in each of the jury districts of the county to build a poor-house in each district, the sum raised in each district to be used exclusively in that district. A farm of sixty acres was bought in the eastern district, now Tioga County, and a house built in 1836-37, a loan of \$2000 being effected of the State for the purpose, and one of \$1500 of the Owego Bank, and three superintendents of the poor were appointed in each district. The details of these buildings cannot now be given, owing to the loss or misplacement of the records of the Board of Supervisors for the years between 1828 and 1845.

In 1850 the county authorities effected a loan of the State of \$1100 for additional buildings on the poor-farm, and in 1852 a vote was passed to dispose of the farm and buy a new one "farther removed from the great thoroughfares of the county." This vote was never carried into execution, and in 1855 a vote was passed to buy more land or exchange the farm for a larger one. In 1856 a house for the separate use of the insane was voted for, and erected the same year. In 1866 the Board of Supervisors voted to reconstruct the buildings on the poor-farm, but subsequently voted to postpone the work until the next year, and at the annual meeting in 1866 instructed the superintendents to repair the poor-house to an extent not costing more than \$2000. They put up a stone building costing \$4784.13, which action was approved by the board at the meeting of 1867.

The farm is situated on lots Nos. 11 and 12 of McMaster's Patent of the half-township of Owego. The main building is 36 by 90 feet, two stories, and is occupied by the superintendent of the farm, Mr. Charles Goodrich, and his family, the female, and a few of the male paupers. An addition of wood, 18 by 34 feet, accommodates the male paupers principally. The insane asylum is of wood, 34 by 50 feet, and the property, including the farm, is valued at \$10,000. It is situated about three miles north of Owego village. The report of the Superintendents of the Poor for the year ending Nov. 1, 1877, makes the following exhibit: The stock of supplies and inventory on hand at this date amounted to \$5000. The total expenses of the poor-house were \$4666.07, and \$885.36 were paid for the support of paupers outside of the poor-house. The whole number of paupers relieved and supported at the poor-house was 1012, to whom 3414 $\frac{6}{10}$ weeks' board were furnished; making the average expenses of the poor-house per week per head \$1.36 $\frac{6}{10}$.

The distinction of town and county poor has ever been maintained in the county, and the accounts of the towns for temporary relief furnished during the year footed up \$4614.61, and of the expenses of the poor-house the towns were charged with \$2683.73, leaving the charge to the

county \$1982.34, to which add \$885.36 paid for out-door relief, makes \$2867.70 for the county bills for the poor at home. To this amount, however, should be added the amount paid the State institutions, viz.: Ovid Insane Asylum, \$692.34; Susquehanna Valley Home (where the pauper children of the poor-house are kept), \$235.29; Middletown Asylum, \$134.40; Utica Asylum, \$221.10; total, \$1283.13,—making the aggregate paid for the poor and unfortunate in the borders of the county, by the people of the county, for the year the sum of \$11,449.17. The amount paid for the support of the poor by the towns and the county, since its organization in 1791, amounts to the grand aggregate of \$276,000 and more, including the expenses of unfortunates in the asylums. From 1858 to 1869 the excise receipts were devoted to the expenses of the poor in the county poor-house, and amounted to the sum of \$21,320. Since the last date the excise returns have been paid to the towns for disposal for the benefit of the towns wherein the same were paid. The amount since then is \$12,500.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

An Important Election—The first Decision under the Ballot System—Federalism *versus* Democracy—Gubernatorial and Presidential Votes—Popular and Constitutional Questions—Slavery in Tioga—Black Chattels, and how they were held—Anti-Slavery Society.

THE first general election for State officers was held in the county in 1792, and played an important part in deciding the election between Governor George Clinton and John Jay. The contest was a bitter and most closely-contested one, and certain technical informalities occurred in the delivery of the votes to the Secretary of State in the counties of Clinton, Otsego, and Tioga. Clinton and Tioga gave majorities for Clinton, while Otsego gave a majority for Jay a little larger than the majorities for Clinton in both of the other two counties. The board of State canvassers, eleven in number, stood politically seven Clintonians and four Federalists, and by a strict party vote rejected the votes of the three counties from the canvass. They referred the questions, however, before a final decision was made, to Rufus King and Aaron Burr, with the informalities, which, in the case of Tioga, were as follows: The sheriff, who was charged by law to deliver the votes to the secretary, gave them to his deputy to convey them to Albany; the deputy began his journey, but, falling ill, gave them to his clerk, who proceeded to the capital and delivered the ballots into the secretary's office. The point of objection raised by the canvassers was that the deputy had not the power to depute another to do his act, and therefore the law regarding elections had not been complied with. The objections to the canvassing of the votes of the other counties were of a similar character. Mr. King (a Democratic Republican) decided the objections to be founded on mere informalities, which did not invalidate the expressed will of the people; that the law ought to be construed liberally and in aid of the right of suffrage, and that the votes should be counted. Mr. Burr (Federalist) decided the

* The first law relating to support of the poor by counties or towns was passed in April, 1691, by the Colonial Assembly. The first State law was in 1778. The law for the erection of poor-houses was passed after 1820.

points of objection to be well taken, and insisted on a strict construction of and conformity to the election law, holding that the act of the Tioga deputy was clearly illegal.* Mr. King also expressed his doubts on that last point, but held it was not material, as there was no question as to the expression of the people.† On the rendition of these diverse opinions, the majority of the canvassers decided to reject the votes of the three counties and give the election to Governor Clinton, the other four protesting against the action. The excitement of the Federalists over the action of the Clintonian majority of the canvassers was intense, and for a time the State seemed menaced with anarchy and confusion; but by the admirable conduct of Mr. Jay, who counseled forbearance and prudence, the better sentiments of the people regained the ascendancy and political matters resumed their wonted channel.

The first election of which returns have been found was that of 1796, for Assemblymen, at which the following vote was polled:

| | E. Corvill. | B. Hovey. | Joel Enos. | Caleb Hyde. | E. Edwards. | Jno. Mercereau. | W. McClure. | Israel Smith. | Jno. Patterson. | Vincent Matthews. | Reuben Kirby. |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Newtown | 79 | 33 | 44 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chemung..... | 23 | 10 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Owego..... | 78 | 12 | 64 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Union..... | 33 | 28 | 6 | 112 | 96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chenango..... | 68 | 2 | 6 | 77 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jericho..... | 20 | 31 | 26 | 65 | ... | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Oxford..... | 123 | 119 | 19 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Norwich†..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total..... | 424 | 235 | 178 | 265 | 96 | 1 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

The votes for Governor from 1792 to 1826, inclusive, were given as follows; the names in *italic* were the successful candidates:

| | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1792..... | <i>George Clinton</i> . ¹ | John Jay. ² |
| 1795..... | Robert Yates. ¹ | <i>John Jay</i> . ² |
| 1798..... | Robert R. Livingston. ¹ | <i>John Jay</i> . ² |
| 1801..... | <i>George Clinton</i> . ¹ | Stephen Van Rensselaer. ² |
| 1804..... | <i>Morgan Lewis</i> . ¹ | Aaron Burr. ³ |
| 1807..... | <i>Daniel D. Tompkins</i> . ⁴ | Morgan Lewis. ⁵ |
| 1810..... | <i>Daniel D. Tompkins</i> . ⁴ | Jonas Platt. ⁵ |
| 1813..... | <i>Daniel D. Tompkins</i> . ⁴ | Stephen Van Rensselaer. ⁶ |
| 1816..... | <i>Daniel D. Tompkins</i> . ⁴ | Rufus King. ⁶ |
| 1817..... | <i>De Witt Clinton</i> . ⁴ 501. | Peter B. Porter. ⁷ 25. |
| 1820..... | <i>De Witt Clinton</i> . ⁴ 412. | Daniel D. Tompkins. ⁷ 519. |
| 1822..... | <i>Joseph C. Yates</i> . ⁸ 2237. | Solomon Southwick. ⁹ 51. |
| 1824..... | <i>De Witt Clinton</i> . ⁴ 1358. | Samuel Young. ⁷ 1188. |
| 1826..... | <i>De Witt Clinton</i> . ⁴ 1449. | Wm. B. Rochester. ^{9,10} 1409. |

¹Democratic or Republican, the terms then being synonymous.

²Federalists. ³Mr. Burr was a Republican, but was supported principally by the Federalists, who made no party nomination. ⁴Clintonian Democrat. ⁵Anti-Clintonian Democrat. ⁶Federalist. The nomination of Mr. King was the last general ticket of the Federal party in the State. ⁷Tammany Regency or "Bucktail." ⁸Candidate of both wings of Democratic party. ⁹Self-nominated. ¹⁰Clinton was a Jacksonian Democrat, and Rochester an Adams Republican; but the latter was preferred to Clinton by the Regency party, which supported him in order to keep control of the Legislature, and not because of any ardent desire for his election. They controlled the Legislature largely.—Hammond's Political History, New York.

* The Supreme Court of New York subsequently, in the case of *Hunt vs. Burrill* (5 John. R., 137), expressly decided that a deputy sheriff might depute another to do a particular act, and the same doctrine was held in England as early as the time of Lord Holt. 1 Sal-keld 95, *Parker vs. Kett*.—Hammond's Political History.

† Davis' Memoirs of Aaron Burr, vol. i. p. 336.

‡ Not canvassed; returns not given by inspectors.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

- 1828.—Democratic (Jackson), 2191; National Republican (Adams), 1601; total, 3792.
 1832.—Democratic (Jackson), 3155; National Republican (Clay), 1890; total, 5045.
 1836.—Democratic, 1625; Whig, 1253; total, 2878.
 1840.—Democratic, 2180; Whig, 1925; Abolition, 5; total, 4110.
 1844.—Democratic, 2548; Whig, 1999; Abolition, 90; total, 4637.
 1848.—Democratic (Hunker), 1683; Free-Soil Democratic, 789; Whig, 1782; Abolition, 14; total, 4268.
 1852.—Democratic, 2815; Whig, 2234; Abolition, 197; total, 5246.
 1856.—Democratic, 2154; Republican, 3331; American, 425; total, 5920.
 1860.—Democratic, 2749; Republican, 3760; Abolition, 5; total, 6514.
 1864.—Democratic, 3018; Republican, 3780; total, 6798.
 1868.—Democratic, 3191; Republican, 4323; total, 7514.
 1872.—Democratic, 3209; Republican, 4081; O'Connor, 19; total, 8209.
 1876.—Democratic, 3906; Republican, 4675; "Greenback," 41; Temperance, 19; total, 8641.

The vote of 1876 for presidential electors by towns was as follows:

| | Republican. | Democrat. | "Greenback." | Temperance. | Total. |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| Barton | 771 | 667 | 3 | 4 | 1445 |
| Berkshire..... | 210 | 113 | 8 | 3 | 334 |
| Candor..... | 610 | 625 | 4 | ... | 1239 |
| Newark Valley... | 476 | 206 | 11 | ... | 693 |
| Nichols | 296 | 171 | 1 | ... | 468 |
| Owego..... | 1390 | 1213 | 4 | 10 | 2617 |
| Richford..... | 249 | 132 | ... | ... | 381 |
| Spencer..... | 319 | 296 | 8 | ... | 623 |
| Tioga..... | 354 | 483 | 2 | 2 | 841 |

On popular questions submitted to the people, their opinions have been expressed as follows:

| | |
|---|------|
| 1821.—On calling a convention to amend the constitution: for... | 1890 |
| Against..... | 28 |
| 1822.—For adopting new constitution..... | 1221 |
| Against adopting new constitution..... | 132 |
| 1825.—On election of presidential electors by people by districts, 768; by general ticket plurality, 1407; by general ticket majority, 9. | |
| 1826.—For electing justices of the peace, and extending the elective franchise..... | 1996 |
| Against both propositions..... | 1 |
| For election of justices, and against extension..... | 106 |
| Against election, and for extension..... | 2 |
| 1833.—For election of mayors of cities..... | 823 |
| Against the same..... | 8 |
| To reduce the duties on salt..... | 1125 |
| Against reduction..... | 156 |
| 1835.—To restore duties on salt..... | 891 |
| Against restoration..... | 34 |
| To amend constitution..... | 64 |
| 1845.—For constitutional convention..... | 2077 |
| Against same..... | 105 |
| For abrogating property qualification for office..... | 72 |
| Against..... | 6 |
| 1846.—For new constitution..... | 2906 |
| Against..... | 103 |
| For equal suffrage..... | 747 |
| Against same..... | 2050 |
| For license..... | 895 |
| No license..... | 1923 |
| 1849.—For free-school law..... | 2343 |
| Against same..... | 837 |
| 1850.—For repeal of free-school law..... | 2784 |
| Against repeal of free-school law..... | 1130 |
| 1854.—For amendment relating to canals..... | 681 |
| Against same..... | 1426 |
| 1858.—For constitutional convention..... | 1214 |
| Against same..... | 1199 |
| 1859.—For loan by State to pay floating debt..... | 512 |
| Against same..... | 1608 |
| 1860.—For extension of suffrage to colored citizens..... | 2371 |
| Against same..... | 3063 |
| 1863.—For soldiers voting..... | 2713 |
| Against same..... | 383 |
| 1865.—For creating a general bounty debt of State..... | 3446 |
| Against same..... | 1074 |
| 1866.—For constitutional convention..... | 3889 |
| Against same..... | 2744 |

| | |
|--|------|
| 1869.—For amended constitution..... | 3054 |
| Against same..... | 2532 |
| For article on judiciary..... | 3242 |
| Against..... | 2302 |
| For uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real estate and property..... | 3057 |
| Against same..... | 2471 |
| For property qualification for colored voters..... | 2546 |
| Against same..... | 3166 |
| 1870.—For act to create State debt on general and canal fund account..... | 1081 |
| Against same..... | 4502 |
| 1872.—For act to pay general and canal fund debt..... | 1224 |
| Against same..... | 14 |
| For amendment relating to Court of Appeals..... | 3251 |
| Against..... | 14 |
| 1873.—For the appointment of judges of courts..... | 257 |
| Against same..... | 3960 |
| 1874.—On eleven proposed amendments to the constitution the average majority on eight was 1634; the majority on two was 867 and 805 respectively; and on one, 107. | |
| 1876.—For amendments to sections 3 and 4, article v., constitution..... | 3641 |
| Against..... | 1682 |

SLAVERY IN TIOGA.

It sounds strangely to hear one speak of the "peculiar institution" having existed in the borders of this old county, yet it is nevertheless the fact that bondmen and bondwomen whose faces were black were owned by the early settlers who came in from the south of Mason and Dixon's line. In 1810 there were 17 of these human chattels returned by the census marshal, and in 1820* there were 104, and 32 free colored persons. Under the laws of New York, regulating the system, persons bringing slaves into the State were required to make affidavit that they had owned the chattels for one year previous to bringing them into the State, and that they had not bought them for the express purpose of bringing them in, and that it was the intention of the owner of such slaves to reside permanently in the State. Among the persons filing such affidavits in the clerk's office were the following:

John James Speed, 1805, had 3 slaves; Dr. William T. Pattito, in 1806, had a family of 5; H. Speed, in 1808, had a family of 7; Amy Furniss, 1811, 1 slave girl; John F. Pattito, 1805, 1 slave, Peter; Joseph Speed, 1805, had a family of 7; Samuel Westbrook, 1806, a mother and 2 children; Robert Hyde, 1807, had a family of 11; Augustus Boyer and his wife, in 1806, owned 4 slaves.

The following is a verbatim copy of one of the affidavits now on file in the County Clerk's office:

"Personally appeared before me, Isaac Swartwood, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Tioga and State of New York and the township of Spencer, Samuel Westbrook, formerly a *sittison* of the State of New Jersey, now an *inhabitant* of the county, State, and town aforesaid, brought with him from the State of New Jersey one negro wench, named Beth, one negro boy, named Charles, one negro girl, named Pegge [Peggy], he being *duly* sworn on the holy *evangelis* of *almighty god*, and saith the above-named black ones was his slaves and property one *twelf* month and more before he moved into the State, when he lived in the State of New Jersey. Oct. 25, 1806."

Michael Pfoutz, on the 1st of July, 1808, manumitted his negro slave, Nancy Bakeman, of Newtown. David Banderle gave the following certificate of freedom to his slave:

"CATHARINETOWN, Jan. 30, 1811.

"This is to certify that Cato, a negro man, is free, and is and ought to act for himself, and that I have no further demands on him."

* In 1786 the law for the manumission of slaves by individuals was passed, and in 1799 an act was passed for the gradual abolition of slavery. The slaves were all free before 1830.

THE FIRST ABOLITION SOCIETY

was formed in 1839, Benoni B. Curry, James W. Lamoireaux, David Mersereau, Isaac Lilly, H. D. Pinney, Dr. Lucius H. Allen, John Petts, Elihu Parmenter, A. P. Belcher, James Cook, Daniel Dodge, and C. Manuel Harman being the prominent movers in the work. The first Abolition votes cast for presidential candidates were deposited at the election of 1836, by the first five individuals named above. The first abolition meeting was held in 1837, in the Baptist church in Owego, and the first monthly prayer-meeting in aid of abolition organized in 1836. A meeting was held in Owego in January, 1839, to organize an abolition society, by respectable citizens of the town, which was the scene of wild confusion and violence, the participators in the outrages being men who afterwards, when Treason reared its bloody crest and struck at the life of the nation in its greed to perpetuate the "peculiar institution," gladly embraced the doctrines of the abolitionists, and hailed with the liveliest satisfaction the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. Another meeting was held Oct. 8, 1839, at which a series of resolutions prepared by Dr. L. H. Allen, D. Dodge, Dr. H. N. Eastman, H. D. Pinney, E. Parmenter, Gorden Bliss, and Dr. John Petts were adopted. The preamble recited the outrages perpetrated on the abolitionists, and declared their right to free speech and discussion of the subject of slavery, and pledged themselves to stand by the advocacy of their sentiments and object of them. This meeting organized the society, and appointed the gentlemen whose names are given above as an executive committee, who called the first county convention of abolitionists, to meet Jan. 10, 1840, to form a county society. The State Abolition Society had assembled at Binghamton on the 8th of January. These men whose names are herein given were the organizers of the Liberty or Abolition party, and for years were on guard in the cause of emancipation, suffering obloquy and reproach for daring to do their own thinking and expressing their honest sentiments on the crime of slavery. The vote of the party as an organization was never very large. Beginning with 5 in 1836, it ran up to 90 in 1840, 94 in 1844, 97 in 1845, 197 in 1852, and was swallowed up in the Republican hosts in 1856.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE TIOGA CIVIL LIST.

Officers of the Nation, of the State, of the Judiciary, of the County.

TIOGA'S citizens have filled official positions on the civil list of the Nation, the State, the Judiciary, and of the County, as follows:

IN THE NATION.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Appointed by the Legislature previous to 1828. Elected on district ticket 1828, and on general ticket since.

1808.—Matthew Carpenter.

1816.—Samuel Lawrence.

1832.—Darius Bentley.

1836.—Whitcomb Phelps.

1848.—Charles R. Barstow.

1860.—Frank L. Jones.

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

1803-5.—John Patterson, 16th District, Tioga, Chenango, and Onondaga.

1809-11.—Vincent Mathews, 14th District, Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga, and Steuben.

1817-19.—John R. Drake, 15th District, Broome, Chenango, and Otsego.†

1829-31.—Thomas Maxwell, 25th District, Tioga and Tompkins.

1831-33.—Gamaliel H. Barstow, 25th District, Tioga and Tompkins.

1835-37.—Stephen B. Leonard, 22d District, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, and Cortland.

1839-41.—Stephen B. Leonard, 22d District, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, and Cortland.

1845-47.—Stephen Strong, 22d District, Tioga, Broome, and Chenango.

1853-55.—John J. Taylor, 27th District, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, and Chemung.

1855-59.—John M. Parker, 27th District, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, and Chemung.

1873-77.—Thos. C. Platt, 28th District, Tioga, Tompkins, Broome, and Schuyler.

BY FEDERAL APPOINTMENT.

Benjamin F. Tracy, United States attorney, Eastern District of New York, Oct. 1, 1866; re-appointed Jan. 23, 1871.

IN THE STATE.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1801.—John Patterson.

1821.—Matthew Carpenter.

1846.—John J. Taylor.

1867.—Charles E. Parker, Oliver H. P. Kinney.

COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT.

1804.—Caleb Hyde.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

1845.—Thomas Farrington.

STATE TREASURER.

1825-38.—Gamaliel H. Barstow.

1842-46.—Thomas Farrington.

1867-71.—Wheeler H. Bristol.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

1876-77.—William Smyth.

CANAL APPRAISER.

1850-52.—Andrew H. Calhoun.

STATE SENATORS.

1796-1803.—Vincent Mathews, Western District.‡

1804-7.—Caleb Hyde, Western District.

1819-22.—Gamaliel H. Barstow, Western District.

1824-27.—Latham A. Burrows, 6th District.‡

1832-35.—John G. McDowell, 6th District.

1841-44.—Nehemiah Platt, 6th District.

1852-53.—Nathan Bristol, 23d District.||

1858-63.—Lyman Truman, 24th District.||

1872-73.—Thomas I. Chatfield, 24th District.||

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

1847-47.—Andrew H. Calhoun.

* Apportionment of New York :

| Year. | Ratio. | Members. | Year. | Ratio. | Members. |
|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 1792..... | 33,000 | 10 | 1842..... | 70,680 | 34 |
| 1802..... | 33,000 | 17 | 1852..... | 93,423 | 33 |
| 1811..... | 25,000 | 27 | 1861..... | 127,000 | 31 |
| 1822..... | 40,000 | 34 | 1872..... | 137,800 | 33 |
| 1832..... | 47,000 | 40 | | | |

† Included eastern towns of present Tioga County, then in Broome County. Mr. Drake resided in Owego.

‡ Entitled to 5 members from 1791 to 1795; 11 members from 1796 to 1803; 9 members, 1803 to 1808; 12, 1808 to 1815; 9, 1815 to 1822.

§ Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, and Tompkins, 1826; Steuben annexed and Delaware transferred, 1836; Chemung, Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Livingston added, and Otsego and Cortland transferred.

|| Broome, Cortland, and Tioga.

ASSEMBLYMEN.¶

1789-90.—David McMasters (Montgomery Co.).

1792. Jonathan Fitch.

1793. John Patterson.

1794-95. Vincent Mathews.

1796-98. Emanuel Coryell.

1798. Benjamin Hovey.

1799. Matthew Carpenter.

1800. Samuel Tinkham.

1801. Edward Edwards.

1802-3. Caleb Hyde.

1804. Ashbel Wells.

1805-6. John Miller.

1808-10. Emanuel Coryell.

1811. Thomas Floyd.

1812. Henry Wells.

1813. Jabez Beers.

1814-15. Caleb Baker.

1816-18. Gamaliel H. Barstow.

1819. Henry Wells.

1820. Judson Jennings.

1821. Samuel Lawrence.

1822. Jared Patchin.

1823. Matthew Carpenter.
Benjamin Jennings.

1824. Grant B. Baldwin.
G. H. Barstow.

1825. Charles Pumpelly.
Samuel Winton.

1826. Isaac Baldwin.
Anson Camp.

1827. G. H. Barstow.
David Williams.

1828. William Maxwell.
Jacob Swartwood.

1829. Caleb Baker.
Samuel Baragar.

1830. John G. McDowell.
Wright Dunham.

1831. John G. McDowell.
David Williams.

1832. Nathaniel Smith.
Joel Tallmadge, Jr.

1833. Thomas Farrington.
Jacob Westlake.

1834. John R. Drake.

George Gardner.

1835. Green Bennett.

George Fisher.

1836. Elijah A. Goodwin.

William H. Sutton.

1837. Ezra Canfield.

1838. John Coryell.

1839. Wright Dunham.

1840. Thomas Farrington.

1841. Washington Smith.

1842. John McQuigg.

1843. Simeon R. Griffin.

1844. Nathaniel W. Davis.

1845-46. Gideon O. Chase.

1847. Charles R. Barstow.

1848. Erastus Goodrich.

1849. Ezra S. Sweet.

1850. Isaac Lott.

1851. James Ely.

1852. William Pierson.

1853. Thomas I. Chatfield.

1854. Louis P. Legg.

1855. Carlisle P. Johnson.

1856. Abram H. Miller.

1857. David Rees.

1858. William P. Raymond.

1859-60. David Earll.

1861. Cero F. Barber.

1862. Benjamin F. Tracy.

1863. Nathaniel W. Davis.

1864. James Thompson.

1865. William W. Shepard.

1866. John H. Deming.

1867. Oliver A. Barstow.

1868. Oliver H. P. Kinney.

1869. Lyman Truman.

1870. John H. Deming.

1871. Burnet B. Bignall.

1872. William Smyth.

1873-74. Jerome B. Landfield.

1875. James Bishop.

1876-77. Eugene B. Gere.

1878. J. Theodore Sawyer.

THE JUDICIARY.

John M. Parker, Justice of the Supreme Court, Sixth District; elected Nov. 8, 1859; re-elected 1867.

SURROGATES.**

Terms under first constitution unlimited, under second four years.

The date given is that of appointment.

John Mersereau, Feb. 17, 1791; Balthazar De Haert, March 27, 1798; William Woodruff, Feb. 22, 1802; William Jenkins, Jan. 28, 1805; Caleb Baker, April 7, 1806; Robert Lawrence, Feb. 27, 1808; Isaac S. Boardman, March 4, 1820; Robert Lawrence, Feb. 24, 1821; Charles Baker, April 13, 1825; William Maxwell, Feb. 10, 1829; Thomas Farrington, April 30, 1835; Nathaniel W. Davis, Jan. 20, 1840; Alanson Munger, Jan. 20, 1844.

FIRST JUDGES.

Appointed under first constitution for unlimited term, under second for five years.

Abram Miller, 1791; John Patterson, 1798; John Miller, 1807; Emanuel Coryell, 1810; Gamaliel H. Barstow, 1818; Silas Hopkins, 1823; Latham A. Burrows, 1825; Grant B. Baldwin, 1828; John R. Drake, 1833; Stephen Strong, 1838; Alanson Munger, 1843.

¶ The first Legislative Assembly which convened in New York was that of 1683.

** Appointed prior to 1847; since that date the County Judge has performed the duties of Surrogate under the constitution, which abolished the office in counties of less than 40,000 population.

COUNTY JUDGES.*

Charles P. Avery, 1847-1855; Stephen Strong, 1856-59; Thomas Farrington, 1860-1871; Charles A. Clark, 1872-1883.

SPECIAL JUDGE AND SURROGATE.†

Charles A. Munger, 1853-55; Alanson Munger, 1856-58; William F. Warner, 1859-1861; Alanson Munger, 1862-64; Charles A. Munger, 1865-67; Adolphus G. Allen, 1868-1870; James B. Caryl, 1871; J. Newton Dexter, 1872-74; Jacob B. Floyd, 1875-77; J. Newton Dexter, 1878-1880.

JUDGES (OF COMMON PLEAS AND SESSIONS) APPOINTED.‡

Date given is date of first appointment.

- 1798.—Joshua Mersereau, John Miller, Elijah Buck, Emanuel Coryell.
 1810.—Caleb Baker, Phineas Catlin, Lewis Beers, Joseph Speed, Henry Wells.
 1814.—August Boyer, John Cantine.
 1816.—Joshua Ferris, Noah Goodrich, Stephen Beers.
 1820.—Thomas Floyd.
 1821.—William Jenkins, Jacob Willsey, Henry Miller, Benjamin Jennings.
 1823.—Latham A. Burrows, David Williams, John H. Knapp.
 1825.—John McConnell.
 1827.—Darius Bentley, J. Talcott Waldo.
 1828.—John G. McDowell, John R. Drake.
 1832.—Joseph L. Darling, Elijah Shoemaker.
 1833.—George Fisher.
 1836.—J. Westlake, Ira Clizbee, Samuel Baragar.
 1838.—Elisha P. Higbe, Arthur Yates.
 1844.—Clark Hyatt.

ASSISTANT JUSTICES.

- 1810.—John Konkle, Thomas Floyd, John Robinson, Joel Smith.
 1816.—John Cantine, Benjamin Wynkoop, Elijah S. Hinman.

JUSTICES OF SESSIONS.

Designated yearly from among the Justices of the County, to preside with County Judge.

- 1848-49.—J. Talcott Waldo, Thomas Yates.
 1850.—Gamaliel H. Barstow, Samuel Baragar.
 1851.—J. Talcott Waldo, Israel S. Hoyt.
 1852.—J. Talcott Waldo, Sylvester Knapp.
 1853.—Oliver A. Barstow, Samuel Baragar.
 1854.—Gaylord Willsey, Aug. T. Garey.
 1855-56.—Robert B. Miller, Samuel Baragar.
 1857.—Nathaniel F. Moore, John L. Howell.
 1858.—Nathaniel F. Moore, Thomas Yates.
 1859.—Edwin H. Schoonhoven, Aug. T. Garey.
 1860.—Robert B. Miller, Lorain Curtis.
 1861.—Robert B. Miller, Samuel Baragar.
 1862.—Samuel C. Bidwell, Samuel Baragar.
 1863.—Horace C. Hubbard, Samuel Baragar.
 1864.—William E. Gee, Luther B. West.
 1865.—Lorain Curtis, Samuel Baragar.
 1866.—Oscar Glezen, John H. Yontz.
 1867.—Samuel C. Bidwell, William F. Belden.
 1868.—Herbert Richardson, John H. Yontz.
 1869.—Herbert Richardson, William F. Belden.
 1870.—Samuel C. Bidwell, John H. Yontz.
 1871.—Luther B. West, H. H. Bidwell.
 1872.—Luther B. West, George Cooper.
 1873.—Luther B. West, Daniel B. Nash.
 1874.—Anson M. Kimball, John C. Parmelee.
 1875.—Daniel B. Nash, John C. Parmelee.
 1876.—Gershom A. Clark, Robert B. Miller.
 1877.—Chas. F. Curtis, Robert B. Miller.
 1878.—Daniel B. Nash, Junius Collins.

* Created by constitution 1846; terms originally four years; since 1871 six years.

† Under act of April 10, 1849, term three years.

‡ This list is incomplete by reason of loss of records.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Appointed previous to 1826.

- 1811.—Jacob Kress, Chemung; Elijah Shoemaker, Owego; Benjamin Jennings, Stephen Beers, Danby; John Stubbs, John White, John Lyon, Cayuta; Ephraim Chambers, William Rounsaville, Abraham Blackman, Caroline; George Allen, Thomas Gridley, William Scott, Candor; Samuel Westbrook, —; Isaac Swartwood, Spencer; Joel Smith, Candor; Seneca Howland.
 1812.—John Robinson, Robert Lawrence, Elmira; Eli Y. Barnes, Catherine; Ludowick Light, Owego (Tioga).
 1814.—Nathaniel Schofield, Asa North, Walter Herrick, Candor; John McConnell, Elmira.
 1816.—Emanuel Coryell, Tioga; Caleb Baker, Henry Wells, Chemung; Phineas Catlin, Joshua Ferris, Noah Goodrich, John Konkle, Elmira; Thomas Floyd, John Cantine, Benjamin Wynkoop, Elijah S. Hinman, Robert Miller, John Gragg, Charles Deming, Joseph Barker, Enos Canfield, Gamaliel H. Barstow, John Light, Charles Taylor, John Newcomb, Jared Patchin, Erastus Granger, Benjamin Starr, Jacob Miller, Elmira; Salmon Johnson, James Ashley, Caroline; Josiah Perry, Hudson Jennings, Augustus Lyon, Samuel Winton, Thomas Mills, Catherine; Samuel Barelay.
 1819.—Orange F. Booth, Candor; Geo. K. Hall, Spencer; Richard Denton, Danby; Amos Bonney, Claudius Townsend, Catherine; James Murray, Benjamin Vickery, Cayuta; Wright Dunham, Tioga; Eleazar Owen, Elmira; Joseph Hollister, Spencer.
 1820.—Herley Lord, George C. Edwards, Elmira.
 1822.—Jesse Carpenter, Darius Bentley, Elmira; William Benson, Seneca Baker, Southport; Alvah Bennett, George Shryver, Big Flats; Asa Camp, John Jewett, Ziba A. Leland, Owego; Anson Highe, Gad Werthington, David Williams, W. H. Moore, Berkshire; John Tuthill, Alexander McKey, Erin.
 1823.—Jotham Rounds, Latham A. Burrows, Wm. Platt, Owego; John Brown, Big Flats; Horace Tupper, Samuel Sterling, John Crawford, Lewis Thompson, Catlin; Jacob Weller, Theodore Vallean, Ira Dodge, Jesse D. White, Veteran; Marcus Jones, Samuel Agard, Catherine; Elizur Goodrich, Berkshire; Jacob Willsey, Samuel Baragar, Joel Tallmadge, Jr., Candor; Gilbert Smith, Tioga; Thomas Peart, Spencer; John L. Darling, Catherine; Harmon Sawyer, Arden Austin, Green M. Tuthill, Erin; Asahel Buck, Jacob Lowman, Ephraim Strong, Henry S. Fry, Chemung; Wm. Lowe, Elmira; John A. Knapp, Samuel Strong, Southport; Alfred Fry, Joseph Chandler, Big Flats.
 1824.—Nathaniel I. Potter, John Crottsley, Jonathan Barnes, Barton; Isaac White, Jed. Middaugh, James Van Etten, Cayuta; Peter Wilson, Elisha P. Higbe, Newark; John Hedden, John Butts, Spencer; Ziba Miller, David Wallis, Tioga; Ezra Canfield, Nichols.
 1825.—Luke Sanders, Barton; Jacob King, Catlin; Aaron Jackson, Chemung; William Maxwell, Elmira; Daniel Vaughn, Erin; Jos. Benjamin, Francis Armstrong, Newark; John Coryell, Nichols.

IN THE COUNTY.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.‡

Date given is that of appointment.

- March 31, 1796.—William Stuart, Sixth District.¶
 March 2, 1802.—William Stuart, Seventh District.¶
 March 12, 1813.—Vincent Mathews, Seventh District.

‡ These officers were first called assistant attorneys-general. The office of district attorney was created April 4, 1801. The districts, under act of Feb. 12, 1796, were very large, and embraced several counties. In 1818 each county was made a district. Under first constitution, the officers were appointed by Council of Appointment; under the second by the courts of General Sessions in each county; under that of 1846 they are elected for terms of three years.

¶ Onondaga, Ontario, Steuben, and Tioga Counties.

¶ Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario, Steuben, Tioga, Allegany, from 1806; Broome, 1806 to 1817; Seneca, 1804 to 1813; Genesee, 1802 to 1813; Chatauqua and Niagara, from 1808 to 1813; Cattaraugus, from 1808.

Under act of 1818 and second constitution.

June 19, 1818.—John L. Tillinghast.
 March 21, 1822.—William Maxwell.
 May, 1823.—Eleazer Dana.
 January, 1826.—Aaron Konkle.
 March, 1835.—Andrew K. Gragg.
 July, 1836.—Stephen Strong.
 July, 1838.—Ezra S. Sweet.
 June, 1841.—John J. Taylor.
 February, 1843.—George Sidney Camp.
 February, 1844.—Stephen Strong.

Under constitution 1846. Elected for three years.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| June, 1847. Ezra S. Sweet. | 1865. Isaac S. Catlin. |
| 1850. Alanson Munger. | 1867. D. O. Hancock. |
| 1853 and 1856. B. F. Tracy. | 1870. Eugene B. Gere. |
| 1859 and 1862. D. O. Hancock. | 1873 and 1876. Lyman Settle. |

COUNTY CLERKS.*

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1791. Thomas Nicholson.† | 1852. Leroy W. Kingman. |
| 1792. Matthew Carpenter. | 1858. Thomas C. Platt. |
| 1819. Thomas Maxwell. | 1861. Horace A. Brooks. |
| 1828. Green M. Tuthill. | 1873. John J. Van Kleeck. |
| 1834. David Wallis. | 1876. John C. Gray. |
| 1843-46. Moses Stevens. | |

SHERIFFS.†

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1791. James McMasters. | 1834. John Jackson. |
| 1795. Joseph Hinchman. | 1837. Prentice Ransom. |
| 1799. Edward Edwards. | 1840. Robert L. Fleming. |
| 1800. Guy Maxwell. | 1843. Charles R. Barstow. |
| 1804. John Cantine. | 1846. John J. Sackett. |
| 1805. William Woodruff. | 1849. Nathan H. Woodford. |
| 1806. William Jenkins. | 1852. Robbins D. Willard. |
| 1810. Jonathan Platt. | 1855. Samuel Mills. |
| 1811. Miles Forman. | 1858. Daniel L. Jenks.‡ |
| 1813. Jonathan Platt. | 1860. Frank L. Jones.¶ |
| 1815. Miles Forman. | Barney M. Stebbins.¶ |
| 1819. Elijah S. Hinman. | 1861. Hiram W. Shoemaker. |
| 1819. Henry Wells. | 1864. Joseph B. Upham. |
| 1821. Miles Forman. | Barney M. Stebbins.** |
| 1822. William Jenkins. | 1866. Lewis W. Truesdell. |
| 1825. E. Shoemaker. | 1869. Thomas F. Pearl. |
| 1828. Henry McCormick. | 1872. Charles C. Brooks. |
| 1831. Lyman Covell. | 1875. Wm. H. Rightmire. |

COUNTY TREASURERS.††

Date given is that of first appointment.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1793. Jonathan Fitch. | 1847. William P. Stone. |
| 1795. Orringh Stoddart. | 1848. Charles Platt. |
| 1798. David Pixley. | 1851. Franklin Slosson. |
| 1803. Samuel Tinkham. | 1854. Ezra S. Buckbee. |
| 1804-36. Joshua Ferris. | 1860. Gordon G. Manning. |
| 1837. John Carmichael. | 1863. John B. Brush. |
| 1843. Daniel Armstrong. | 1872. Eli W. Stone. |
| 1846. Franklin Slosson. | |

* Appointed under first and second constitutions; terms three years under second; elected under present constitution for same term. They are clerks of all the courts of record held in the county.

† Died soon after appointment.

‡ Under the Dutch the sheriff was called the "Schout Fiseal," and was the attorney-general as well. Under the first constitution the sheriff was appointed annually, and could not hold the office longer than four years successively. Under second and present constitution the terms are three years, and the incumbent is ineligible for the next succeeding term.

§ Removed by Governor, Jan. 28, 1860.

¶ Appointed *vice* Jenks, removed—resigned.

¶ Appointed *vice* Jones, resigned.

** Appointed.

†† Previous to constitution of 1846 appointed by Board of Supervisors; since then elected for terms of three years.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.‡‡

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1843. William Williams. | 1859 and '60. William Smyth. |
| 1845. Robert Harlin. | 1863 and '66. Andrew J. Lang. |
| 1846. Elijah Powell. | 1869. Wm. H. Cole. |
| 1856. Elijah Powell. | 1872 and '75. Lemuel D. Vose. |

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Elected by the board each year at the annual meeting.
 From 1791 to 1811 there is no record of the choice of a presiding officer. Joel Smith, 1811; Stephen Beers, 1814-15; John McConnell, 1816; Thomas Hoy, 1817; John McConnell, 1821-22; Alexander McKey, 1823; Solomon Williams, 1824-25; Matthew Carpenter, 1826; John Tuthill, 1827; John McConnell, 1828; David Williams, 1832; Samuel Barager, 1833-35; David Williams, 1836; Samuel Barager, 1837-38; A. W. McKey, 1839-43; G. H. Barstow, 1844-45; D. Wallis, 1846; Alexander W. McKey, 1847-48; Wm. Pierson, 1849-50; Gilbert Strang, 1851; Horace Booth, 1852; H. Coryell, 1853; S. B. Leonard, 1854; Dr. Ezekiel Lovejoy, 1855; Franklin Slosson, 1856; F. H. Todd, 1857-58; T. I. Chatfield, 1859; P. H. Joslin, 1860; Watson L. Hoskins, 1861; Chas. C. Thomas, 1862; D. M. Pitcher, 1863-1871; Harry Jewett, 1872; Daniel M. Pitcher, 1873; W. H. Corey, 1874; F. I. Chatfield, 1875; T. S. Armstrong, 1876-77.

CLERKS OF THE BOARD.

Elected by Board of Supervisors.

John Konkle, 1795-1800; John H. Avery, 1801-6; Robert Lawrence, 1807-9; Elijah Carpenter, 1810-11; Joshua Ferris, 1812-13; Thomas Fisher, 1814-22; Thomas Maxwell, 1823-35; D. Wallis, 1836-45; Chas. F. Wallis, 1846; John Ripley, 1847-49; G. S. Leonard, 1850-1852; D. Wallis, 1853-54; Franklin Slosson, 1855; A. Munger, 1856; C. A. Munger, 1857; Geo. W. Fay, 1858; G. S. Leonard, 1859; E. W. Stone, 1860; Franklin Slosson, 1861; James A. Nixon, 1862; Samuel Hunt, 1863; E. W. Stone, 1864-68; Francis Armstrong, Jr., 1869-70; Theodore D. Gere, 1871-73; W. A. Jewett, 1874; Henry L. Armstrong, 1875-76; Horace A. Brooks, 1877.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.‡‡

Appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1832-33. Elihu Butts. | 1845. Nicholas Shoemaker. |
| 1832-35. George Coryell. | Henry McCormick. |
| Wyatt Carr. | 1846. Ephraim Leach. |
| 1832-37. Jared Huntington. | Charles Evans. |
| 1834-37. George K. Hall. | John Frier. |
| 1836-37. Waterbury Smith. | 1847-48. John H. Arnold. |
| Seymour Wright. | Daniel Bacon. |
| 1845. Henry Armstrong. | Edward W. Suydam. |

Elected by the people for terms of three years.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1849. Charles Ward. | 1860-62. Albert Williams. |
| 1849-50. Christopher Burbank. | 1862-64. Newton C. Cooley. |
| 1849-51. John H. Arnold. | 1863-65. Jeremiah T. McMaster. |
| 1850-52. Louis P. Legg. | 1865-67. Albert Williams. |
| 1852-54. Charles Evans. | 1866-68. Chauncey T. Woodford. |
| 1853-55. Anthony M. Tyler. | 1867-69. Henry Young. |
| 1854-56. Charles T. Bell. | 1868-70. Jerome B. Landfield. |
| 1855-66. David Taylor. | 1871-73. Henry Young. |
| 1856-58. Charles Evans. | 1871-78. Benjamin Golden. |
| 1857-59. Joel Robinson. | 1874-76. Enos S. Farnham. |
| 1859-61. Robert Curtis. | 1877-79. Warren Hooker. |

LOAN COMMISSIONERS.

Appointed by the Governor.

STATE LOANS.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1792. Lebheus Hammond. | 1832. David Wallis. |
| Lodowick Light. | 1835. John H. Yontz. |
| 1813. Robt. Lawrence, <i>vice</i> Ham- | 1840. D. W. Moore. |
| mond. | 1843. Thomas Maxwell. |
| 1820. Emanuel Coryell. | Charles T. Bill. |
| 1825. Jesse Carpenter. | 1845. H. C. Steadman. |
| 1826. John Hendy. | 1847. W. W. Davis. |
| Henry Light. | 1848. Anson Ball. |
| 1831. Smith Forman. | |

‡‡ Appointed by Board of Supervisors 1843-1847; office abolished in 1847, re-enacted in 1856, and commissioners elected since then for terms of three years.

‡‡ This list is incomplete by reason of loss of records.

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1837-40. Samuel Baragar. Smith Forman. | 1857-59. William Smyth. |
| 1840-42. Samuel Baragar. Charles R. Barstow. | 1859-60. Charles Stebbins. Charles F. Hill. |
| 1843-44. Horatio Collins. Gilbert Strang. | 1861-64. David Goodrich. Forman S. Highe. |
| 1845-47. Miles Forman. J. A. Nichols. | 1865-69. R. W. Clinton. Thomas Pert. |
| 1848-55. T. I. Chatfield. Charles Higbe. | 1870-72. Charles E. Ransom. David M. Goodrich. |
| 1855-57. J. H. Arnold. John Danforth. | 1873-76. John B. Stanbrough. Forman S. Higbe. |
| 1857-59. W. P. Raymond. | 1877-78. John B. Stanbrough. James R. Wilmot. |

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1857-60. Stephen B. Leonard. Josiah Lawrence. Daniel D. McDowell. | 1865. Marcellus A. Morse, <i>vice</i> Leonard. |
| 1861. Austin Clark, <i>vice</i> Law- rence. | 1868. Richard Spendley, <i>vice</i> Morse. |
| 1853. Nathaniel W. Davis, <i>vice</i> McDowell. | 1869.* Stephen P. Bedell, <i>vice</i> Davis. |

CHAPTER XX.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The Log School-House and God's first Temples—Schools of the Border and of the City—County Teachers' Association—The Church of the Wilderness and of the last Quarter of the Nineteenth Century—County Bible Society and Sunday-School Association.

THE first settlers in the wilds of Tioga were from the liberty-inspiring hills of rocky Berkshire. Born amid their rugged peaks and in their quiet, sequestered vales, they inhaled the very breath of freedom fresh from the mountain-heights of the grand old Commonwealth, in whose rocky, sterile soil liberty and progress seem to spring spontaneously. With such sentiments aglow in their breasts, the pioneers planted the institutions of their native State, the school and the church, side by side. Before a log cabin was raised, the song of thanksgiving and the voice of melody rose upon the air from beneath the canopy of overarching elms and maples, mingling with the murmuring of pines, the music of warbling birds, and the rippling of running brooks. Schools were established before there was a building erected for their especial use, and the schoolmaster was abroad in the land. Churches were organized, and for years the people worshiped in dwellings and barns, in the woods,—"God's first temples,"—and later, in the log school-house. The Church of England reached out its sheltering arms to the Confederate nations of the *Iroquois*, and gathered some dark-skinned warriors and their women and children into the fold; Jayne, the pioneer Baptist, formed his little congregations all over the wilderness; Williston preached glad tidings of great joy to many people, and gathered them into the fold of Congregationalism; Asbury extended his itinerating tours through the valleys of the Susquehanna and the Owego, and prepared the way for the itinerants of Wesley to follow; and the eccentric Lorenzo Dow visited the border, and proclaimed his views in his peculiar and striking manner to attentive listeners. All found a welcome who preached the orthodox faith, no matter through

what channels of sect it came, or under what Church banner they served. And the School and the Church flourished apace as the settlements grew more populous, the clearings more extended, the people more comfortable, and the desire for higher and better knowledge more engrossing.

SCHOOLS.†

The first school opened in Tioga County was one taught by David McMaster, in the Newark Valley settlement, in the year 1796-97, in the bark-covered shanty of Elisha Willson a portion of the time, and in Josiah Ball's shoe-shop the remainder. Log school-houses were built previous to 1800 in several of the settlements of the county, the first framed one being in Owego, about 1802. The first public moneys raised for schools in Tioga County were the taxes of 1796 for that purpose, the list being as follows: Newtown, £54; Chemung, £21 10s.; Oswego (Tioga), £35 7s. 8d.; Union, £87 16s. 2d.; Chenango, £47 8s. 10d.; Jericho, £40 7s. 2d.; Oxford, £38 5s. 4d.; Norwich, £53 14s. 8d.; total, £378 9s. 10d. (\$946). The sum was raised under the law of 1795, requiring the county to raise in each town a sum at least equal to one-half of the amount received from the State by the town; therefore it is presumable that at least as much was received from the State as was raised by tax, though no record is extant of any amount being received from the State at that time. Taxes were levied for school purposes, and public moneys received from the State, until the extinction of the appropriation of 1795, which occurred in 1800. We find no record of school money being raised by tax or received from the State from the last-named date until 1813, when the sum of \$411.81 was distributed by the State among the towns of the county under the act of 1812, as follows: Elmira, \$113.09; Catherine, \$43.17; Chemung, \$35.61; Owego (Tioga), \$56.49; Danby, Candor, Cayuta, Caroline, and Spencer, each \$32.62. A sum of \$475 was raised by tax in the towns, the total amount of money received for school purposes being \$886.81. Since 1812 to the present time, the amount of money received from the State, and raised by tax for school purposes, is as follows:

| | Rec'd from State. | Raised by tax. |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1813-50..... | \$52,590 | \$69,545 |
| 1851-77..... | 354,253 | 138,970‡ |
| Total..... | \$406,843 | \$208,515 |

† The first appropriation for schools by the State was made in 1789, by an act directing the surveyor-general to set apart in each township of the public lands two lots for gospel and literature purposes. In 1795 the sum of \$50,000 per annum, for five years, was appropriated for distribution among the several counties for support of common schools, and the supervisors were required to raise by tax in each town a sum equal to one-half of the State appropriation received by the town. In 1801, \$100,000 were authorized to be raised by lotteries,—\$12,500 to be paid to the Regents of the University, and \$87,500 to be paid into the State treasury for the use of the common schools. In 1805 the net proceeds of 500,000 acres of the public lands were appropriated for a permanent fund for the support of common schools, the avails to be invested until the interest amounted to \$50,000, when an annual distribution of that sum was to be made. In 1812 the school system as it existed up to 1840 was adopted, which left it optional with the electors of each town to accept their share of public money, and raise an equal amount by tax.

‡ Does not include amount raised in districts for building school-houses, etc., but is the amount returned to the State by the county.

* Office abolished and town commissioners substituted.

By the report of the school commissioner for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, the statistics of the schools of the present are shown, and are as follows: there were 200 licensed teachers employed at one and the same time; and during the year there were 339 employed, of whom 86 were males and 253 females. There were 10,094 children of the school age in the county, of whom 7940, together with 367 non-resident pupils, attended the schools, which were taught 4665 weeks. There were 153 frame and 5 brick school-houses in the county, valued at \$96,215, and their sites at \$23,312; total, \$119,527; 7648 volumes in the school libraries were valued at \$5396. The assessed value of taxable property in the county was fixed at \$5,411,682. There was a balance of cash in the school treasuries of the several towns, on Oct. 1, 1876, of \$4412.85. The amount apportioned to them by the State Superintendent was \$23,832.07; the amount raised by tax in the several districts was \$34,177.98; amount received for teachers' board, \$3693.11; received from all other sources, \$7768.99; total assets, \$73,885.00. Disbursements: for teachers' wages, \$49,835.95; for libraries, \$59.61; for school apparatus, \$141.19; for school-houses, sites, repairs, improvements, furniture, etc., \$11,344.78; for all other incidental expenses, \$5328.19. Total expenditures, \$66,709.72. Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1877, \$7175.28.

THE TIOGA COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Association was organized in 1870,* under the administration of School Commissioner Cole. Prof. J. Tenney was elected the first president of the Association, and the second meeting was held in February, 1871. The annual meetings are held in May, and are full of interest. The last meeting was held in Owego, and convened Thursday evening, May 30, and continued its sessions until Saturday noon. The exercises were of the most interesting character, and included a literary and musical programme of a high standard of excellence. Lectures were delivered during the progress of the sessions by Dr. C. D. Vail, of Geneva, Prof. H. H. Hutton, and Hon. O. W. Chapman, of Binghamton, and papers were read by several of the teachers present. The drill of the school-room was exemplified by teachers and their classes from various parts of the county, and much credit was given to Professor L. D. Vose, School Commissioner, for the efficiency displayed at the gathering, and the consequent good resulting from the meeting of the teachers in joint session. The present president of the Association is Professor L. D. Farnham, and H. W. Child is the secretary.

The New York State Teachers' Institutes are held yearly in the county, under the auspices of the Department of Public Instruction, and have been so held since 1847.

THE CHURCH.

The earliest record that exists of a religious service held in accordance with the forms of the Christian Church in

* There was a Teachers' Association organized in the county in or about 1850, Hon. Wm. Smyth, the professor of the academy, being the chief worker therein. It was in operation in 1854-55, and held several institutes.

the territory once included in Tioga County is that one which Andrew Ellicott, one of the commissioners to survey and run out the boundary line between Pennsylvania and New York, gives under date of Aug. 6, 1785, from which the following extract is taken. It was in a letter written to his wife:

"BANKS OF SUSQUEHANNA, }
"Twelve miles from the Indian town Shanang. }

"I have just returned from attending divine service of the Indians in their camp. This will, no doubt, appear strange to you, but stranger yet when I assure you I have found more true religion and Christianity among them than with the white inhabitants on the frontier. They are of the Church of England, and have the service complete in their own language; they sing psalms to admiration, much superior to the Dutch Methodists in Baltimore."†

The first church organized in the limits of the present county of Tioga was one called the "Baptist Church of New Bedford." It was formed Feb. 20, 1796, by several families residing along the Susquehanna in the limits of the present town of Tioga, who came from Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., Rev. David Jayne being the minister, assisted by a deputation from the Baptist Church of Chemung (organized 1790). The original members were but nine. Mr. Jayne continued as pastor of this pioneer church for fourteen years. Subsequently, as the settlements extended northward, a portion of this society formed a new organization at Tioga Centre, and the old one became established at Halsey Valley, and in 1847 became known, as now, as the Tioga and Barton Baptist Church. The further history of this church is given in the history of the towns of Barton and Tioga.

The first church edifice was erected in the limits of the present town of Newark Valley, by the Congregational Society of that town, in 1803-4.

The first Congregational Church was organized in Newark Valley, in 1803; and in 1811 it became, by change of church polity, the first Presbyterian Church in the county.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1809, in the town of Spencer.

The first Protestant Episcopal Church in the county was organized in 1832, in the town of Candor.

The first Roman Catholic Church was organized in 1843, in the village of Owego.

The census of 1875 shows the following condition of the church, in point of organizations, edifices, number of sittings, membership, value of property, and salaries of the clergy, in the county:

Methodist Episcopal.—Twenty-six organizations and as many church edifices, with 9810 sittings; 2506 members. Value of church edifice and lots, \$160,982; value of other real estate, \$20,600; annual salaries of clergy, \$12,440.

Baptist.—Thirteen organizations, 13 edifices, 4875 sittings, 1876 members. Value of church edifices and sites, \$130,400; value of other real estate, \$6150; annual salaries of clergy, \$7300.

Congregationalist.—Six organizations, 6 edifices, 2850 sittings, 868 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$50,200; value of other real estate, \$6500; annual salaries of clergy, \$6050.

† Missionaries were sent among the Six Nations by the English Church, and were much aided in that work by Sir Wm. Johnson.

Presbyterian.—Five organizations, 5 edifices, 2050 sittings, 787 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$38,000; value of other real estate, \$9000; amount of annual salaries of clergy, \$6125.

Protestant Episcopal.—Four organizations, 4 edifices, 1150 sittings, 455 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$15,600; value of other real estate, \$5500; annual salaries of clergy, \$4000.

Free-Will Baptist.—Two organizations, 2 edifices, 400 sittings, 83 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$4800; value of other property, \$600; annual salaries of clergy, \$700.

Christian Connection.—Four organizations, 4 edifices, 710 sittings, 87 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$4300; value of other real estate, \$100; amount paid for annual salaries to clergy, \$100.

Reformed Methodist.—One organization, 1 edifice, 250 sittings, 40 members. Value of property, \$1000; salary of clergy, \$300.

Roman Catholic.—Two organizations and edifices, 600 sittings, 1000 members. Value of edifices and lots, \$24,000; value of other property, \$8500; salaries of clergy, \$600.

Union Churches.—Two organizations and edifices, 375 sittings, 20 members. Value of church property, \$2500; salary of clergy, \$135.

African Methodist Episcopal.—One organization and edifice, 200 sittings, 45 members. Value of church property, \$5000; salary of clergy, \$500.

Total for the county, 66 organizations, 66 edifices, 23,270 sittings, 7767 members. Value of edifices and sites, \$436,782; value of other real estate, \$56,950; annual amount paid for salaries of clergy, \$38,250.

The county of Tioga is included in the Owego district of the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the circuits and stations in the county being Owego, Nichols, Spencer, Waverly, Barton, Berkshire, Flemingville, Candor, North Barton, Tioga, and Halsey Valley, Newark Valley, Campville, and Apalachin.

The Association of Susquehanna exercises jurisdiction over the Congregational Churches of the county, and the Presbytery of Binghamton has the Presbyterian Churches under its care. The Baptist Churches acknowledge the Association of Broome and Tioga as their higher body.

THE TIOGA COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.*

This society was organized on the 12th of February, 1823, at Elmira, and a constitution adopted, by which it became auxiliary to the American Bible Society. The first officers were James Pumpelly, of Owego, President; Dr. G. H. Barstow, of Nichols, Eleazar Dana, of Owego, James Sayre and Samuel Lawrence, of Elmira, Vice-Presidents; William Maxwell, of Elmira, Treasurer; Thomas Maxwell, of Elmira, Recording Secretary; Rev. Henry Ford, of Elmira,

Corresponding Secretary; and a board of twenty-six directors, composed of two persons in each town in the county, and an extra one in Owego and Elmira. At the annual meeting, held in Owego, Feb. 12, 1828, it was voted that the society should be called the Bible Society of the Eastern Jury District of Tioga County, and on the organization of Chemung County, in 1836, the society assumed its present name.

James Pumpelly was the president of the society for twenty-two consecutive years, and until his death. Rev. Marcus Ford succeeded him in 1846, and continued in the position until 1860. Dr. L. H. Allen followed Mr. Ford, from 1860 to 1864, and Rev. S. H. Hall, Rev. S. F. Bacon, Francis Armstrong, Esq., and John L. Matson have been the incumbents since then. William Platt was treasurer of the society from 1830 to 1850, and Dr. Allen was recording secretary from 1836 to 1852.

The society has been sustained mainly by the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist Episcopal Churches since its organization. The several towns in the present county of Tioga have been thoroughly explored, and the destitute supplied with the Holy Scriptures, at different times. The society has donated many hundreds of dollars to the American Bible Society, over and above the amount expended in supplying the destitute of its own county. Between the years 1828 and 1835, this society twice pledged itself to raise \$1000 for that society, and twice fulfilled its pledge. The ministers most active in support of the society during its first ten years were the Reverends Henry and Marcus Ford, Aaron Putnam, and Charles White.

The fifty-sixth anniversary of the society was held Jan. 9, 1878, at Newark Valley, at which the following officers were elected: W. F. Young, Candor, President; Dr. J. C. Starkey, Owego, J. B. Hart, Candor, Rev. King Elwell, Newark Valley, G. F. Waldo, Barton, Vice-Presidents; David Goodrich, Corresponding Secretary; J. M. Hastings, Recording Secretary; A. P. Stowell, Treasurer; W. F. Hoskins, Auditor.

THE TIOGA COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION†

was organized in 1864, at Nichols, with C. A. Winthrop as President, and H. D. Pinney, Secretary. The first institute was held the same year, conducted by H. D. Pinney. Dr. George M. Cady, E. W. Warner, P. C. Peterson, and others were prominent also in the organization of the association. One or more institutes have been held in each town in the county, Mr. Pinney being conductor principally. The fourteenth annual meeting was held in Candor, in June, 1878. The officers of 1877-78 were as follows: R. W. Clinton, Newark, President; E. H. Brundage, Candor, Secretary. Executive Committee, Dr. C. R. Rogers, Newark; W. F. Young, Candor; P. C. Peterson, Owego.

* Contributed by Dr. L. H. Allen, of Owego.

† Contributed by H. D. Pinney.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

The Bench—The Supreme Court Jurists and Common Pleas Judges—The Bar—The Attorneys' Roll—Dana, Avery, and Platt of the old, and Taylor and Camp of the present Bar—The Lawyer Poet, and the Bar in Rhyme—The Medical Profession—A Pioneer Fee-Bill—A Heavy Blow at Quackery—Phelps and Allen of the Past and Present Homœopathy—Eclecticism—The Clergy: Williston, Jayne, Agard.

THE professions of the law, of medicine, of theology, literature, and song have been ably represented in old Tioga, and the name of the municipality has been carried into the high places of the nation and the State by her sons, who have therein won an enviable name for themselves and reflected honor on the county which has claimed their citizens while living and honors their dust when dead.

THE BENCH

has been worthily occupied by her Coryell, Barstow, Burrows, Strong, Drake, Munger, Avery, and Farrington, and a fitting successor now holds a seat thereon in the person of Judge Clark. But foremost among the galaxy shines the name of one fitly enrolled with those of Walworth, Livingston, Spencer, and Yates,—that of Hon. JOHN M. PARKER, a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York from 1860 till his death, in December, 1873. He was first elected in November, 1859, for a term of eight years, and re-elected at its expiration for a similar term, but died with the robes of his high office, unsullied, resting upon him. He served two terms in Congress,—1855 to 1859,—and was in 1869 appointed a general term justice for the Third Judicial Department,—a position he was “admirably fitted for by his legal learning, large judicial experience, sound judgment, power of accurate discrimination, freedom from prejudice and bias, and of his complete openness to conviction.” Judge Parker was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., June 14, 1805, and was a son of Hon. Jno. C. Parker, a prominent lawyer of that county. He was a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and was principal of an academy and a tutor in the college. He read law, completing his studies with John P. Cushman, of Troy, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court, and soon after (in 1833) located in Owego, and formed a law connection with William Platt. His fine natural powers of mind were improved by much theory and discipline; his extensive and accurate knowledge of the law, and, more than all, his perfect fairness and strict probity, soon secured him not only the approbation and confidence of the public, but a valuable law practice as well. The action of the bar on his death was unanimous and hearty. The resolutions recite his many virtues, and say in his death a loss is suffered “of an eminent judge, whose ability, integrity, learning, purity of character, and dignified and gentlemanly bearing adorned the bench; whose strict impartiality, justice, and kindness endeared him to the bar; and whose private life and social virtues commended the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and that the State at large has been deprived of one her best citizens, and her jurisprudence of one of its strongest pillars and brightest

ornaments.” Several of the distinguished jurists of the Supreme Court were in attendance at the funeral of Judge Parker; among them Judge Theodore Miller, now of the Court of Appeals. Judge Parker died Dec. 16, 1873.

The first judge of Tioga County was Abraham Miller, a resident of Chemung. He held the position from 1791 to 1798, when he was succeeded by John Patterson, a resident of the territory subsequently included in Broome County. He held the position until 1807. In 1792 and 1793 he was in the Assembly of New York, and in Congress 1803–5. He was succeeded by John Miller, also of Chemung, who held the position until 1810. He was in the Assembly four years,—1804 to 1807, inclusive,—and was a prominent and leading citizen of the county for several years.

Judge Miller was succeeded in 1810 by one of the noted judges of the Common Pleas of Tioga, Hon. EMANUEL CORYELL, who came to the town of Nichols for a permanent residence in 1791, but who had two or three years previously been in the country, exploring and surveying lands in company with Robert Lettice Hooper, whose agent Judge Coryell subsequently became, as well as that of other large land-owners. He was a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner, and formerly resided on the Delaware, in New Jersey, at Coryell's Ferry.* Judge Charles P. Avery, in his “Susquehanna Valley,” says of Judge Coryell, “He shared largely in public confidence, serving for many years as First Judge of the Common Pleas of the then widely-extended county of Tioga, in which capacity he enjoyed the respect and confidence of suitors as well as the gentlemen of the bar. His manners were marked by an easy and unrestrained affability in private and upon the bench, arrogating nothing to himself from an undue estimate of his own powers, or of his honorable position. . . . He was elected for several years a member of the Assembly from his county, and as a well-known and decided politician he had an extensive influence, and by his cordial and free-hearted manner a strong personal popularity. He was an ardent and open admirer of General Alexander Hamilton, and of the school of policy and doctrines of which that eminent statesman was recognized as an exponent. Judge Coryell allied himself to that party, the Federalist.” He died January, 1835, aged eighty-two years.

JUDGE GAMALIEL H. BARSTOW, a son-in-law of Judge Coryell, succeeded the latter on the bench of the county. He came to Nichols in 1812 to practice his profession as a

* It is on record in the State Department at Trenton that in 1732 His Gracious Majesty George II. granted to “Emanuel Coryell, his heirs and assigns, the sole liberty and privilege of keeping and using a ferry or ferries on the river Delaware, at a place called Coates' Ferry, opposite to Welles' Ferry, on the Pennsylvania side, as aforesaid, and three miles up and three miles down the s'd river Delaware,—that is to say, three English miles above and three English miles below the s'd place called Coates' Ferry,—for carrying and ferrying of passengers, horses, goods, wares and merchandises.” The great seal of “Our Province of Nova Cæsaria” affixed to this document then established the name of Coryell's Ferry to this crossing, which it bore till 1814, when the river was bridged, and the little hamlet on the Jersey shore was called Lambertville, after the family which had settled there some time before. Washington crossed the Delaware one hundred years ago, on the 22d June, 1778, on his way from Valley Forge to Monmouth, at Coryell's Ferry.

physician, and at once took a prominent place in the community. He was elected to the Assembly in 1815, and for three terms afterwards successively. In 1818 he was elected senator from the Western district, which then comprised nearly one-half of the territory of the State. In June of that year he was appointed the First Judge of the Tioga County Court of Common Pleas. Judge Barstow drew the bill changing the boundaries of Tioga in 1822, and by its peculiar features retained the representation of two members in the Assembly, and which became a law despite the opposition of Chenango, Broome, and Delaware representatives. In 1823, Judge Barstow was elected again to the Assembly, and in 1825 he was elected Treasurer of the State by the Legislature. In 1826 he was again in the Assembly, and in 1830 was elected to Congress. In 1838 he was again chosen State Treasurer. He died in 1865, aged eighty-one years.*

Silas Hopkins was Judge Barstow's professional successor in 1823.

JUDGE LATHAM A. BURROWS succeeded Judge Hopkins in 1825. He was the first professional lawyer who sat on the bench of the Common Pleas of the county. He was admitted to the bar of Tioga in 1816. He occupied the bench as first judge until and including the year 1827, having been one of the associate judges from 1823 to 1825. He was a member of the State Senate during the years 1824 to 1827, inclusive. He was one of the prominent attorneys of the Tioga bar for many years. Hon. Roswell Burrows, of Rochester, is his son.

GRANT B. BALDWIN, of Elmira, succeeded Judge Burrows in 1828, and held the position until 1833, when Hon. John R. Drake, of Owego, was appointed First Judge. Judge Drake had previously been First Judge of Broome County, while Owego was included in that county. He was a prominent citizen of the county, and served one term in Congress (1817-19). He was also in the Assembly in 1834. Hon. W. F. Warner says Judge Drake "was a keen observer of men and things, and a right royal talker. He found in the ordinary affairs of life abundant amusement, and made the most and best of everything. He aimed to be just in his keen sarcasm, was a good hater, and unequaled as a story-teller."† He was succeeded on the bench by

HON. STEPHEN STRONG, one of the most eloquent and prominent members of the Tioga bar. Judge Strong was a native of Jefferson County, where he was admitted to the bar, and located in Owego in 1822, where he gained an extensive practice, particularly in criminal business.

For more than forty years Judge Strong maintained his pre-eminence as an advocate in Tioga and adjoining counties in New York and Pennsylvania. He served one term in Congress (1845-47), and in 1855 was elected county judge for a term of four years. He was district attorney in 1836-38. In 1865 he returned to his native county of Jefferson, where he married a lady who had won his boyhood's affections, the widow of Nathan Woodruff, of Watertown, in which city he died. Judge Warner thus writes

of Judge Strong's powers of oratory: "He was for many years the leading jury-advocate of the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna, and Bradford (Pa.), into which his practice largely extended, as well as of this county. In the prime of life he found but few equals, especially in the trial of criminal causes, and his services were sought in all important cases. He was tall and commanding in figure, elegant and graceful in manners, of pleasing address, features strongly marked and decisive in expression, eyes full and dark, and heavy brows, and would be a prominent figure among a thousand. He was strong with a jury by his eloquence rather than for profound learning; his keen intellect made him quick to perceive a flaw in the case of his opponent, and to avail himself of the advantage. As an advocate he was sarcastic and persuasive, and by his eloquence carried the minds of court, jury, and audience with him. He possessed social qualities of the highest order; fond of literature, his mind was well stocked with an inexhaustible fund of incident and historic facts, and possessing a retentive memory, his conversational powers were remarkable and most pleasing. His ready wit and love of mirthfulness and humor were undimmed by age; yet he was terrible in his denunciation, and his rage was a fearful thing to witness in its explosions. As a judge he was firm, and unbiased by clamor,—an instance of this quality being exhibited in his ruling against the popular judgment in a case under the excise laws, his decision being subsequently affirmed by the highest court of the State." He was succeeded, in 1843, by

ALANSON MUNGER, of Owego, who was born in Ludlow, Mass., Feb. 5, 1801; was a graduate of Hamilton College at an early age; was a student of Judge Sampson, of Rochester, where he was admitted to the bar. He removed to Madison County, where he practiced his profession for some years, being prosecuting attorney of the county, and also later the First Judge of the Common Pleas. He located in Owego in 1840, forming in January of that year a law partnership with Judge Strong, which continued for two years, since which time until his death, Dec. 31, 1877, he was constantly in practice. He was appointed surrogate in 1844, elected district attorney in 1850, and special county judge in 1861. He was an able counselor, and possessed an extensive knowledge of the law, and had a large practice. A general meeting of the bar of the county was held Jan. 1, 1878, at which resolutions setting forth the high legal attainments and sound judgment of Judge Munger, and paying a hearty tribute to his genial nature, kindness of heart, and uprightness and integrity of life, were unanimously passed, and presented to the court for record. He was, at his death, the oldest member of the profession in the county, and with one exception (Hon. J. J. Taylor) of the longest standing at the Tioga bar. He was a prominent member of the Episcopal Church from his early manhood, and stood firmly by the old doctrines "once delivered to the saints," against all innovations, "without variableness or shadow of turning."

His son, Charles A. Munger, Esq., was also a member of the bar, but more inclined to literature and poetry than the law. His works in the field of song are meritorious, and are mentioned elsewhere.

* See portrait and biographical sketch with the history of the town of Nichols.

† Centennial History of Tioga County.

JUDGE CHARLES P. AVERY succeeded Judge Munger, being the first county judge under the constitution of 1846 elected in the county. He took his seat on the bench in August, 1847, and served two terms of four years each, his last term ending Dec. 31, 1855. Judge Avery filled the position of county judge most satisfactorily to the people, being faithful to their interests and competent to discharge the duties imposed on him. The author of the "Centennial History of Tioga," before named; says of him, "He possessed qualities brilliant and genial, a fine manly person, an exceedingly pleasing and winning address, and was a general favorite; nor have many started in life with such brilliant prospects of success and a long and honorable career of usefulness; but these prospects were blasted by his premature death, at the age of fifty-six years." He was much interested in the early history of the county, and spent much time and money in gathering it up and preserving it, of which more is said elsewhere. Judge Avery subsequently removed to Flint, Mich., where he died.

HON. THOMAS FARRINGTON succeeded Judge Strong in 1860, and held the office three successive terms, his retirement from the bench, in 1872, being enforced by the constitutional limit of age. He was an Assemblyman in 1833 and 1840; Surrogate, 1835-40; State Treasurer, 1842 to 1845 and 1846-47; Adjutant-General of the State in 1845, and led the State troops into Columbia and Albany Counties during the anti-rent troubles of that year, and discharged the delicate duties of the position with a rare combination of prudence and judgment, restoring the execution of the laws without a conflict between the troops and the people. He was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1799, and died Dec. 2, 1872. At the age of thirteen years he acted as orderly on the staff of his father, General Putnam Farrington, in the war of 1812, for which action he received honorable mention from the Federal authorities. He graduated at Union College (1826), and read law with Colonel Robert Parker, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court in 1828, and immediately thereafter located in Owego, and began the practice of his profession. His legal attainments were solid rather than brilliant, and he discharged his duties to the State with fidelity and ability. He was active in educational matters, being principal of Delhi Academy at twenty-two years of age; was one of the incorporating trustees of Owego Academy, and remained so connected until the same was incorporated into the graded-school system of the village. He was a man of spotless integrity, and spent the most of his life in the discharge of public trusts, in all of which he retained the confidence of the people. He was for several years subsequent to 1850 the attorney of the New York and Erie Railway Company; was a leading member of the Episcopal Church of Owego, being a warden and vestryman for many years. It is said of him that "no stain ever tarnished his political, private, or Christian character." A proud record, surely. The resolutions of the bar, adopted unanimously at a meeting presided over by Judge Boardman, of the Supreme Court, were prepared by Hon. John J. Taylor, George Sidney Camp, Esq., Colonel N. W. Davis, and Judge William F. Warner, men who had known the dead jurist for nearly forty years, and they paid him this tribute: "As

a legislator, he always had in view the best interests of the State; as a treasurer of the State, he was strictly honest; as adjutant-general, he ever looked with great solicitude to its military interests; and in his judicial capacity he manifested the same strength and power of intellect, the same care in his reasoning to determine what was right, and the same unconquerable firmness in carrying out the principles he adopted." These resolutions were spread upon the records of the Circuit Court, and the bar attended his funeral in a body December 4. Judge Boardman, in entertaining the motion to enter the proceedings upon the records, paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased judge. The vestry of the church passed some very tender and touching resolutions on Judge Farrington's death, also brimming over with kindly remembrance and regret. Judge Farrington's widow was a daughter of Hon. John H. Avery, and is yet living in Owego.

HON. CHARLES A. CLARK succeeded Judge Farrington in 1872, for a term of six years, and was re-elected for a like term in November, 1877. Judge Clark was born in Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 28, 1830. He was educated in Chenango County, and for a time was in attendance at the Ann Arbor University, Michigan. He read law with Hon. R. H. Duell, of Cortland, and was admitted to the bar May 15, 1867, in the Supreme Court at Binghamton, before Judges Mason, Balcolm, Parker, and Boardman. He located in Newark Valley in 1867, where he practiced his profession until 1870, when he opened an office in Owego, and was elected to the bench in 1871. He read medicine with Dr. S. C. Gibson, of South Berlin, Chenango Co., and was admitted to the practice of the healing art at the age of twenty-two years, but gave up the practice after a year, and turned his attention to the law as a profession more congenial to his tastes than the first one. He married an estimable lady, a companion of his boyhood, May 20, 1853, whom he laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery that overlooks their once happy home but a few days before the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. A son, H. Austin Clark, is a member of the Tioga bar, to which he was admitted in 1876. Judge Clark also has a daughter now living.

THE BAR.

The bar of Tioga has borne many honored names upon its roll during its history of almost a century of change and progress. Headed by the veteran Dana, the line includes Avery the elder, Platt, Burrows, Sweet, N. W. Davis, Dana the younger, Farrington, Parker, Taylor, Camp, Munger, Avery the judge, Traey, Catlin, Walker, and Madill, in the past, now all dead or removed from the county save Taylor and Camp, who alone remain to bind the past to the present. These men and others, their associates, have borne the name of the county into the halls of Congress and the Senate of the State, into the governors' chairs of sovereign States, up to the Supreme bench, and into the field of war; and everywhere, wherever Tioga's legal sons have stood, they have borne themselves with honor and bravery, discharging their duty with fidelity to their constituency and credit to themselves.

We give a list of attorneys of Tioga resident within the bounds of the present county at the date given, which was

the date of their first appearance in the courts of the county for the transaction of professional business. This list has been revised by the oldest practicing attorney of the present bar, and is thought to be a complete roll of the attorneys of the county from the earliest period of its history. From 1791 to 1800 there does not appear to have been a resident lawyer in the present limits of the county. The first ones who appeared in the courts were resident at Elmira, Chenango, and at Ithaca, and their names are given in connection with the history of the Court of Common Pleas:

- 1800.—Eleazar Dana, died 1845.
 1801.—John H. Avery, died 1837.
 1810.—John L. Tillinghast.*
 1812.—Daniel Cruger.*
 1814.—William Platt.*
 1816.—Latham A. Burrows.*
 1819.—Seth A. L. Warner.
 1822.—Stephen Strong,* Ezra Starkweather,* Ezra S. Sweet.*
 1826.—Henry Wells.
 1827.—Cyrus Dana.*
 1828.—Thomas Farrington.*
 1830.—Robert Charles Johnson.*
 1831.—David Riddle.
 1832.—Charles C. Noble,* N. Wakeman Davis.*
 1833.—Ira Clizbee, John M. Parker.*
 1834.—Henry H. Wells.
 1835.—John J. Taylor,† John E. Clancy, Gardner Knapp.
 1836.—Samuel Barstow.*
 1838.—George Sidney Camp,† C. Manuel Harmon.
 1840.—Alanson Munger,* W. L. Sherman, Charles P. Avery.*
 1841.—Austin Blair (Governor of Michigan during the war), Algernon S. Nye, Thomas P. Waterman, John N. Nichols.
 1842.—B. C. Whiting.
 1844.—Isaac B. Headley, William F. Warner,† R. H. S. Hyde.†
 1845.—Frederick J. Fay, Solomon Giles.
 1846.—Edward G. Gibson,* Charles E. Filkins.
 1847.—Elisha P. Higbee, Charles H. Sweet, George W. Coburn, Gurdon Hewitt, Jr., M. S. Leonard, J. Newton Jerome.
 1848.—George B. Wood.
 1851.—Benjamin F. Tracy (in Brooklyn, N. Y.).
 1852.—George W. Parker, Octavius Yates.
 1854.—L. B. Pert.
 1856.—Gilbert C. Walker (Governor of Virginia), D. O. Hancock.†
 1857.—Charles A. Munger,* Adolphus G. Allen.†
 1858.—C. W. Ormsbee.
 1859.—Isaac S. Catlin (district attorney Kings County), Willoughby Babcock* (killed in battle), J. P. Lovejoy.*
 1860.—John S. Hopkins, Charles E. Parker.†
 1861.—George A. Madill, John Hutchings.
 1864.— — Abbey, Eugene B. Gere,† Charles F. Johnson, Jr., Samuel W. Hunt, Albert A. Twiss.

1867.—James B. Caryl, E. O. Scott,† F. J. McLean, John G. Storrs, Paul S. Hedges, William H. Gale, Charles A. Clark.† (county judge), Oliver P. Harris.†

1868.—Henry H. Rouse.

1869.—Lyman Settle† (district attorney), Charles Hayden, M. J. Warner,† James S. Tozer, John E. Ashe, M. M. Cady, C. D. Nixon,† A. P. Eaton,† J. Newton Dexter.†

1870.—S. O. Lockwood, Jacob B. Floyd,† M. V. B. Sweetlove.

1871.—Josiah C. Pumpelly, D. T. Easton,† Howard J. Mead.†

1872.—Charles F. Baragar,† John H. Rumpff,† R. A. Elmer.†

1873.—Coe Mullock.†

1874.—Harrison Bostwick,† J. F. Shoemaker,† Charles N. Mattson,† Charles E. Hollenback,† Wm. D. Pearne.†

1876.—Peter P. Gallagher,† John R. Murray,† E. A. Ryan,† H. Austin Clark,† Jeremiah S. Gross.†

1877.—C. D. Watkins,† F. P. Harkness.†

1878.—Frank A. Darrow.†

ELEAZAR DANA† was the first resident attorney of the present county of Tioga. He was born in Ashford, Windham Co., Conn., Aug. 12, 1772. His father was one of the unfortunate colonists from Connecticut who settled in Luzerne Co., Pa., and lost his life in the fearful slaughter at Wyoming, July 3, 1778, he of whom we write being a boy of but six years, and the youngest child of the family. His widowed mother then returned to her Eastern friends and relatives, but ultimately came back with at least two of her sons and one daughter. Mr. Dana was not a collegiate, but was principally self-taught in the higher branches of an academic education; was a close, thorough student and profound thinker. He pursued his legal studies with Hon. Vincent Mathews, of Elmira (then Newtown), teaching school both at Bath and Newtown during his studentship. He was admitted to the bar in 1800, and immediately located in Owego. His practice was a general and successful one, and he was equally distinguished as counselor or advocate. Being fully convinced of the justice of his cause, he brought the strength and force of his own truthfulness and integrity, and such legal science as the closest research could develop, to bear upon the conduct of the trial, aided by a manner of singular grace and dignity. He held firm political views as a Federalist and Whig, but was not a politician in the present meaning of the term, never sought office, and was seldom on the side of the office-giving power. He was district attorney of the county from 1823 to 1826, and Supreme Court commissioner for a time. He was Presbyterian in religious faith, and a ruling elder of that church for the last fifteen years of his life. He died in 1845, nearly seventy-three years of age.

Two sons, also lawyers, survived him,—Cyrus, a resident of Owego for a time, and of Niles, Mich., where he died, December, 1847; and A. H. Dana, of New York City, from 1827 till the present time, where he has attained a fair eminence as an advocate and a chancery lawyer, and also made himself a name in the world of literature as an author and a contributor to reviews and magazines. Two

* Dead.

† Members of present bar.

‡ Contributed by Mrs. W. F. Warner, of Waverly.

daughters also survive, who married lawyers (as did two others who died before their father,—Mrs. Edward Radcliffe and Mrs. Henry S. Walbridge), Charlotte, now Mrs. George H. Jerome, of Niles, Mich., and Helen, now Mrs. Wm. F. Warner, of Waverly.

JOHN H. AVERY was the second lawyer to take up his abode in Owego, to which place he came in 1801.

WILLIAM PLATT, the third attorney to locate in the present limits of Tioga County, was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., and removed to Nichols when he was six years old, with his father. He was self-educated, and pursued his legal studies with John H. Avery, with whom he formed a law partnership immediately on his admission to the bar in 1814. His practice was a general one, and for many years he was the agent for the sale of lands in Cox's Manor. He was a man of singular purity of life, and integrity unquestioned. Those who had dealings with him, whether purchasers or sellers, found in him one scrupulously just to the last farthing. It is said of him, "Few men have lived of whom it could be so justly said, 'His was a blameless life; he was a man without guile.'" He died in 1865, aged sixty-three years. His son, Thomas C. Platt, was a member of Congress 1873-77, and his son Frederick is and has been for some years cashier of the Tioga National Bank, of Owego.

Connecting the bar of the past and that of the present are two venerable attorneys, Hon. John J. Taylor and George Sidney Camp, Esq., who stand midway on the threshold of the temple, and look backward to the legal jousts and tournaments of the earlier days, and forward to those of the present, having participated in both. When for them "the silver cord shall be loosed" the old attorneys of Tioga will have all passed beyond recall, and the memories of the olden time will be all that is left of it for the present to treasure.

JOHN J. TAYLOR was born in Leominster, Worcester Co., Mass. in 1808, was educated at Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1829. He removed to Troy in 1830, where he pursued his legal studies chiefly with Judge David Buel. He also read law for a while with John Payne and with John A. Collier, of Binghamton, and was admitted to the bar in 1833, in the Supreme Court in Albany, while residing in Greene, Chenango Co. He located in Owego in 1835, forming a law partnership with Judge Strong, with whom he continued three and a half years, and has been engaged in the practice from that day to the present. His earlier practice was confined principally to land controversies, but his practice as a whole may be deemed a general one. He was District Attorney from 1839 to 1844, a Supreme Court Commissioner, delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and represented his district in Congress in 1855-57. Mr. Taylor has been a prominent politician of the Democratic school for many years. A brother member of the bar says of Mr. Taylor, "He is fully equal as a lawyer to Judge Parker, is a superior advocate, not so much for eloquence or flights of fancy as for his address to the common sense of a jury on the merits of his case, and is a formidable antagonist by reason of his close analysis of evidence, and his power and tact to turn to his advantage any facts in the case."

GEORGE SIDNEY CAMP was born in Owego in 1816, was educated at Yale College and the New York University, but closed his course in the latter before graduating, voluntarily; read law with Girardus Clark, of New York City, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and practiced three years in that city; in 1840 came to Owego and formed a law partnership with Judge Strong, and has been ever since in an active general practice. While in New York he wrote a work entitled "Democracy," which was published as a number in Harper's Family Library, and which was translated into the Spanish for use in Central America. Mr. Camp was District Attorney in 1843. He is considered one of the most profound lawyers of the circuit in which he practices, and has an excellent business.

At the laying of the corner-stone of the present courthouse in 1871, Charles A. Munger, Esq., a gifted member of the bar, read a poem written by him for the occasion, which contains a brief characteristic allusion to the members of the bar who were dead, and others living, which we here insert. Mr. Munger himself is now dead, having died in 1877. The poem was entitled

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

It is done, and the Ashlar the Craftsman prepared,
Duly shaped, duly plumbed, duly leveled and squared,
Is laid, and the corn and the oil and the wine
Are poured, and the grace of the Master Divine
Is invoked on the work! All is done and well done;
And a brave goodly toil is in gladness begun,
Which may the Supreme Heavenly Architect guide
To a glorious conclusion of beauty and pride,—
To a splendor consummate, where Justice shall guard
Her sword and her balance, with strict watch and ward,
In her Temple,—a joy and a stronghold forever,
Where Right over Wrong, in its ceaseless endeavor,
New victories shall win,—as ever of yore
It has battled and triumphed, and shall evermore!

It is done! And the Old must give place to the New.
The old Forum, so old, yet so honest and true,
With its fond, pleasant memories, bright as the day,
Must give place to the new,—yes, must soon pass away.
But those old recollections shall flourish in hearts
Green for aye with all beauty that reverence imparts;
For how shall we learn to forget those who made
Its old walls resound as they wielded the blade
Of eloquence, logic, or wit in the cause
Of justice and right and our State's sacred laws?

There stood DANA when *that*, our old forum, was new,
The counselor calm, and the gentleman true,
Who passed from brave life, full of honorable years,
Beloved of all men, and deplored by their tears!
And beside him stood PLATT, with his cautious reserve,
But with heart fond and warm, and who knew not to swerve
From rectitude's path, nor to fawn, nor to bend,—
The lawyer, the Christian, the neighbor, the friend.
There AVERY, the elder, too, towered erect
In the brilliance and splendor of proud intellect,
With a word of kind welcome for high and for low,
And whose friends rose by thousands where one cowered a foe!

And how often those walls have re-echoed the zeal,
The bold declamation, the ring of the steel
Of th' old champion, STRONG, as he rose for the fray,
And drawing his sword threw the scabbard away!
From the spur to the plume a just, valorous knight,
Whose joy was the battle, the law his delight.

There, also, still lingers of SWEET's silver tongue
The musical echoes,—a man ever young
In the quick, tender heart, in oppression's deep scorn,
And who touched on no topic he failed to adorn!
And there, too, was LOVEJOY, who, clad o'er with truth,
Passed away in fair promise and glorious youth!

But these are all gone,—yes, they sleep on the shore
Where the rude waves of earth and of time break no more.
They have passed from our vision, and left us to strew
On their memories' shrine flowers of all tender hue,
Of love, emulation, and reverence due,—
Yes, th' Old passes away, and gives place to the New!

And forth from the doors of that time-honored place
How many, set out in Ambition's stern race,
Have touched the proud goal of repute and success!—
Genial AVERY, the judge, who achieved goodly fame,
And in youth wore the ermine without stain or blame.
WALKER, now in life's noontide hour filling the chair
Whence Jefferson swayed Old Dominion's realm fair.
TRACY, standing up shoulder to shoulder with all
Who are brilliant in courts and sagacious in hall.
Young MADILL, in the light of his fair morning star,
On the Bench, and the joy and the pride of the Bar.
CATLIN—BARCOCK—brave soldiers, who gave limb and life
In the cause of the Union, in War's deadly strife.
Yes, all these come before us in bright glad review,—
But the Old passes away and gives place to the New!

Then give place to the New! Fairer structures must rise,
And lift up their beauty and strength to the skies.
Onward speedeth the world in Progression's swift car,
And who heeds not its flight Time, the spoiler, will mar.
The old court-house, with all its fond memories of yore,
With its low dingy walls, narrow Bar, creaking floor,
Its doves in the belfry, its rats in the vault,
Must sink 'neath the surgings of Ruin's assault!
Let the new Temple rise, and within the proud fane
May those elders we reverence revered still remain;
Yea long, long remain, full of honor and years,
To cheer with their counsels our hopes and our fears!

Here still may the dignified FARRINGTON's voice
In words of considerate wisdom rejoice!
May MUNGER, with white hair and old age serene,
In honesty's mantle and vigor be seen!
May DAVIS, the faithful, the earnest, the true,
His years and his strength, like the eagle, renew!
May NICHOLS in straightforward manliness stand,
With his generous heart, and his strong helping hand!
May TAYLOR, with clear and with scholarly mind,
As a pure chiseled column of marble refined,
Still lend to the forum his chaste, firm support,
And honor confer on cause, counsel, and court!
And CAMP, like a star, shed the calm, steady light
Of an intellect—one perfect, pure chrysolite—
With a beam that shall know neither dimness nor wane
Till he sets o'er the heights next eternity's plain!
Yet the hours of their loftiest endeavors are flown;
Their laurels are gathered, their crowns are their own;
The almond-tree's blossom is wreathed with their bays,
And their Juniors must war where they won in their days.

And so when our Temple's proud cap-stone is laid,
And its beautiful walls are in splendor displayed,
Here may we our HANCOCK, the genial soul, meet,
With his force of a *Strong*, and the music of *Sweet*,
With his eloquent tongue, and his kindly, glad smile,
To flatter, convince, to confute, and beguile,
To gather fresh laurels, and wreath round his name
The applause of the good, and the chaplet of fame!
And PARKER, young PARKER, here too may he stand
In the pride of his lore, and his logic's command,
Bidding Courts to the power of his keen genius bend,
And crown with success a bright, honorable end!

Here, too, in high argument oft may we hear
The valorous ROUSE and the chivalric GERE,
And list, as in logical conflict they join,
Prudent NIXON dissect, cautious WARNER refine;
Behold, as in contest they rise to their mettle,
The versatile ALLEN, the keen, eager SETTLE,
The pure, generous CLARK, the high-minded SCOTT;
PUMPEL and EASTON, be they not forgot;
Nor LOCKWOOD, nor EATON, nor DEXTER, nor FLOYD,
Nor TOZER, nor that ONE whose name I avoid.

May the ermine which rests on their shoulders who stand
At the altar of Justice with ministering hand,
Still rest where it rests as unspotted and pure,
While the high holy office of Judge shall endure!
And here still may PARKER's calm judgment refine;
May BALCOLN's quick reason and rare genius shine;
May BOARDMAN, with dignified bearing, preside,
And MURRAY with all the high honors divide!

And long may this Temple in majesty stand,
A rock and a fortress of right o'er the land!
May it grow up in Beauty, column, wall, rail, and tower,
The asylum of Justice, the emblem of power;
And our People, who rear it, hold their love and their awe
Of their free constitution, tribunals, and law!

And when we, who have gathered on this festal day,
The chief corner-stone of our temple to lay,
Shall have heard the last call of the Master of Love
From labor to rest, and refreshment above,
With our *lamb-skins* as pure as the snows white and driven,
May we meet in His TEMPLE, eternal in Heaven!

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Among the learned professions none are more eminent for erudition and general knowledge than that profession which acknowledges Galen and Hippocrates for its founders. The profession in Tioga County in its past and present ranks with the best in the State, and was organized early, among the first medical societies formed being that of the

TIOGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY,

which was organized Oct. 13, 1806, under the act of the Legislature of April 4, 1806, for the organization of such societies.*

The records of the Tioga County Medical Society show the following action had to organize the same: "At a respectable meeting of the physicians and surgeons of the county of Tioga, for the purpose of forming a medical society, in conformity to the act of the Assembly April 4, 1806, Dr. John Ross was chosen moderator, and the first medical society in Tioga County was then formed, and the following officers appointed for the ensuing year: Dr. Amos Park, President; Dr. A. Gates

* The practice of physic and surgery in the city of New York was first regulated June 10, 1760. The first general regulation throughout the State was adopted March 23, 1797, which authorized the Chancellor, a Judge of the Supreme Court or Common Pleas, or a Master in Chancery to license physicians and surgeons on certain qualifications. This act was revised, and, with some amendments, passed April 4, 1801, and again March 22, 1803. The law for the organization of the State Society was passed April 4, 1806, and the restriction on the practice of medicine without a diploma or license from the State, or a county society, or from a medical college, remained in force until 1844, when it was removed. The law now makes no distinction between the different classes of practitioners except in regard to the collection of fees,—non-licensed practitioners collecting by law compensation for the time employed.

White, Vice-President; Dr. William Benson, Secretary; Dr. John Ross, Treasurer; Drs. Elias Satterlee and Urial Bennett, Censors." This meeting was held in Newtown, and adjourned till Nov. 11, at the house of Mrs. Dunn, in the same place, but no quorum appeared, nor again on Dec. 4; but on Dec. 24 the society met and passed a resolution of co-operation in practice by the individual members with each other, and adopted the following fee-bill, and agreed to stand by it:

Traveling fees per mile, 25 cts.; investigating complaint, \$1.00; nocturnal visits, \$1.00; attendance for every 12 hours, \$3.00; phlebotomy, 25 cts.; emetics, 25 cts.; cathartics, 25 cts.; spt. lavend. comp., 30 cts.; spt. nitre dulc., 50 cts.; spts. cornu secali, 50 cts.; febrifuges per dose, 6 cts.; elixir paregoric, per oz., 50 cts.; unguentums, 25 cts.; liquid lavender, per oz., 75 cts.; pilulæ compd., per doz., 25 cts.; elixir vitriol, per oz., 50 cts.; epispastic, 50 cts.; succus glycyrr., 50 cts.; gum guaiacum, per oz., 50 cts.; gum aloe soc., 25 cts.; gum arabic, 25 cts.; gum camphor, 75 cts.; gum opium, \$1.00; anodynes, per dose, 12½ cts.; emp. rubr., 50 cts.; enema, 75 cts.; cort. peru. pulv., per oz., \$1.00; mixt. stone complt., 50 cts.; balsams stone complt., 50 cts.; tinct. stone complt., 25 cts.

Amputations.—Femur, \$25; os humeri, \$20; reducing simple fracture, \$5; reducing compound fracture, \$6; dislocation femur, \$8; dislocation os humerus, \$10; lancing abscess, 50 cts. to \$3; introducing catheter, \$1; trepanning, \$20; lithotomy, \$30; introducing suture, 25 cts.; obstetric operations, natural, \$4; obstetric operations, preternatural, \$5; introducing trocar, \$2; reducing hernia, \$5; amputating breast, \$10; phymosis paraphimosis, \$1; introducing the variola, \$2; dressing wounds in general, 50 cts. to \$1; consultation with any gentleman of the profession, \$5.

A code of by-laws was adopted, and a new code adopted in 1817. The sixth rule of the revised code required candidates for examination to possess the following qualifications: to be twenty-one years of age, of good reputation, and to be reading medicine with some respectable physician or surgeon; and none could be licensed to practice unless he had a general knowledge of natural philosophy and chemistry, and a thorough knowledge of the most approved systems of materia medica, anatomy, physiology, theory and practice of physic, and, if a surgeon, the theory and practice of surgery. Members might be tried by the society for malpractice, extortion, or disrespectful language towards the society, and it was made the duty of members to complain of such dereliction by their fellows. Patent medicines and their makers were discountenanced, and all irregular practitioners were reprobated, and from time to time called to account under the law. In 1823 the first meeting was held at Owego.

In 1858 the following strong resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That there is an orthodox faith in medicine as well as in theology, and while each allows great latitude of opinion, there is a point beyond which none can step without sacrificing the benefits which may flow from either.

"Resolved, That in our opinion Spiritualism is but the culminating point of a delusion which had its beginning in mesmerism, its progress through homœopathy; therefore, those who have given their countenance to the latter are responsible for the effects of the former."

In 1868 the society took the Board of Supervisors to

task for appointing a homœopathic physician as doctor to the poor-house or county farm, and in so doing announced the base of their school to be "as broad as the experience of the ages," and that "its dome was crowned and illuminated by those truths which shall guide medical philosophers through all time." There was a lapse in the society's meetings from 1807 to 1811; another from 1840 to 1845; still a longer one from 1849 to 1857; and again from 1860 to 1868. Three different codes of by-laws have been adopted; but the first organization has never been suffered to lapse entirely. The society is now in successful and healthy operation, with interesting and instructive sessions, where reports of important cases in medicine and surgery are made and discussed, with the mode of treatment pursued.

The presidents of the society have been as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1806-10. Dr. Amos Park. | 1845-46. Dr. Lucius H. Allen. |
| 1811. Dr. Lewis Beers. | 1845. Dr. Paige. |
| 1812-19. Dr. A. Gates White. | 1848. Dr. R. B. Root. |
| 1820. Dr. Lemuel Hudson. | 1849-56. Dr. John Everitt. |
| 1821. Dr. Lewis Beers. | 1857. Dr. J. H. Allen. |
| 1822. Dr. David McAllister. | 1858-59. Dr. Elijah Powell. |
| 1823. Dr. Gamaliel H. Barstow. | 1860-67. Dr. George M. Cady. |
| 1824. Dr. A. G. White | 1868. Dr. I. H. Allen. |
| 1825. Dr. James Cook. | 1869. Dr. George P. Cady. |
| 1826-27. Dr. L. Hudson. | 1870. Dr. W. J. Burr. |
| 1828. Dr. Rulandus Bancroft. | 1871. Dr. George H. Scott. |
| 1829-30. Dr. J. Talcott Waldo. | 1872. Dr. James Allen. |
| 1831. Dr. Erastus Hart. | 1873. Dr. W. E. Johnson. |
| 1832-34. Dr. Jotham Purdy. | 1874. Dr. G. W. Metcalf. |
| 1835. Dr. Erastus L. Hart. | 1875. Dr. J. B. Benton. |
| 1836. Dr. Jotham Purdy. | 1876. Dr. C. L. Stites. |
| 1837. Dr. J. Talcott Waldo. | 1877. Dr. D. D. Harndon. |
| 1838-44. Dr. J. Pitts. | |

The officers for 1878 are W. L. Ayer, President; C. R. Rogers, Vice-President; E. B. Phelps, Treasurer; J. C. Starkey, Secretary; C. E. Hollenback, George P. Cady, W. R. Nicol, T. F. Bliss, W. J. Burr, Censors; C. L. Stiles, delegate to State Medical Society; W. J. Burr, W. W. L. Ayer, delegates to American Medical Association.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

- 1806.—Amos Park, A. Gates White, William Benson, John Ross, Elias Satterlee (died 1815), Urial Bennett.
 1807.—William S. Garrod.
 1811.—Lewis Beers, Joseph Speed, Simeon Powers.
 1812.—Ichabod Meacher.
 1813.—Horace Bacon, Clark Winans, William Bacon.
 1814.—Rulandus Bancroft.
 1816.—Samuel Gordon, Samuel Moore, Ezekiel Webb, John S. Raxford, Gamaliel H. Barstow.
 1817.—Milo Taylor.
 1818.—Lemuel Hudson, Charles Woodworth, John P. Hoyt.
 1819.—James Cook, George Hibbard.
 1820.—Jotham Purdy, David McAllister, C. B. Nichols, Joel Tallmadge, Jr.
 1821.—John Everitt, Uriah Smith, James De Land.
 1822.—Theseus Brooks.
 1824.—Isaac Kennedy, Sylvester Knapp, Samuel Barclay, Joel S. Paige.
 1825.—Hezekiah Woodruff, N. D. Gardiner, Erastus

L. Hart, A. W. McKey, John P. Kennedy, Isaae T. Hollister, Ozias Spring.

1826.—Guy Hulet.

1827.—Townsend Seeley.

1828.—Nelson Winton, J. Talcott Waldo.

1829.—E. B. Phelps (the oldest practicing physician now resident in the county), Elijah Powell, Sr. (died 1876).

1830.—C. Bentley, Norman Smith, Horace Seaman, J. Montanye Green, D. H. Monroe, Ebenezer Smith.

1831.—Maxwell Richardson, Henry M. Graves, John Pitts, Horace Mosher, Ezekiel Lovejoy.

1832.—Winthrop E. Boothe, Weller D. Rood.

1835.—Alfred Griffin, H. K. Webster, Nathaniel Aspinwall, J. S. Jones, Edmund De Lancy.

1836.—John Payne, Festus Demorest, Eleazar Lyman, Nathaniel Boynton, Asa P. Howell, Dr. Webster, Tracy Beadle.

1837.—Lucius H. Allen (yet in practice in Owego), William Sutton, A. E. Metcalf, H. Hemingway.

1838.—R. B. Root (died in 1868), I. Howland.

1845.—J. H. Arnold, H. N. Eastman, S. Churchill.

1846.—E. Daniels (died in 1874), James Finley.

1847.—James Keeler.

1848.—Richard A. Crandall, John C. Tappan (died 1875), J. C. Dixon.

1857.—Alexander Ennis, J. J. Harris, George P. Cady, George M. Cady (died 1874).

1858.—N. S. Cooley, George W. Metcalf, surgeon 76th New York Volunteers (died 1874).

1860.—John B. Benton, Edward C. Coryell (died 1876).

1868.—George H. Scott, W. J. Burr, N. H. Brundage, W. R. Bates (died 1873), Isaae W. Lewis, James Allen, Jr., E. Daniels, John H. Tanner, C. L. Stiles.

1869.—C. R. Heaton, W. E. Johnson, G. W. Beach, Charles Lanning (died 1877).

1870.—T. F. Bliss, D. J. Tinkham, Dr. Whitney.

1872.—R. E. Moore, A. W. Post, W. L. Ayer.

1874.—W. R. Nicol, J. C. Starkey, D. D. Harndon, E. E. Pease, R. S. Harndon.

1875.—H. N. Eastman, C. E. Hollenbeck, W. R. Buttle, C. C. Eastman.

1876.—C. R. Rogers, R. C. Tappan, Dr. Rood, S. Miller.

1877.—H. P. Vosburg, W. H. Fisher.

1878.—A. V. Pearsall, A. E. Blair, Alonzo Norris, Dr. Oliver, Sr.

Among the old physicians whose names are not preserved in the records of the society may be named Dr. Samuel Tinkham, who located before 1793 in Tioga, near Owego village. He died in 1804. Dr. Joseph Waldo was also a resident physician of Newark before 1800. He died 1840; was the father of Dr. J. Talcott Waldo.

Dr. E. B. PHELPS was born in Hebron, Tolland Co., Conn. He was a medical student with Drs. John S. Peters and Samuel Simons, of the same place, and graduated at New Haven Medical College, Conn., in the season of 1823-24; began the practice of medicine with Dr. Cooley, of Manchester, Hartford Co., Conn., the following May, and in September, 1824, came to Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., and entered into the practice of medicine. Dr. Joel S. Paige was the only practitioner here at that

time. Dr. Phelps informs us that his rides in those early days were tedious and extensive, mostly on horseback, through dense forests, over rough and hilly roads. Such was the demand for his services that much of his sleep was obtained on horseback, and as the country was sparsely populated, in sickly times he had frequently to perform the part of nurse as well. The practice of medicine in those days was less a sinecure than now.

The doctor has pursued the arduous duties of his profession now fifty-four years; has attained an honorable position both as a citizen and a physician. He has always taken an active part in behalf of the welfare of his profession; was one of the earliest members of the medical society; and, although somewhat backward in expressing an opinion, is often called to counsel in difficult cases. His energies seem but little abated, and, although he has acquired a competency, is still pursuing his profession with the zeal of his first love, and is in a good state of preservation. The medical society frequently meets in one of his parlors, where we had the pleasure of meeting him, and realizing the high esteem with which his professional brethren regard him.

Dr. LUCIUS H. ALLEN was born in Lunenburg, now Athens, Green Co., N. Y. (on the Hudson), Jan. 31, 1796. He studied medicine under Dr. Thomas Ponfret, of Connecticut, who was afterwards Professor of Surgery in the Medical School of New Haven; returning to New York as a student of Dr. Delos White, Professor of Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y. He graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1820, when he removed to Buffalo, remaining three years; here he espoused, and was the first to advocate, the cause of temperance. From Buffalo he moved to Cherry Valley, remaining eight years, when, his health failing, he removed to Berkshire, in order to try farming in connection with physie, which he soon abandoned. In the fall of 1830, in company with his wife, he made a tour to Mauch Chunk, Pa., thence down the valley to Norristown. The first railroad he ever saw was at Mauch Chunk, leading away to the coal mines on the hills some eight miles distant. The trains brought coal and passengers back by *gravitation*,—a great curiosity at that time. The doctor made the tour in his own conveyance. Returning to Cherry Valley, he located at Berkshire; here he found a religious revival in progress, conducted by one Finney. Following this religious awakening was a sort of temperance movement, but not on the total abstinence basis; seeing which, Dr. Allen took the platform and boldly advocated total abstinence as the only safety from the ravages of King Alcohol. The cause triumphed.

In 1832 he located at Owego, where he ever after remained. Soon after arriving here he received an address on the total abstinence question written by old Dr. Kittridge, of New Hampshire, and, seeking a favorable opportunity, he requested the pastor of the Presbyterian Church to read the address after his sermon, and was much pleased as well as surprised to hear the minister preach on temperance and then read the address. This was the beginning of greater things; temperance was a success.

During the same year "the question of slavery" was agitated, and Dr. Allen espoused the anti-slavery doctrine

with great zeal. About this time the Boston Abolition or Colonization movement was fighting its way; this was heartily seconded by the doctor. So great was the conflict that frequent alienation between near and dear friends was the result. Politically, the doctor found himself on the side of the Union during the war of the Rebellion. Since 1862 he has been United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions, a difficult position to fill well, frequently requiring the most subtle discernment to decide between the cupidity and necessity of the applicant. Religiously, the doctor is a Presbyterian (true blue), and for years has been an acting elder in that church. Financially, the doctor has prospered also, although the bulk of his property has been acquired in other avenues than medicine; he still clings to his profession, however, and being in a good state of preservation is much sought after in consultation.

DR. H. N. EASTMAN was born in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1810. Passing through the Fairfield Academy, he found his way into the school-room as a teacher at the early age of seventeen, and pursued this avocation for ten years, during which time he also studied medicine with the venerable G. W. Bradford, M.D., still living at the advanced age of eighty-five years, and subsequently attending a course of lectures at Fairfield Medical College; his means being limited, he presented himself before the board of censors for examination, which was deemed satisfactory, and a diploma awarded him, when he at once entered upon the practice of medicine in the village of Candor, Tioga Co., N. Y., where he remained two years, and removed to Owego, twenty-two years ago. Soon after locating here he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Castleton Medical College, Vermont. In the year 1859 he received the appointment of Professor of Materia Medica and Theory and Practice of Medicine in Geneva Medical College, which position he held during fifteen years, closing his lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Syracuse, N. Y., into which the Medical College of Geneva had been merged, or a portion of its faculty, two years after his accepting the chair named above; and he removed to the village of Geneva to pursue the practice of medicine, which he continued to do for eleven years in connection with his college duties. While there he received the appointment of Lecturer on Materia Medica and Hygiene at the University of Buffalo, N. Y. After three courses of lectures delivered at that place, he relinquished the chair and removed to Iowa to engage in the drug business with his youngest son. Not liking this business or the separation from so many of his earlier friends, he returned to New York, and settled in Owego in the autumn of 1874, and was not long in gathering a remunerative practice. While in Geneva he represented the Ontario County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, has been a member of the American Medical Society from its inception, and is an active member of the Tioga County Medical Society. Though retired from the professor's chair he is nevertheless deservedly prominent in his profession.

HOMŒOPATHY.

DR. EZEKIEL LOVEJOY was the first physician to introduce the system of practice after the Hahnemannian

school of materia medica into Tioga County. He was a graduate of Union College, and a student of Dr. Valentine Mott, and changed his practice in Owego in 1847-48. He was a skillful physician, and died in 1871. His successors in the homœopathic school have been as follows:

DR. E. B. SPRAGUE, Owego, 1853; died 1874.

DR. HAMLIN CHAMPLIN, Owego, 1854; removed.

DR. T. S. ARMSTRONG, Owego, 1861, a student of Dr. Spencer, of Geneva College, and a graduate of that institution, and yet in successful and extensive practice.

DR. A. R. VAIL, Owego, 1863; removed 1868.

DR. J. T. GREENLEAF, Owego, 1868; was a student of Dr. Lovejoy, and a graduate of the New York Homœopathic College. He is yet in practice.

DR. R. B. JENKS, a student of Dr. Armstrong, and a graduate of New York Homœopathic College; was a partner of Dr. Armstrong in 1869, and is now in practice in Elmira.

DR. WALSH, Owego, 1869-70; now in Michigan.

DR. HUNTER, Candor, DR. HAWLEY, Waverly, and DR. CADMUS, now in Waverly.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Tioga was organized July 20, 1870, by Drs. Lovejoy, Armstrong, Hawley, Walsh, Hunter, and Greenleaf. The officers for the first year were Dr. Lovejoy, President; Dr. Hawley, Vice-President; Dr. Greenleaf, Treasurer and Secretary; Drs. Armstrong, Walsh, and Hunter, Censors. This society was not of long duration, owing to the scarcity of members, and it was in 1875 merged in a district society, comprising the counties of Tioga, Tompkins, Cortland, and Broome, of which Dr. Jones, of Groton, Tompkins Co., is President, and Dr. Bessener, of the same county, is Secretary. This society was organized Sept. 23, 1874, with Dr. Morgan, of Ithaca, President; E. V. Nash, of Cortland, Vice-President; and J. T. Greenleaf, of Owego, Treasurer and Secretary.

ECLECTICISM.

The Twenty-Sixth Senatorial District Eclectic Medical Society was organized Sept. 12, 1865, by Dr. J. Frank, of Owego; J. B. White, of Spence; F. D. Gridley, Whitney's Point; J. Wilson, Owego; J. P. Mathews, Nichols; P. A. Johnson, Waverly; White, of Ithaca; Robinson, of McLean; and Titus, of Union. The first officers were Dr. J. Wilson, Owego, President; W. W. Wheaton, Binghamton, Vice-President; P. A. Johnson, Recording Secretary; F. D. Gridley, Corresponding Secretary; J. Frank, Treasurer.

THE CLERGY.

The personal history of the clergy, as a general thing, so far as it is touched upon, will be found in the history of the various churches in the town and village histories; but there are a few of the pioneer preachers and missionaries who made their homes among the early settlers, and traversed the trackless woods from clearing to clearing to proclaim the tidings of salvation, to whose memory we give space here.

Among the first ones was REV. SETH WILLISTON,* a

* By W. F. Warner.

missionary sent out from Connecticut by the Congregational Churches, and whose labors began as early as 1793 in the valleys of the Susquehanna and Chenango. He was a man of remarkable energy and ability, and in 1846, when eighty years of age, supplied the First Presbyterian Church of Owego, at which time he retained his physical and mental vigor sufficiently to fulfill all the demands of a large congregation in the principal centre of the county. He had an extensive acquaintance with the people of Broome, Tioga, and Chenango Counties and elsewhere in this State and Connecticut, and was regarded as one of the most able and faithful clergymen of his day. He was held in high estimation as a scholar and profound theologian. A work by him—"The Harmony of Divine Truth"—evinces a minute and critical knowledge of the sacred writings, and entitles him to hold rank with the best theological writers of his day. He was the founder of the early Congregational Churches in the county.

REV. DAVID JAYNE was the pioneer Baptist, and was the founder of the Baptist Churches in all of this section of country, both in New York and Pennsylvania. He was an able man and a faithful pastor.

REV. HORACE AGARD was the pioneer Methodist circuit-rider, and was in his day almost as widely known as Peter Cartwright, but for solid worth rather than for eccentricity. His character as a man and a minister was dignified and exalted in the church, in which he was a prominent leader for many years. He died in Nichols, at an advanced age.

REVS. AARON PUTNAM and CHAS. WHITE, D D., were prominent clergymen of the Presbyterian Church of Owego, where they are more fully mentioned.

REV. MARCUS FORD, of the same church, in Newark Valley, was remarkable for his intellectual acquirements, gained largely while physically incapacitated by disease, his intellect the while remaining intact and vigorous.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE PRESS OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT —AUTHORS AND BOOKS.

The American Constellation—American Farmer—Owego Gazette—Owego Advertiser—The Owego Times—The Tioga County Record—The Workingman—The Waverly Advocate—Waverly Free Press—The Candor Independent—The Tioga County Herald, etc.

THE AMERICAN CONSTELLATION

was the first newspaper published in the southern tier counties of New York, and made its first appearance in the galaxy of the literary world Nov. 23, 1800. Mr. Le Roy W. Kingman, who furnished the material for the principal part of this chapter, has in his possession a copy of the *Constellation*, which is the forty-third number of the paper issued, and is dated Sept. 12, 1801. It was published every Saturday, by Daniel Cruger, Jr., and was dated "Union, Tioga Co., N. Y." By a careful examina-

tion of this solitary paper and the postal records at Washington, it is definitely ascertained that this "Union" at which the *Constellation* was dated was not the "Union" of to-day, but the village of Chenango, about one mile above the present city of Binghamton. It was dated "Union" because for many years that was the only post-office in this region.

The motto of the *Constellation* was "Free but not Licitious." It was a four-column quarto, and the sheet measured 17½ inches by 21½ inches. Lists of advertised letters in the post-offices at Bath, Owego, Newtown (Elmira), and Athens, Pa., appear in this old copy, indicating that the paper was the only one in the country. The subscription price was \$2 per annum, and the publisher announced that "to accommodate those subscribers who cannot pay in cash, merchantable winter wheat will be received in payment." From indisputable evidence—though circumstantial—it is pretty clearly established that the *Constellation* was removed from Union by Mr. Cruger to Owego, and there continued under the name of the

AMERICAN FARMER,

about August, 1803. Mr. Cruger was succeeded in the publication of the paper by Stephen Mack, who remained as publisher until 1814. He added to the name of the paper another cognomen, the same being known as the *American Farmer and Owego Advertiser*. In 1806, Stephen B. Leonard began his apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the *Farmer* at the age of fourteen years. In the winter of 1813 he purchased a half-interest in the establishment of Judge Mack, Horace Mack, a son of the latter, being taken in as an apprentice to offset the services of Mr. Leonard. On the death of Judge Mack, Mr. Leonard changed the name of the paper to the

OWEGO GAZETTE,

the new name appearing for the first time on the issue of June 15, 1814. The *Gazette* as first published was a folio, four columns to the page, the sheet being 22 inches long by 19 inches wide. On June 15, 1815, Ebenezer Mack, another son of Judge Mack, formed a partnership with Leonard in the publication of the *Gazette*. Mr. Mack had been foreman in the *Columbian* office, in New York City. The connection continued one year, at the end of which Leonard purchased his partner's interest. John Rose, foreman, and Daniel H. Cole, an apprentice, were the working force on the *Gazette*, assisted occasionally by Mr. Leonard at the case. At that time the ink was mixed on a board and distributed upon the type by means of balls of wool covered with buckskin. The *Gazette* was first delivered to subscribers by Mr. Leonard himself, who at the same time established mail-routes and solicited subscriptions. He was postmaster of Owego at the time (1816–20), and subsequently secured contracts for mail service by post-riders, as Judge Mack also did while publishing the *Farmer*. Leonard's routes extended from Owego to Binghamton, Norwich, Penn Yan, Bath, and other points. The government paid for the delivery of the mails, and the post-riders delivered the papers at the same time.

In October, 1827, Mr. Jonas B. Shurtleff became asso-

ciated with Mr. Leonard in the *Gazette*, which connection continued until Oct. 13, 1829, and was then dissolved. In 1831 a Mr. Cook was, for a brief period, associated in the publication of the *Gazette*, and was succeeded from 1833 to the summer of 1835 by John J. C. Cantine, a graduate of the Albany *Argus* office. Mr. Leonard was in this year (1835) a member of Congress, and Mr. Cantine had the management of the office, and the same not proving satisfactory to the senior partner the connection was dissolved, and for a time the *Gazette* was published by Shurtleff & Bull, the former succeeding to the exclusive ownership in July, 1836. In the winter of 1837, Dr. John Frank (now of Owego) became associated with Shurtleff for four months,—the paper then having 400 subscribers, a much smaller list than Shurtleff represented it to be, hence the dissolution in May, 1838.

On the night of Feb. 13, 1839, the store of John Bassett, in which the *Gazette* office was located, was destroyed by fire, and with it the *Gazette* establishment entire. John Bassett was the incendiary, and on the discovery of that fact he committed suicide, a few days afterwards. Mr. Shurtleff engaged in book publishing after the destruction of the *Gazette*, but unsuccessfully.

Three days succeeding the fire, Edward P. Marble (then engaged in the publication of the *Binghamton Courier*) made arrangements for the revival of the *Gazette* and its continuance, and opened his office in the second story of Rollin Block, a wooden building occupying the ground now occupied by the brick block of Storrs & Chatfield and Bissell Woodford. The name was changed to the *Owego and Tioga County Gazette*, but on Nov. 7, 1839, the old name was restored. On Dec. 24, 1841, the paper passed into the hands of Charles C. Thomas, and Alanson Munger became the editor, and the office was removed to the third story of a brick building occupying the present site of the Tioga County National Bank. June 15, 1842, Mr. Thomas was succeeded in the proprietorship of the *Gazette* by Thomas Woods, a printer in the office, and Mr. Munger surrendered the editorial tripod to Gideon O. Chase, who was for many years a prominent politician of the county, and is now, and has been since 1863, station-agent of the Erie Railway at Smithboro'. The new management continued till November 25 following only, when the establishment was surrendered to a Mr. Medbury, of New Berlin, N. Y., father-in-law of Edward P. Marble, who held a mortgage lien on the office and material.

In January, 1843, Hiram A. Beebe, publisher of the *Bradford Democrat*, at Towanda, Pa., came to Owego at the solicitation of Judge Strong, and purchased the *Gazette* of Mr. Woods, still subject to the Medbury mortgage, and the office was again removed to the northeast corner of Front and Lake Streets (up-stairs).

At this time the "Hunker" and "Barnburner" division of the Democratic party occurred in the county, over what was known as the "Poor-House" controversy, on a claim of Waterbury Smith, one of the superintendents of the poor, Mr. Smith being sustained by the *Gazette* and the regular Democratic organization. The controversy led to a curious state of affairs so far as newspapers were concerned. The anti-Poor-House faction ("Barnburners"), led by Judge

Charles T. Avery, Colonel Henry McCormick, Gideon O. Chase, and others, induced Mr. Woods to foreclose the chattel-mortgage in order to get control of the *Gazette*; but Mr. Beebe, being apprised of the proceedings, printed his outside sheets, containing legal advertisements, for some weeks in advance, and arranged for printing the inside of the paper at the office of the *Advertiser*, the Whig organ in the village. When Woods foreclosed his mortgage, G. O. Chase resumed editorial control of the paper, and for some time there were two *Owego Gazettes* issued, one being known as "*Woods' Gazette*," and the other as the "*Poor-House Gazette*."

The "Hunkers" purchased the Towanda *Democrat* establishment, and Judge Strong and Mr. Beebe brought the press and material to Owego in a two-horse wagon early in 1843, and established an office on the bank of the Susquehanna, nearly opposite the present Exchange Hotel. The Democracy were defeated in the fall elections, the Whigs having aided in the circulation of Woods' paper for the purpose of dividing the Democratic party.

Woods, on seizing the *Gazette*, continued the publication of the legal advertisements, as did also Mr. Beebe, and both claimed payment therefor; but Judge Avery, then Master in Chancery, refused to allow the latter's bill, and he brought suit to recover the same. The courts ruled in his favor, deciding the good-will of an establishment could not be mortgaged, and Mr. Woods obtained by his foreclosure the presses and material only, and not the business of the office. The old office was formally surrendered to Mr. Medbury, who removed to New Berlin, Chenango Co., where the presses and material were used by Edward P. Marble in a job-office. Mr. Beebe sold the *Gazette* in 1845, on account of the division in the Democratic party, and his pecuniary inability to continue its publication against a competing publication proposed to be issued thereby. The purchaser was Thomas Pearsall, of Nichols, who took possession July 25, and continued its publication about eight months, when, desiring the position of delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1846, he called the County Convention at an unusually early day, and was defeated, John J. Taylor being nominated. Pearsall then sold his interest to Stephen B. Leonard, who held it temporarily until March 27, 1846, when he sold it to D. Wallis & Son. Mr. Wallis was county clerk of Tioga County from 1834 to 1843, and was a prominent Democratic politician. He died in Tioga, Sept. 2, 1874, aged eighty-three years. Mr. Beebe went to Westfield, Mass., in 1845, after disposing of the *Gazette*, and became the editor of the *Standard*. In 1847, on the request of some thirty or more leading men of the Democratic party, he returned to Owego and re-assumed control of the *Gazette*, re-entering into possession in August of that year. The paper was enlarged, August 31, from five to six columns, the sheet being 22 inches long by 32 wide.

In 1848, Mr. Beebe issued a few numbers of the *Daily Gazette*, the telegraph having just reached the village, and the news of the French revolution being exciting and eagerly sought for. On the suppression of the insurrection the demand for a daily paper ceased, and its publication was discontinued.

The great fire of 1849 destroyed the *Gazette* office with its presses and material. Nothing was saved, and there being no insurance on the property, it was a total loss. But the publication was resumed as soon as new material could be procured, and its pages enlarged to seven columns, and the sheet to 24 by 36 inches. The office was over the store of L. W. Kingman, on the west side of North Avenue, on the ground subsequently occupied by John Barry's carriage-manufactory. Isaac Lillie, soon after the fire, built a brick building on the northeast corner of Lake and Main Streets, now occupied by Ely Bros' drug-store, and the *Gazette* office was, in May, 1850, removed into the third story of that building. In May, 1853, the office was again removed to Patch's Hall, on ground now occupied by L. N. Chamberlain's brick block, on the west side of Lake Street, the hall being the third story of Patch's Block. In September, 1855, the first steam-power cylinder printing-press used in Owego was set up in the *Gazette* office. It was a Northrup press, capable of making one thousand impressions per hour. The press was run by hand till July, 1856, when a steam-boiler and engine, manufactured in Binghamton, were put into the office. A second attempt to found a daily newspaper was made by Mr. Beebe, who resumed the publication of the *Daily Gazette*, Oct. 18, 1855. The paper was a five-column folio, 26 by 19 inches in the sheet. The heading was cut with a knife from wood by Dr. Frank, and afterwards electrotyped. The daily was short-lived, ceasing to appear, for want of patronage, on December 6 following. It was again revived May 27, 1861, the expectation being that the intense excitement occasioned by the war movements, and the eager desire to get the earliest news, would create a sufficient demand for a daily issue to insure its success. The sheet was the same size as that of 1855, but contained four columns in place of five as before. Its publication ceased with the issues of the last week in October, the advertising patronage being too meagre for its continuance.

December 11, 1862, the size of the *Gazette* was reduced from thirty-two to twenty-one columns, by reason of the rapid advance in the cost of every kind of printing material caused by the war, but Jan. 7, 1864, it was restored to its former size. In the fall of 1866, Mr. Beebe built the *Gazette* Block, on the east side of Lake Street, into which the office was removed in January, 1867. The paper was enlarged to its present size—thirty-six columns—Aug. 6, 1868, the date of the commencement of its fifty-sixth volume. In August, 1871, Le Roy W. Kingman purchased a one-half interest in the *Gazette*, and the paper has been since and is now published by Beebe & Kingman. The *Gazette*, from its first issue in 1813 to the present time, has been unswervingly Democratic in its political sentiments and editorials. Since the accession of Mr. Kingman its columns have been made particularly interesting and valuable by the appearance therein of various articles on the earlier history of Tioga County and its interests, compiled by Mr. Kingman, who is somewhat of an enthusiast in the history of his native county. This chapter is largely drawn from his history of the press of Owego, which ran through three numbers of the *Gazette*, May 23 and 30, and June 6, 1878. The history of the

fire department of Owego was compiled also by Mr. Kingman, and published in the *Gazette*, and subsequently issued as a pamphlet, and is a most interesting *résumé* of that feature of the civil history of the village.

The following from the pen of Mr. Kingman is a brief sketch of DANIEL CRUGER, the first printer in Tioga County:

According to the testimony of Mrs. John Carmichael, who came to Owego in 1794, and who knew Cruger well, he was unmarried while in Owego; short in stature, with dark hair and complexion. He removed from Owego to Bath, Steuben Co. He held several public offices, and was a man of considerable prominence in the State. In 1814 to 1816 and in 1826 he was a member of Assembly from Allegany and Steuben Counties, being Speaker of the House in 1816. He represented the Twentieth Congressional District in Congress, 1817–19, and was District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District from March 17, 1815, to June 11, 1818, and from the latter date continued as such attorney for Steuben County until Feb. 19, 1821. He became acquainted, while in Congress, with Mrs. Lydia Shepard, of Ohio County, Va., who was in Washington prosecuting a claim of her deceased husband against the government. Mr. Cruger subsequently went to Virginia and married the lady, and gave himself up entirely to agricultural pursuits and the management of his wife's estate. He died at Elm Grove, Ohio Co., Va., July 12, 1843, aged sixty-four years nearly, and was buried in Stone Church Cemetery.

STEPHEN MACK was born in Massachusetts, March 20, 1766. He was twice married, but we have no record concerning the first marriage save that by his first wife he had four children. At Cooperstown, N. Y., he married his second wife, Mary Sargents, in 1797, by whom two children were born to him. Mr. Mack came to Owego in 1799, and soon became one of her most active and prominent citizens. We find it recorded that "he held the offices of commissioner of highways, assessor, excise commissioner, and constable, and that he represented the town of Owego in the Board of Supervisors in 1807, '8, '11 and '12. He also served several years as justice of the peace." From Nov. 11, 1812, until his death, which occurred at Owego, April 16, 1814, he held the office of First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the "county of Broome," under a commission from Governor Tompkins.

Some time previous to the year 1807 he became the publisher of the *American Farmer*, which he continued while he lived; but, in the few copies of this paper that time and fire have spared, we find little or nothing by way of editorial to give a clue to his cast of mind, political bent, or literary ability. His paper seems to have been an arena for free discussion of affairs, social, political, and agricultural. His remains now lie, after two removals (first from the old ground on Court Street, and last from the Presbyterian yard on Temple Street), in the Evergreen Cemetery.

His three sons at an early period in the history of Ithaca became permanent citizens of that promising village, and played no small part in moulding and developing her material interests. Stephen, the eldest, was a faithful mem-

ber, and able, of the bar of the county; Ebenezer was the chief pioneer of the Ithaca press; and Horace (in the language of the *Gazette* of Feb. 27, 1862) "was distinguished for his moral worth and business capacity as a merchant." He is at present the librarian of Cornell Library, of Ithaca, and is the compiler of the history of the village of Ithaca for this work.

THE OWEGO ADVERTISER*

first appeared March 25, 1836, owned and edited by Andrew H. Calhoun. Till then the Democratic party had held full sway in what had been previously known as Tioga County, and all attempts to break down its influence met with the most decided opposition. The new paper from its inception had a hard road to travel, without political patronage, all the offices being in Democratic hands. Yet there were several respectable and influential old Whig families in the county who were not willing to imbibe Democratic doctrine or submit to Democratic dictation, and these all supported the *Advertiser* to the best of their ability. Mr. Calhoun came from Canajoharie to Owego at the express invitation of these old Whigs, and brought his press, etc., on a sleigh. The paper was a six-column folio, the sheet being about 30 inches long by 22 wide. In 1840 it was enlarged to seven columns. Mr. Calhoun was vigorous and indomitable in controversy; bitter and personal at a time when personalities were the rage in politics. He attacked his opponents in their weakest points in reply to attacks upon the new paper and the party it represented.

Mr. Calhoun made the first attempt at the publication of a daily paper in Owego in 1838, and issued the first number of the *Daily News and Advertiser* on October 18. It had four pages, of three columns each, the sheet being 12 by 18 inches in size. It was published but a few weeks. The Democratic party, all powerful when united, was frequently rent by factions, which inharmony was made the most of by the Whigs, who did aught else but play the rôle of reconciliation among their political enemies, and thereby secured many a local sugar-plum at the public crib.

In the fire of 1849 the *Advertiser* office and its contents were entirely destroyed, but as soon as new material could be purchased the publication of the paper was resumed, the office being in Mr. Calhoun's own building, being the same as is now occupied by W. H. Roche, on Lake Street, as a fruit and confectionery store. After the fire of 1849, Wm. B. Calhoun, eldest son of the editor, became associated in the publication of the *Advertiser* with his father, which connection continued until July, 1852, when William commenced running as mail agent, on a line of steamers plying between New York and San Francisco. In July, 1850, Mr. Calhoun was appointed canal appraiser, having been previously (1848) chosen clerk of the Senate. His official duties of necessity called him away from his editorial duties, which were performed by his son, S. Howard Calhoun, but not satisfactorily so to the influential men of the party, who, to restore to the *Advertiser* its former power and influence, purchased it and its material of Mr. Calhoun in May, 1853. This company consisted of William Smyth, B. F. Traey,

Colonel N. W. Davis, Dr. Arnold, and eight others. They sold the paper conditionally to Rev. A. V. H. Powell, a clergyman and writer, from Batavia, and Myron S. Barnes, a practical printer, from Rochester, who changed the name to the

SOUTHERN TIER TIMES,

the first number with that name being issued June 3. At the termination of one year, Powell & Barnes failing to pay the amount stipulated for the first installment, the company dispossessed the firm, and took the paper into its own management. Hon. Wm. Smyth, the present proprietor, who had been the principal of the Owego Academy since 1848, owing to ill health was forced to relinquish the duties of his calling, and consequently, on June 1, 1854, purchased the interest of his associates and assumed sole management and control of the establishment. The new proprietor found his purchase more noted for what it lacked than for what it possessed. The type and other material were old, worn, and worthless. The press, an old one, had passed through the fire of 1849, and, though repaired, was a clumsy, heavy machine, and, taken as a whole, the investment looked far from promising. The *Advertiser*, in its best days under Mr. Calhoun, never had four hundred *bonâ fide* subscribers, the Democrats still controlled the county patronage, and dividends from the investment were not discernible, even with the eye of faith of the most sanguine; but Mr. Smyth resolved to make the best of his (so thought) bad bargain. He purchased in New York an entire new outfit for his paper, and issued the first number of the *Owego Southern Tier Times* on June 22, 1854. In the issue of June 7, 1855, the words "Southern Tier" were dropped, and the present name,

THE OWEGO TIMES,

was placed at its head, the editor saying, "By a glance at our first page our readers will observe a slight change of name. The words 'Southern Tier' are omitted. This change, we think, is for the better. It localizes and individualizes. The *Southern Tier Times* did the one, but left the other undone, while the whole name was long enough and assuming enough for a Spanish grandee. For the southern tier of counties we shall continue to write as often and as well as we can, but will not assume the exclusive right to what is a duty common to many other journals, several of which are equal and some superior to the *Owego Times*."

The *Times* rapidly increased its circulation, and in 1856 its political influence was acknowledged. The Republican party had sprung into existence, and almost in its cradle had grappled with slavery in all its forms. The Democratic party was pro-slavery in its sympathies and in its political action, but there was a powerful element therein opposed to slavery extension, if not to the system itself. This element united with the equally powerful element of the old Whig party, and the union constituted the Republican party in this county, which, under the lead of the *Owego Times*, soon gained the ascendancy. From 1856 to the present time Tioga County has been Republican, and has been represented in the Assembly and Senate by Republican legislators without a single exception. During

* Contributed by Hon. William Smyth.

all those years the *Times* has not faltered or failed as the standard-bearer of the party.

In February, 1860, the paper was first printed on a power-press, and was enlarged to its present size (folio, nine columns to the page, sheet 29 by 42 inches) June 3, 1868. Until 1872, Mr. Smyth conducted the *Times* alone, but during that year he admitted his son, Wm. H. Smyth, as a partner in the establishment, since which time the paper has been published under the firm-name of Wm. Smyth & Son, the elder Smyth being the editor-in-chief, and the younger local editor and cashier.

The circulation of the *Times* is larger than that of any other paper in the county, and its readers are among the most intelligent class of population.

From 1853 to 1869 the *Times* was published in the third story of a brick building on the northwest corner of Main Street and North Avenue. In the last-named year the office was removed to the four-story brick building on Main Street, opposite Lake, where the *Owego Times* printing-house is situated. This house has no superior in the county. Located in the centre of business in the village of Owego, it is supplied with all the modern improvements—steam-presses, cutting-machines, etc.—required by a first-class office. In connection with the printing-house the proprietors have in this present year (1878) established a well-equipped book-bindery, with paging- and numbering- and ruling-machines complete, capable of turning out any kind of work usually done in first-class binderies.

THE TIOGA COUNTY RECORD.

On Nov. 30, 1867, Charles H. Keeler started a job-printing office in the second story of what was known as Leahy's Block, a wooden building standing on the site of the present block on Main Street, opposite Lake. Here he issued the first number of the *Owego Trade Reporter*, a neat monthly quarto publication, in March, 1868, circulating 3000 copies gratuitously, as an advertising medium. On the night of Dec. 12, 1868, the office was destroyed by fire, incurring a loss of \$500 above insurance, and absorbing the limited capital of the founder. By the assistance of friends a new start was made, in two or three weeks, in the building known as the steam bakery, North Avenue, since destroyed by fire also. The fire, which at first seemed a disaster to the young publisher, proved to be a financial benefit, his presses being kept running night and day for a year or more on job-work for sympathizing friends. In fifteen months all losses were made up and a goodly sum saved besides. At the beginning of the year 1871, believing a neutral paper, devoted exclusively to live local news, would be appreciated and supported, Mr. Keeler, on the 18th day of March, issued the first number of the *Tioga County Record*, a six-column folio, which proved to be a success financially from the initial number,—the first year's business yielding a handsome profit above expenses. Business men patronized its columns largely for advertising, and the farmers and public generally subscribed liberally to its circulation. In two weeks 500 subscribers were on the books, in six months 850, the number varying since then from that figure to 1500. On Jan. 6, 1872, the paper was enlarged to a seven-column paper, which is its present size.

On the 1st of April, 1872, the office was moved into a small store in the new Buckbee Block, on Main Street, where it remained until Nov. 25, 1876, when it was removed to rooms on the first floor in Ward's new brick block on Lake Street, fitted up especially for the *Record*, where it has since remained. The block is one of three stores, is three stories in height, and has been christened the "Record Block." Mr. Keeler has been the sole proprietor of the *Record* during its entire history, no one else having aught to do with its management save during the first few months of its existence, when O. S. Webster was connected with Mr. Keeler as assistant editor. Mr. Webster is now editor of the *Westfield* (Pa.) *Idler*. The *Record* is now in its eighth year, is in a prosperous condition, has a large and increasing subscription list, a liberal advertising and jobbing patronage, and enjoys the good wishes of the public generally.

THE WORKING MAN

was established in Owego, Nov. 2, 1877, by M. E. Webster and B. B. F. Graves, in the interest of the "Green-back" party, for the fall campaign. At the close of the campaign the party prospects had assumed such flattering proportions as to warrant the enlargement of the paper from its first size, of a folio of three columns to the page, to a twenty-four column paper. On the 1st of January, 1878, the paper was issued under the proprietorship of the Workingmen's Publishing Company (Webster, Graves & Jordan).

THE WAVERLY ADVOCATE

is the lineal successor of the *Waverly Luminary*, which rose upon the world of newspaperdom on the 3d of October, 1851, Thomas Messenger being the prime mover to that end. "Brick" Pomeroy learned the printing business under Mr. Messenger, and it is said at an early age developed those peculiar traits of character which have subsequently made him notorious. The *Luminary* shone but about ten months, when it was eclipsed by the departure of its publisher and the appearance of the *Advocate* under the management of F. H. Baldwin, the initial number appearing Sept. 17, 1852.

M. H. Bailey succeeded Mr. Baldwin in 1853, and ran the paper for a few months, and in 1854 F. H. Baldwin and William Polleys bought out Bailey, and continued the publication under the firm-name of Baldwin & Polleys till December 1, 1860, at which time O. H. P. Kinney purchased Baldwin's interest, and Polleys & Kinney have published the *Advocate* to the present time, Mr. Kinney appearing as editor. In 1868 a power-press was introduced, and the paper enlarged to its present liberal size. Its present circulation is 1200 copies weekly, and it ranks as one of the leading Republican journals in Southern New York.

THE WAVERLY FREE PRESS

was the legitimate successor of the *Waverly Enterprise*, which latter journal was first issued by Frank F. Scudder, as a semi-monthly, Oct. 15, 1867. Its size was 12 by 18 inches, which was doubled Dec. 15, 1869. It was first issued as a weekly Saturday, Jan. 1, 1871, and contained twenty columns, being a folio, size 20 by 28 inches. On July 28 of that year it was enlarged again by the addition of

one column to each page, and Jan. 1, 1872, received another addition of four columns. A year later still another addition of a column to each page was made. On July 1, 1874, Mr. Scudder sold half of his interest in the paper on account of ill health, and continuing to grow worse, on the 1st January following he disposed of the balance of his interest to his partner, P. C. Van Gelder, of Elmira. Mr. Scudder died Nov. 14, 1875. Mr. Van Gelder continued the publication until Jan. 1, 1876, when he sold a half-interest in it to Amos Roberts, of Rathboneville, N. Y., and the paper was again enlarged another column per page, making it a nine-column folio, one of the largest in the county. On July 1, 1876, Mr. Van Gelder leased his remaining interest to J. A. Fraser, of Athens, Pa., and Roberts & Fraser continued the publication until Oct. 7, 1876, when the establishment was destroyed by fire.

The *Enterprise* was not again revived, but James B. Bray procured the subscription list and good-will of it of Mr. Van Gelder, and on the 22d of November, 1876, the first number of the *Waverly Free Press* appeared, a six-column folio, independent Republican in politics, as was the *Enterprise* before it, but making a specialty of local news, in which it excels, and is largely sought for by reason thereof. Mr. Brady's health failing, he sold the *Press* to C. March, who was in possession but two weeks, when Mr. Bray repurchased it, and still continues its publication.

THE REVIEW

was started at Waverly in 1876, by Ira S. Wales, the first number appearing Friday, February 11, in the interest of the Tilden campaign. It is 26 by 40 inches in the sheet, 32 columns, Democratic in politics, but devoted mainly to local news and general miscellany, and has a circulation of about 1000 copies weekly.

THE ECHO

was established as a daily in the fall of 1876, and discontinued in February following. It was the last venture in daily journalism in the county, was a five-column folio, and had a circulation of 500 copies.

THE CANDOR INDEPENDENT

is the lineal successor of three predecessors in the village of Candor, and was established Oct. 14, 1876, by T. H. Pride, and has a circulation of 1000 copies weekly. The first venture in journalism in Candor was made in 1867, by Clizbe & Mandeville, who issued the *Candor Press* for a time, and sold it to Benjamin Graves, who continued its publication under the name of the *Candor Free Press* (22 by 32 inches) for some time, and then discontinued it. In 1872, Wales & Cameron issued the *Candor Review*, Ira S. Wales succeeding; and in the fire of 1873 the office was burned, and the publication of the paper discontinued. *The Independent* was the next in order.

THE TIOGA COUNTY HERALD

is published in Newark Valley, by C. L. Noble, who founded it March 4, 1876. It is independent in politics, and has a circulation of about 600 copies weekly.

THE PRESS OF THE PAST.

The *Owego Free Press* was published by Stephen S. Chatterton, in 1828 (the first issue being of September 2), in the interest of the Democratic-Republican party, or of John Quincy Adams, in opposition to Jackson, for the presidency. It was 21 inches long by 25 inches wide, and was a five-column folio. The paper ceased its issue with the campaign resulting in Jackson's election.

The *Tioga Freeman* was issued first, May 2, 1848, as the county organ of the Free-Soil Democracy. It was owned by a stock company, comprising Judges Avery and Farrington, John J. Sackett, Gideon O. Chase, and one or two others. John Dow was the publisher and Chase editor. It was a seven-column folio, size 24 by 36 inches. The prospects of the financial success of the *Freeman*, though most fair, were not realized, and in 1850 it was sold and removed to Port Jervis, where it became known as the *Tri-States Union*. In the great fire of 1849, which destroyed the *Gazette* and *Advertiser* offices, the *Freeman* escaped unscathed by removing its presses and material to a safe distance from the destroying flames, and hastily arranging its cases and presses, struck off extras, reporting the progress of the destruction, while more than one hundred buildings were still smoking and burning. The *Gazette* filled the unexpired subscriptions on the *Freeman's* list at its suspension.

The *St. Nicholas*, a monthly magazine, was commenced in April, 1853, by a number of young men. Its pages were a little smaller than those of the old *Knickerbocker Magazine*. It was printed in the *Gazette* office, and continued one year. There are but few complete sets of the numbers now in existence. The prominent feature of the *St. Nicholas* was the series of papers, by Judge Charles P. Avery, on the early history of the Susquehanna Valley, the facts of which, being drawn from the earliest settlers by Judge Avery himself, give these papers a historic value of great moment at the present day. A pleasant feature of the *St. Nicholas* was "Our Stocking," a medley of criticism and anecdote, which closed the articles each month, written by Thomas C. Platt, in his peculiar vein of clever and gossipy humor. Among other contributors were the late Charles A. Munger, Esq., G. Hinch Avery, George S. Leonard, and Charles T. Ransom. Mr. Munger, besides other contributions, wrote a serial novel, "Francis Felton," and some papers after the manner of Izaak Walton, called "The Susquehanna Angler." It was discontinued with the double number of February-March, 1854.

The *Owego American* was a "Know-Nothing" organ, issued by Andrew H. Calhoun, the first number appearing Aug. 23, 1855. It was a seven-column folio, 38 by 26 inches sheet. Its business office was in Owego, but the paper was printed in Ithaca, at the office of the *American Citizen*. Mr. Calhoun was the "Know-Nothing" candidate for State senator, and being defeated, the paper was discontinued after the fall campaign.

The *Akwaga Chief* was first issued Feb. 23, 1872, as an independent Republican paper, by Horace A. Brooks, County Clerk from 1861 to 1873, and during that period one of the most active members of the Republican party. Upon the organization of the Liberal Republican party the *Chief* espoused the cause of that party, and upon the nom-

ination of Mr. Greeley for President at once placed his name at the head of its columns, and with all the earnestness, zeal, and ability of its editor advocated his election. The *Chief* was remarkable for the excellence of its literary and poetic contributions, all written by home talent. Among its contributors were the gifted Munger, Mrs. E. A. B. Mitchell, the poetess, Rev. George P. Porter, William Bixby, D.D., Mrs. Rev. George P. Porter, Mrs. Henry M. Wheeler, and Rev. D. C. Olmstead. The *Chief* closed his brief though brilliant campaign with the defeat of the party he had so ably championed, a supplement issued Dec. 28, 1872, assigning the editor's reason for his course. Mr. Brooks was subsequently engaged in the newspaper business at Elmira, where his work will be further noticed.

The *Tioga and Bradford Democrat* was published at Waverly, by F. H. Baldwin, as editor and proprietor, the first issue bearing date Jan. 7, 1863. Its publication was continued four years, and then the paper was removed to Port Jervis.

The *Waverly and Athens Democrat* was established in 1867, by D. P. Schultz. It was a sheet 24 by 36 inches, but was short lived.

The *Owego Christian Tribune* was a religious monthly of eight pages, and a sheet 13 by 24 inches, published by John F. Seaman, for a short time only.

AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.

Tioga County has been the home, for a time more or less extended, from a lifetime to a few summers, of some writers and authors of note in the world of letters. Foremost among them must be named one whose songs have echoed around the world, and who, though not a son of the old county, yet for some time was a citizen thereof:

Nathaniel Parker Willis for some years resided near Owego, at his homestead, called by him "Glen Mary," a quiet little rural retreat, where many of the rarest days of the poet were spent, and where his noted "Letters from Under a Bridge" were written, and some of his comedies. The fame of Mr. Willis is world-wide, and belongs to no locality. His songs are read in every tongue, and have fluttered from the press of all lands, and need no repetition here. His "Sacred Poems" have awakened the deepest and truest emotions of the human heart, and led thousands to look upward to diviner things, and see a beauty in heavenly charity not seen before.

Charles A. Munger, Esq., a member of the Tioga County bar, was more of a poet than a lawyer. The muse had so enraptured his soul that the dull, prosaic forms of brief and bill, demurrer and complaint, possessed little interest for him, and he therefore gave himself up almost exclusively to the dalliance of the goddess of song, and found his chiefest pleasure and broadest and highest growth in her service. His writings were rather voluminous, but save a select few, which were compiled by his sisters after his death, and published for them by G. P. Putnam's Sons, of New York, no collection of them exists other than in the files of the weekly and periodical press for which he wrote.

Mrs. E. A. B. Mitchell, a daughter of Benjamin V. C. Brooks, of Smithboro', both father and daughter being natives of the town of Tioga, has written very many sweet

poems, and touching tributes of affection for friends who have passed away. She is also a story-teller of considerable power, her tales having been eagerly sought for by the rural press as well as by metropolitan magazines, for which she has written largely. There has been as yet no compilation of her poems or prose writings, in the latter of which her greatest power and abilities are exhibited. A fact in Mrs. Mitchell's life which lends an added interest to her writings is the painful one that since her nineteenth year she has been more or less of an invalid, confined to her room much of the time by paralysis of the optic nerve. Since then she has been able to read but little, and has acquired the information with which her mind is fairly stocked, by absorption, from others' reading and conversation. With the aid of strong lenses she has been enabled to write, with difficulty, and many of her most touching songs and tributes have been written while confined to her bed, and breathe a peace and trust that none but those who have passed through the deep waters of affliction and sorrow, and found support from some unseen but loving hand, can appreciate. Behind her songs, simple in their melody, rich in their trust, beams a soul chastened by sorrow, but strong and hopeful. The sentiment of her poems is lofty and pure, and many of the latter are full of genuine poetic fervor. The "Lake of Peace," though unique in its figures, is touching in its pathos, and is considered one of her best poems. None but a heart schooled in sorrow and found not wanting in time of trial could prompt such words as these:

"I know a vale within the heart,
And there, shut from the world apart,
A lake reposes.
It is a fair and beauteous thing!
An emerald bank of fadeless spring
This lake incloses;
And all along its margin twine
The lowliest, loveliest little vines,
Called Sweet Submission;
And flowers rare, flowers of rich perfume,
Faith, Hope, and Love, together bloom
In this seclusion.

"But towering far above all these,
God's promises, those grand old trees,
In strength are growing.
Their roots lie in the heart so deep,
From o'er this lake they ever keep
Rough winds from blowing.
And thus from passion's storms secure,
It looks so placid and so pure,
So beautiful,
I know God hath been in this place,
Transforming all things by his grace
Most wonderful!

"The still small voice doth often wake
Soft echoes o'er this quiet lake,
The silence breaking;
And happy thoughts here sail and sing,
Those birds of brightest, swiftest wing,
Glad music making.
This is the soul's beloved retreat;
Here oft she comes with weary feet,
With wounded feeling;
And 'neath these trees, where all is calm,
She ever finds some soothing balm,
Finds leaves of healing."

* * * * *

Her "Woof of Life" is a charming fancy, most beautifully wrought in poetic figures. We give an extract from it:

"We weave in the woof of life earth's sweetest things:
The smile of our mother, the song that she sings,
The kiss of a dear one, the thrill of delight,
The low, loving words, the tender 'good-night!'
And sorrows that bow us to earth and to God,
The grace which sustains us when under the rod,
The words of the dying, the look that endears,
We weave them in softly, in silence and tears.

"Of all that makes life is this strange fabric wrought:
Of motive and impulse, of feeling and thought;
Of threads many-colored, and constantly spun
In th' soul's secret chamber, seen only by One.
And still at life's sunset we sit by the loom
To weave the last rose-tints and shadows of gloom.
We weave in our heart-strings, we weave in our all—
And is this alone for a funeral pall?"

* * * * *

We have space but for one more of her songs, and that is a pretty little girlish conceit, simply told, of the traditional origin of the name of a lovely little wild-wood flower, written by her when about seventeen years old, and called

"NODDING WAKE ROBIN."

"There bloomed a sweet flower
Far down in the dale,
But morning's gay hour
Found her cheek wet and pale.

"She wept for her lover
Asleep in his nest,
She longed to be pillowed
Upon his soft breast.

"She sighed for the robin
Whose rich strains would woo,
Who'd kiss from her eyelids
The bright tears of dew.

"Oh, wake, robin, wake!
Was her low, plaintive sigh,
And her warm, perfumed breath
Reached the robin near by.

"With a song he came flitting
Close down by her side,
And claimed her that morning
His beautiful bride.

"On the bank of the streamlet
The fond pair were wed;
She blushed at the altar,
And hung down her head.

"She still wears that blush,
And bends her fair brow,
So we call the sweet flower
'Nodding Wake Robin' now."

Mrs. Mitchell was born in Smithboro', March 7, 1831, and married Henry Augustus Mitchell, Oct. 20, 1853. He was a merchant of Smithboro', a prominent and highly-esteemed citizen of the county. To good native abilities he added a finely-cultivated intellect, and a memory well stored with useful knowledge. He was an honorable business man, and dying, left behind him a stainless reputation for the inheritance of his widowed companion. He died July 8, 1877. Mrs. Mitchell's tribute to her dead father is one alike honorable to both father and child, and is a most

touching rehearsal of the virtues of the deceased, and a token of filial reverence and love that expands the soul to nobler conceptions of life and its duties. Her tale "Taken Up," which appeared in the *Ahwaga Chief*, published by her brother, Horace A. Brooks, is one of her most charming stories.

Raphael Pumpelly, a citizen of Owego, is a traveler of some note, and has given to the world his observations in various lands in a volume called "Across America, Asia, Arizona, Japan, China," Leypold & Holt, 1870, publishers. However well informed and social in his "inner man," he affects to shun congenial intercourse, and is but little known.

Rev. Washington Gladden, now of Springfield, Mass., a preacher of note and a writer of considerable power and acknowledged ability, began his career in the *Gazette* office, learning the art preservative of Mr. Beebe. His position in the Congregational Church has been an honorable as well as a leading one. He was for some years on the editorial staff of the *New York Independent*, where his bright, racy articles attracted much attention and elicited much favorable comment. His little work, "From the Hub to the Hudson," is a most charming description of the beautiful scenery along the Western Railroad, and which rises to the sublime as the Berkshire Hills are reached. In describing this locality Mr. Gladden's facile pen seems tipped with fire from the very seat of the muses, so charmingly, poetically, and artistically does he picture the glories of those grand, liberty-inspiring summits, clothed in the royal garniture of October.

William C. Tobey, another graduate of the *Gazette* office, wrought for himself a name in the temple of literature by his correspondence with the *New York Herald* and other metropolitan journals, over the signature of "John of York," from the battle-fields of the Mexican war, 1846-48.

Judge Charles P. Avery has already been frequently mentioned as the author of the sketches of the "Early History of the Susquehanna Valley," which appeared in the *St. Nicholas*, 1853-54. Judge Avery was enthusiastic in the work, and spent much time and money in interviewing the old settlers, and thus secured and preserved what, without his work, must have inevitably perished with the pioneers,—the true knowledge of the facts of early settlement of Tioga County. Judge Avery also accumulated a rare collection of Indian and prehistoric curiosities and relics from this region of country, but which have been removed from this county since the judge's death, which occurred in Michigan.

William F. Warner, Esq., a lawyer of Waverly, is the author of the "Centennial History of Tioga County," prepared for reading at the celebration of the national anniversary, July 4, 1876, and published in the papers of the county. Mr. Warner spent much time in the preparation of his work, and deserves the thanks of the people.

Dr. D. W. Patterson, of Newark Valley, is a writer of genealogical records, and in his researches has gathered more information of the early and old families of Tioga County than all others combined. His researches extend through various family trees of every State in the Union. His knowledge of the early times, of the settlement of this

region of which we treat, obtained by personal interview with the settlers themselves, is most extensive and reliable.

Rev. Mare Fivas, a resident of Newark Valley, where he died in July, 1876, at the age of eighty-four years, was a noted man in the literary world, and especially so in the world of science. He was born in Vevay, Switzerland, in 1792; was a clergyman in the National Church, and professor of natural sciences in the Academy of Lausanne, and one of the first teachers of Prof. Louis Agassiz. By reason of political trouble in his native land, he came with Prof. Matile and others to Newark Valley in 1849, and his son still lives there. He was a member of historical and scientific societies in Europe, and lectured before the scientific societies of New York and Philadelphia. He was a man of fine culture and ripe scholarship.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SOCIETIES.

Agricultural Societies—Farmers' Clubs—Patrons of Husbandry—Fire Insurance—Pioneer Temperance and Total Abstinence—Tioga County Lodge, No. 51, I. O. G. T.—Lodge of Protection.

THE TIOGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

As early as Nov. 10, 1819, there was an agricultural society in Tioga County, as the following extract taken from the *American Journal* of Dec. 1 of that year, a newspaper published by Ebenezer Mack, testifies:

"At an adjourned meeting of the Tioga Agricultural Society at the house of Andrew Purdy, Esq., in Spencer, on Wednesday, the 10th of November, 1819,

"The president, in behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose at the last meeting, reported the following system of

"BY-LAWS:

"1st. Special meetings of the society may be convened by the president or the executive committee. Notice of all society-meetings shall be given in the newspapers of this county, and those of Ithaca and Owego, at least twenty-one days previous to the time of holding such meetings."

Then follow fifteen other by-laws, of which the seventh and sixteenth read as follows:

"7th. It shall be the duty of the viewing committee in each town, when any member of the society believes he has made any valuable improvement in the order and arrangement of planting and sowing seeds, or the culture of them after sown, so as to insure greater returns from a given quantity of land, to view the same at his request, and report their opinion of the facts to the executive committee; and the like as to various implements of husbandry. It shall be the duty of the executive committee, in every instance of real improvement, to award a premium according to its value and the ability of the society. It shall be the duty of the viewing committee to superintend the concerns of the society in their respective towns; to distribute all seeds, plants, animals, etc., which may be intrusted to them for that purpose; and view farms that are offered for premiums, and report their comparative state to the executive committee.

"16th. It shall be the duty of the members of this society, individually, both by precept and example, to discourage the debasing and pernicious practice of *Intemperance* by all means in their power. To this end the faith of the society is pledged to promote the increase of orchards and the culture of barley and hops: and that they will consider it their duty to expel from the society any member who shall be notoriously intemperate."

The by-laws were then adopted, and the following resolutions passed:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the members of this society to appear at the next annual meeting clothed in the manufactures of our own country, as far as practicable.

"Resolved, That the editors of the *American Journal*, the *Owego Gazette*, and the *Vedette* be requested to give the foregoing proceedings an insertion in their respective papers.

(Signed)

"T. MAXWELL, Secretary.

"Nov. 10, 1819."

This is the only record extant, so far as the compiler has been enabled to ascertain, of the first agricultural society formed in the county, with the exception of a notice in Hough's "State Gazetteer" for 1872, which states that this society received, under the act of 1819* distributing \$10,000 annually for two years to the counties of the State for the promotion of agriculture and family domestic manufactures, the sum of \$150. In 1841 the sum of \$50 was received. The first sum was distributed on condition the county raised as much more for the same purpose. The society was reincorporated March 28, 1837. The present Agricultural Society was first organized Aug. 11, 1855, with the following official roster: Harvey Coryell, President; Louis P. Legg, First Vice-President; Benjamin H. Davis, Second Vice-President; Thomas Farrington, Third Vice-President; William Smyth, Secretary; Thomas I. Chatfield, Treasurer; Calvin Ames, Daniel G. Taylor, Chester Randall, Calvin Bradley, David Taylor, William R. Shoemaker, Directors. An exhibition was held the same year, October 17 and 18, which was very creditable to the county. The premiums paid were as follows: Horses, \$33; oxen, \$13; cows and young cattle, \$13; fat cattle, \$13; bulls, \$9; sheep, \$15; swine, \$11; dairy products, \$15; mechanical and agricultural implements, \$20; plowing, \$9; garden vegetables, \$11; poultry, \$3; gold and silver ware, \$5; needle and fancy work, \$13; fruit, \$2; total \$185. The history of the society has been a checkered one, several reorganizations having been effected. The records of the society previous to 1869 were destroyed by fire that year, and no complete showing can now be made of the doings of the society.

On Oct. 1, 1871, a reorganization of the society was had at a meeting held in Owego, at which Hon. T. I. Chatfield was elected President of the new organization, with a vice-president in each town in the county,—William Smyth, Corresponding Secretary; George Worthington, Recording Secretary; S. S. Truman, Treasurer. A new code of by-laws was adopted. Fairs have been held annually since. The receipts and expenditures since that date have been as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1873. Receipts of the fair, \$360; from the State, \$140..... | \$500.00 |
| Premiums and expenses..... | 1000.00 |
| 1874. Receipts of fair and from State..... | 757.00 |
| Premiums and expenses..... | 957.00 |
| 1875. Receipts from fair, \$528; from State, \$148..... | 676.00 |
| 1876. Receipts from fair and State..... | 739.00 |
| Premiums and expenses..... | 922.00 |
| 1877. Receipts from fair, \$1073.85; State, \$148.69..... | 1222.54 |
| Premiums, \$506; expenses, \$765.41..... | 1271.41 |

* Market-days, or fairs, were established by law in 1692, and were not abolished until 1788. In 1764 the "Society for the Promotion of Arts, Agriculture, and Economy in the Province of New York, in North America," was established. In 1791 the "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures" was instituted, and incorporated 1793. Its charter expired 1804. The State Agricultural Society was formed 1832, reorganized 1841. County societies began to be formed in 1817.

The premium-list of 1877 included the following: Horses, \$66; racing, \$152; plowing-match, \$10; cattle, \$85; sheep, \$13; swine, \$39; poultry, \$17; butter, honey, etc., \$8; kitchen products, canned fruit, etc., \$14; mechanics, hardware, wagons, etc., \$23; vegetables, \$28; domestic manufactures, \$33. Several special premiums were offered also by individuals and competed for, among them one for the "best and handsomest baby," which was awarded to Mrs. M. A. Bailey for her "wec girlie," nine months old.

The presidents of the society since 1871 have been as follows: T. I. Chatfield, 1871; Herbert Richardson, 1872-73; Louis P. Legg, 1874-75; Frederick W. Richardson, 1875-76; John S. Giles, 1876-77. Present officers: W. H. Armstrong, President; George J. Nelson, Frederick Lowman, Vice-Presidents; Leroy W. Kingman, Secretary; A. Chase Thompson, Treasurer.

A farmers' club was organized Nov. 22, 1855, for the discussion of agricultural topics. Hon. S. B. Leonard was elected President, H. W. Shomaker, Secretary; T. I. Chatfield, Treasurer. Another farmers' club for the county was organized Aug. 31, 1872, with Herbert Richardson as President and Hon. William Smyth Secretary.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This order has a County Grange formed of delegates from the subordinate granges of the county, and which is known as Pomona Grange, and was organized at Candor Grange Hall, Dec. 19, 1876, by W. A. Armstrong, Secretary of the New York State Grange. The present membership numbers fifty-three, and the regular meetings are held quarterly at Candor.

There are at present nine subordinate granges in the county, the first one being North Barton, which was the forty-fifth one formed in the State, which is now in a very flourishing condition, and has a successful grocery-store connected with it. The county deputies have been Benjamin Golden, J. S. Giles, O. H. Van Alta. Tompkins and Tioga Counties were consolidated in 1878, and C. Lounsberry appointed deputy for both counties. George F. Nourse is the purchasing agent for both counties. The present officers of Pomona Grange are George Woodford, Master; Alfred Seeley, Overseer; Simeon Barrett, Lecturer; C. N. Benjamin, Treas.; O. H. Van Alta, Secretary; Mrs. Alfred Seeley, Pomona.

TIOGA COUNTY PATRONS' FIRE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized Oct. 3, 1877, for fire insurance purposes, on the mutual plan. The risks of the association are confined to farm buildings and contents, divided into three classes of risks, according to distance of building insured to external exposure. The first-class risks are taken at one-tenth of one per cent., second class at one-eighth, and class three at one-sixth of one per cent.; all for a term of five years. Three-fourths of the actual cash value of property only are covered, and actual losses only are paid by the association. Losses are paid by assessments on the members, as also is any deficit in the expenses of the association.

The annual meetings of the association are to be held in

the Candor Grange rooms, on the first Tuesday of June in each year.

The first officers were as follows: S. Alfred Seeley, of Spencer, President; L. W. Hull, of Spencer, Secretary; Board of Directors: W. H. Coffin, of Apalachin Grange; O. H. Van Allen, of Sullivan Grange; A. H. Krom, of Candor Grange; E. A. Ford, of Gaskill Corners Grange; W. B. Moulton, of Gibson's Grange; S. P. Foreman, of River Valley Grange; Robert Fray, of North Barton Grange; L. W. Hull, of Spencer Grange.

THE TIOGA COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

was incorporated April 1, 1837, Asa Woolverton, Henry McCormick, Anson Camp, F. Armstrong, Thomas Farrington, Stephen Strong, William Platt, and others, being the incorporators. It went the way of all the earth many years ago.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

in the county on the principle of total abstinence was formed Feb. 22, 1836, at which time a constitution was adopted fixing the name of the same as the Temperance Society of Owego. The article of organization was signed by a large number of the citizens, and the following officers were chosen: B. B. Curry, President; Dr. L. H. Allen, E. Raynsford, Vice-Presidents; W. H. Platt, Secretary; E. W. Warner, Treasurer; Cyrus Dana, William Platt, Colonel Henry McCormick, B. C. Crandall, and A. P. Storrs, Executive Committee. The membership of the society numbered 267 during its existence of five or six years. John M. Parker was the Secretary in 1837, and Ezra S. Sweet and Judge Clizbe were prominent members of the society. On March 19, 1841, Gurdon Hewitt offered a resolution, which was adopted, and by that means threw the society into politics, and shortly afterwards the meetings of the society ceased. This resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That temperance principles are as commendable in public officers as in private citizens, and that withholding our suffrages from all spirit-drinking candidates for office will be to promote the general welfare; and in that view it is a duty we owe to our country, to posterity, and to ourselves to raise our voice and cast our votes in favor of men possessing, among their other qualifications, those of temperance and morality."

TIOGA COUNTY LODGE, NO. 51, I. O. OF G. T.,

was organized July 28, 1876, at Owego, by John B. Finch, Grand Lodge Lecturer. Mr. Finch had been organizing lodges in the county for two or three weeks previous, and the delegates met in Owego with Oasis Lodge and organized the County Lodge; since then two new lodges have been instituted by the County Deputy, A. S. Hooker, and the county now has fourteen subordinate lodges, with a total membership of 800. At the organization G. M. Jordan was elected C. C. T., F. W. Newell C. S., and A. S. Hooker C. D., all of Oasis Lodge. These officers served the County Lodge to the best of their ability, and under their administration the lodge grew in number and influence, and to-day it stands recognized by the people and press of Tioga County as an organization to be supported by the people.

The present officers of the lodge are as follows: Rev. J. C. Brainard, County Chief Templar; Sylva Caldwell, County

Vice-Templar; J. C. Johnson, County Sec.; Mrs. Maggie Newell, Assistant Sec.; Mrs. A. S. Hooker, Fin. Sec.; Walton Livermore, Treas.; Rev. A. D. Alexander, Chaplain; Kelsey Wiltse, Marshal; Hattie Smith, Deputy Marshal; Addie Walling, Inside Guard; Frank Tripp, Outside Guard; Luella Perry, Right-Hand Supporter; Emma Willsey, Left-Hand Supporter; William L. Forsyth, Lodge Deputy; Frank W. Newell, Past Worthy Chief Templar.

A LODGE OF PROTECTION, OR KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR,

was instituted at Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., September 2, 1878, by Deputy Supreme Protector C. M. Haywood, of Owego, assisted by Deputy Supreme Protector J. R. Kirtledge, of Towanda, Pa.

The following-named members were elected to the offices set opposite their names for the term ending Dec. 31, 1878: C. M. Haywood, Past Protector; F. G. Newell, Protector; Mrs. H. S. Haywood, Vice-Protector; J. J. Van Kleeck, Sec.; Mrs. J. J. Van Kleeck, Fin. Sec.; Mrs. M. A. Houk, Treas.; Daniel Tripp, Chaplain; Mrs. Ella E. Newell, Guide; Mrs. Mary E. Lamb, Guardian; J. S. Houk, Sentinel; Dr. C. R. Heaton, Med. Examiner.

Trustees: C. M. Haywood, J. S. Houk, and J. J. Van Kleeck.

The members adopted the name Diamond as the name of their lodge, the name being suggested by Sister Haywood.

It was decided to hold meetings upon the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, at half-past seven o'clock, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, Haywood's Block.

The lodge enters upon its career with a membership of thirty. There can be no question as to its career being one of eminent success, for those thirty charter members are persons of the best standing in the community.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BARTON.

THE territory embraced within the boundaries of this township, especially the southwest portion, has a history interwoven with that of Chemung County, this State, and of Bradford County, Pa., of the most interesting character. As the gateway of the Cayuta Valley from the north, the Chemung from the west, and the Susquehanna on the east and south, it was a point of great importance to the aborigines, and wars of extermination occurred among them for its possession. According to Prof. John S. Clark, when, in 1615, Champlain, with his French and *Algonquin* Indians, made a hostile incursion into Central New York to attack a stronghold of the Five Nations, he formed an alliance with a tribe of 800 warriors, called *Carantouans*, who occupied a fortified town on a hill between two rivers, near Tioga Point. The allied forces did not act in conjunction, and the expedition failed. The *Carantouans* were finally conquered by the Five Nations about 1650, and were either

driven away or incorporated within that powerful Confederacy. The *Cayugas*, one of the Five Nations, subsequently occupied this territory, where they remained until driven out by General Sullivan, in his memorable campaign of 1779. The soldiers of General Sullivan's command were amazed and delighted to find such a fertile region in the wilderness, and returning after the war was ended, became the pioneers of the valley.

TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, WATER-COURSES, ETC.

The town of Barton is the southwest-corner town of the county, and contains 32,686 acres, of which about 28,000 acres are improved. The surface is generally hilly, though a small portion of level land lies along the southern border. The highlands on the west rise abruptly from the valley of Cayuta Creek, and are divided into two ridges by the valley of Ellis Creek. Their summits are broad and rolling, and to some extent covered with forests. The principal water-courses are the Cayuta, Ellis, and Buttson Creeks. They flow in a southerly direction, and empty into the Susquehanna, which forms the south part of the east border, and divides this town from Nichols. The Chemung River forms a very small portion of the west border in the south part.

The soil is a rich alluvium in the valleys, and a sandy and gravelly loam upon the hills. A sulphur spring is found on Ellis Creek, near the centre of the town. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, stock-raising and dairying being the specialties.

The business centres are Waverly, Factoryville, Barton, Barton Centre, North Barton, Bingham's Mills, and Halsey Valley.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first families to settle in Barton were those of Ebenezer Ellis, Sr., and Stephen Mills. Mr. Ellis was from Wyoming, and first located on the Samuel Walker farm, in the town of Nichols. He remained there about four years, and then in the year 1791 disposing of his possession removed to Barton, and settled near the mouth of Ellis Creek, on the farm now owned by Isaac Raymond. About the same time, Mr. Mills, who had also first located in Nichols, changed his residence to Barton, and settled down upon the farm now owned by William T. Ellis (a grandson of the pioneer). Mr. Mills was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. At about this time Benjamin Aikens settled where the village of Barton now stands. He owned a tract of 900 acres, of which Gilbert Smith afterwards became the purchaser. Another early settler in the town was Ezekiel Williams, upon what has since been known as the Williams lot.

John Hanna, a Scotchman by birth, and a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was an early settler in this town, coming from Wyoming with his family in 1794. He was universally respected, became the possessor of a large landed estate, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. Three of his children,—Mrs. Margaret Hill, aged eighty years; Mr. George Hanna, aged seventy-eight years; Mrs. Martha Wilkinson, aged seventy-four years,—and many other descendants, are still living on the lands once owned by him.

James Swartwood, Samuel Ellis (a brother of Ebenezer), and Luke Saunders, a soldier of the Revolutionary struggle, settled here in 1795.

In 1803, William Bensley came from Smithfield, Wayne Co., Pa., and settled near the site of Barton village. His son, Deacon Daniel Bensley, now in his eighty-first year, with mind unimpaired by his great age, still resides there. Among the earliest pioneers upon Cayuta Creek were Charles Bingham, Layton Newell, Lyon C. Hedges, Philip Crause, Justus Lyons, John Manhart, and a family by the name of Reed, all of whom were residents prior to 1800. About this time Silas Woolcott settled near Ellis Creek, and George W. Buttson at Barton, at which place he built a saw-mill upon the small stream which now bears his name.

Gilbert Smith, after his removal from Nichols, became a permanent resident at Barton, and his name is intimately associated with the early history of the town by the trans-action of business connected with extensive land agencies. He was the first supervisor of the town, respected by all, and lived to be nearly ninety years of age. Josiah Crocker, from Lee, Berkshire Co., Mass., located at Factoryville in 1808, and built a fulling-mill on Cayuta Creek, near the State line.

John Hyatt, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Westchester Co., N. Y., and settled in Barton village in 1810. Seven years later he removed to Talmage Hill, and until his death resided on the premises now owned by James E. Harding. He lived to the age of ninety-one years. His widow, Mrs. Rachel Hyatt (a second wife), now resides in South Waverly, aged seventy-six years. She is in the enjoyment of good health, and receives a pension as the widow of a soldier of the Revolution.

James Hanna settled in Factoryville in the year 1816, and is now seventy-eight years of age. He was a man of nerve and of purpose, a true type of the pioneer hunters and trappers who settled in this valley. The stories told of his individual prowess in the many encounters with the savage animals of the forest would fill a volume.

Eliphalet Bardon, Benajah Mundy, Samuel Mundy, Peter Barnes, Peter Hoffman, and Selah Payne were also early settlers near Barton village.

Among the early and prominent business men of the town were Isaac Shepard, John Barker, Jonathan B. Stewart, Jerry Adams, Luther Stone, Elias and George Walker, Amos P. Spaulding, and Alanson B. Shaw.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Ebenezer Ellis built the first house and the first framed barn in the town, and also harvested the first crops. The old brick church in Factoryville, now occupied by the Old-School Baptist Society, was the first brick building erected. Elias Walker built the first tavern. The post-office was established at Factoryville in 1812, and Isaac Shepard was the first postmaster. Deacon Ephraim Strong was the first teacher we hear mentioned. He was a gentleman of culture, and, in addition to teaching his own large family, taught the children of his neighbors in his own house. The Emery Chapel (Methodist Episcopal) at Ellistown was the

first church edifice erected. Ebenezer and Samuel Ellis built the first saw-mill. It was located on Ellis Creek. George Walker, Sr., erected the first grist-mill, in 1800, on the Cayuta Creek, Factoryville. Josiah Crocker and John Shepard built a fulling-mill on Cayuta Creek, near the State line, in 1808, and Isaac and Job Shepard erected a woolen-mill near by it, in 1810.

Alexander Ellis (son of Ebenezer Ellis, the pioneer) was the first white child born in the town. Dr. Prentice, from Connecticut, was the first physician, William Giles the first lawyer, and Rev. Valentine Cook the first preacher.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Barton was formed from Tioga, March 23, 1824. As regards the origin of its name, we have been unable to learn, with any degree of certainty, how it originated.

Mr. Daniel Bensley, of Barton village, says that the town received its name from Eliphalet Bardon, who was one of the first commissioners of common schools. But how the difference in spelling is to be accounted for we will not attempt to explain.

Again, Mr. Isaac Shepard, an active business man, and a most worthy citizen of Factoryville during the first half of the present century, is authority for the following version. Soon after this town was set off from Tioga, a meeting of citizens was held to give their new town a name, and to transact such other business as might be deemed necessary. Many names were proposed, but none being received with favor by the majority, it was at last decided that each voter present should write a name on a slip of paper. These, when all prepared, were to be dropped into a hat, thoroughly mixed, and the winning ticket drawn out by a designated person, properly blindfolded. Among those present was a young man who had a mother-in-law whom he admired, as most young married men do. He traced out her family name in bold, legible characters, and, as he dropped it in the hat, remarked that he would "give the old woman a chance anyhow." His was the lucky ticket. The town received a name, and the old lady's became historic.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At a town-meeting held at the house of Gilbert Smith, on the 27th day of April, 1824, for the purpose of electing town officers, the following persons were elected: Gilbert Smith, Supervisor; John Crotsley, Town Clerk; Jonathan Barnes, A. H. Schuyler, and William Hanna, Assessors; William Crause, Frederick Parker, and John Giltner, Commissioners of Highways; John Parker, Constable and Collector; John Hanna, Jr., and Seelcy Finch, Overseers of the Poor; Gilbert Smith, Eliphalet Bardon, and Nathaniel Potter, Commissioners of Common Schools; James Birch, Ely Foster, Joseph Talmage, Samuel Mills, and Jonathan Barnes, Inspectors of Schools; George W. Johnson, Abraham Smith, and Joseph Talmage, Fence-Viewers; John Hyatt and Joel Sawyer, Poundmasters.

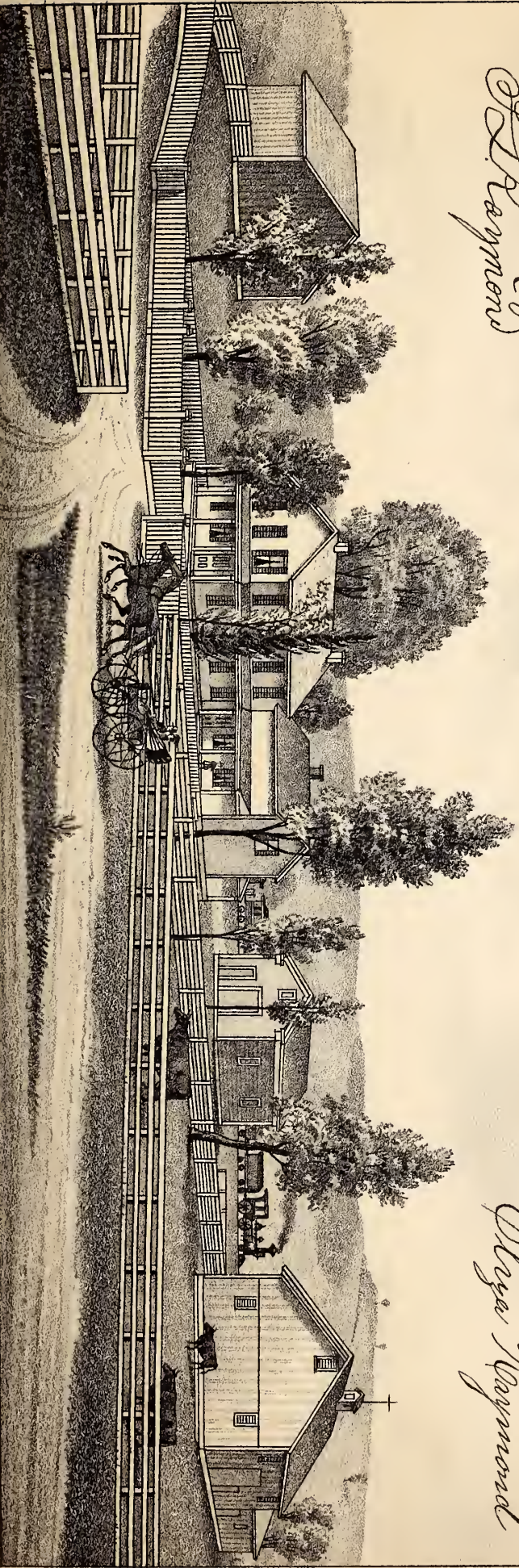
The following is a list of those holding the offices of Supervisor, Town Clerk, and Justice of the Peace since the town was organized:



E. H. Raymond



E. H. Raymond



SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1824-25. Gilbert Smith. | 1853-55. Samuel Mills. |
| 1826. John Cratsley. | 1856. Charles H. Shepard. |
| 1827. William Ellis. | 1857. George H. Fairchild. |
| 1828. John Cratsley. | 1858. J. L. Sawyer. |
| 1829. Gilbert Smith. | 1859-61. Silas Fordham. |
| 1830. William Ellis. | 1862-64. Harden D. V. Pratt. |
| 1831-32. Franklin Talmage. | 1865-68. John L. Sawyer. |
| 1833. Daniel Mills. | 1869. Silas Fordham. |
| 1834. Alexander H. Schuyler. | 1870. Gurdon G. Manning. |
| 1835-37. Samuel Mills. | 1871. Dewitt C. Atwater. |
| 1838-39. Washington Smith. | 1872. Julian F. Dewitt. |
| 1840-41. Samuel Mills. | 1873. Levi Westfall. |
| 1842-45. Rouben S. Smith. | 1874-77. O. H. Perry Kinney. |
| 1846-51. Samuel Mills. | 1878. W. H. Allen. |
| 1852. Henry S. Davis. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1824. John Crotsley. | 1859. Henry S. Davis. |
| 1825. Nathaniel Potter. | 1860-61. Horace C. Hubbert. |
| 1826-28. Joel Sawyer. | 1862. A. G. Allen. |
| 1829-30. Samuel Ellis. | 1863. Wilbur F. Finch. |
| 1830. Alexander Ellis. | 1864. Ozias Shipman. |
| 1831-34. Charles Van Horn. | 1865-67. Gurdon G. Manning. |
| 1835. Franklin Talmage. | 1868. Wilbur F. Finch. |
| 1836. Inman Walling. | 1869. Benjamin W. Bonnell. |
| 1837. Seymour Wright. | 1870. John E. Pembleton. |
| 1838. Arthur Yates. | 1871. John R. Murray. |
| 1839-40. Alex. H. Schnyler. | 1872-73. Benj. W. Bonnell. |
| 1841-42. Wm. H. Thomas. | 1874. John R. Murray. |
| 1843-49. Alex. H. Schuyler. | 1875-76. Peter P. Gallagher. |
| 1850-57. Silas Fordham. | 1877-78. Frank J. Campbell. |
| 1858. H. W. Longwell. | |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1830. Gilbert Smith. | 1855. Thomas Yates. |
| Jonathan Barnes. | 1856. Seymour Wright. |
| Alexander Ellis. | 1857. Hiram Paine. |
| 1831. Abel Sawyer. | 1858. Horace C. Hubbert. |
| Franklin Tallmago. | 1859. Nicholas Shoemaker. |
| 1833. Alexander Ellis. | Stephen McKinney. |
| 1834. Inman Walling. | 1860. Nicholas Shoemaker. |
| Washington Smith. | 1861. Alvah James. |
| 1835. Joel Sawyer. | 1862. Horace C. Hubbert. |
| 1836. Washington Smith. | 1863-64. Samuel M. Newland. |
| 1837. Arthur Yates. | 1864. Thomas Yates. |
| Alexander Ellis. | 1865. Lewis W. Mulock. |
| 1838. Arthur Yates. | 1866. James Aplin. |
| 1839. Jonathan Barnes. | 1867. Thomas Yates. |
| 1840. Inman Walling. | 1868. Samuel M. Newland. |
| 1841. Joel Sawyer. | 1869. Oliver B. Corwin. |
| 1842. Thomas Yates. | 1870. Newton Kinney. |
| Seymour Wright. | Lewis W. Mulock. |
| 1843. Nicholas Shoemaker. | 1871. Levi Westfall. |
| 1844. Amos Moore. | 1872. Dewitt Dwyer. |
| 1845. Joel Sawyer. | 1873. Lewis W. Mulock. |
| 1846. Thomas Yates. | 1874. Coe Mulock. |
| 1847. Jacob Newkirk. | 1874. Henry Hopkins. |
| 1848. Lyman Wright. | 1875. John T. Osborn. |
| 1849. Joel Sawyer. | 1876. William E. Casey. |
| 1850. Peter Wontz. | George H. Graff. |
| 1851. Jacob Newkirk. | 1877. John R. Murray. |
| 1852. Seymour Wright. | William F. Warner. |
| 1853. Horace C. Hubbert. | 1878. J. W. Hollenback. |

VILLAGES.

FACTORYVILLE

received its name from the woolen-, saw-, and grist-mills erected there in the early part of the century. It is one mile east of Waverly, and a station on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad. It contains one church (Baptist), two grocery-stores, two hotels, two tanneries, one grist-mill, one

saw-mill, one paper-mill, one plaster-mill, two blacksmith-shops, one harness-shop, two wagon-shops, two shoe-shops, one meat-market, and about 500 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly located, but its prosperity departed when the Erie Railway caused Waverly to spring up on its western border. A few years more, and it will be within the corporate limits of its younger sister.

BARTON

is situated near the southeast corner of the town, on the north bank of the Susquehanna River. It is a station on the Erie Railway and the Southern Central Railroad. It contains one church (Methodist Episcopal), one school, one hotel, three stores, three blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, two shoe-shops, one harness-shop, a post-office, and about 250 inhabitants.

BARTON CENTRE,

located in the centre of the town, has one school, one grist-mill, a saw-mill, and about 60 inhabitants.

NORTH BARTON

is situated in the north part of the town, near the headwaters of Ellis Creek. It contains one church (Union) and one school.

BINGHAM'S MILLS,

on Cayuta Creek, a little north of the centre, on the west border, is a station on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad. It contains one grist-mill, one saw-mill, three stores, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one shoe-shop, about twenty dwelling-houses, and 100 inhabitants.

SCHOOLS.

In educational matters the people of Barton have ever taken a lively interest. At first we see a little flock gathered at the house of Deacon Strong. Then, as the settlements increased in numbers, the log school-houses became a necessity. These, in their turn, have given place to the more pretentious framed buildings which we find in every little hamlet and village, and at nearly every cross-roads. In a word, the citizens have kept pace with other sections, as the following statistics, taken from the report of the school commissioner for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, will show:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number of school districts..... | 21 |
| “ licensed teachers employed, males..... | 14 |
| “ “ “ females..... | 38 |
| “ children of school age..... | 1797 |
| “ “ in attendance..... | 1549 |
| “ weeks taught..... | 618 |
| “ volumes in library..... | 792 |
| Value of volumes in library..... | \$1,179.00 |
| “ school-houses and sites..... | 7,945.00 |
| Received from State school fund..... | 4,042.56 |
| “ by tax..... | 7,748.86 |
| Whole amount received..... | 19,262.38 |
| Expended for teachers' wages..... | 10,452.93 |
| Whole amount expended for all purposes..... | 18,912.27 |

These statistics include the schools of Waverly.

CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Barton City was organized in the first years of the present century (about 1805), at the house of Peter

Barnes. Benjamin Aikens, Peter Barnes and his wife, Gilbert Smith, his sister Betsey Smith, and Samuel Mundy were among the earliest members. Peter Hoffman, Selah Payne, and Daniel Bensley joined soon after. For many years the society was supplied by circuit preachers, who, traveling long distances, were able to hold meetings but once in four weeks. Rev. Timothy Lee and Rev. Horace Agard are mentioned as among the earliest circuit preachers. Benjamin Aikens was the first local preacher. The society held the first camp-meeting in the county at Smithboro', in the year 1807, and their regular meetings were held in private houses, the woods, and the school-house, until 1836, when the present church edifice was completed, costing \$1100. It has sittings for about 400 persons. Rev. William H. Pearne was the first resident pastor, and Rev. Luther Peck is the present one. The society numbers 150 at the present time.

THE CHEMUNG OLD-SCHOOL BAPTIST CHURCH,

located in Factoryville, was organized Jan. 7, 1846, with nine members, named as follows: Moses Slawson, David Proudfoot, Henry Rowland, Nathan Cary, Mary Carey, Fanny Carey, Betsey A. Slawson, Mary Slawson, and Sarah Rowland. They met for worship in the houses of members and in the school-house until the year 1864, when the brick church erected by the New-School Baptist Society (about 1830) was purchased by them at a cost of \$1100. The church will seat about 250 people. The society has 37 members. Rev. Silas H. Durand, present pastor.

THE NORTH BARTON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized with eighteen members in 1869. The church edifice was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$1500. The first pastor was Rev. William H. Gavitt. They have no resident pastor at the present time.

THE TIOGA AND BARTON BAPTIST CHURCH,

located near Halsey Valley, was organized with nine members, Feb. 20, 1796, by a delegation consisting of a portion of its own original members and of the members of the Baptist Church at Chemung, appointed for that purpose. It was organized as the Baptist Church of New Bedford, but the name of Tioga was afterwards substituted for that of New Bedford, and in 1847 the name was again changed to that it now bears, to correspond with its location. The first pastor was Rev. David Jayne. The society worshiped in dwellings and school-houses until 1848, when the church edifice was erected. It has since been repaired and alterations made, and has sittings for about 300 people. There are 50 members.

They have no regular pastor at the present time.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Erie Railway extends through the town near the south border, passing through Barton, Factoryville, and Waverly. The Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad runs near the west line, following the valley of Cayuta Creek, and passing Bingham Mills and Factoryville, connects with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

The Southern Central Railroad, entering the town at the southeast corner, runs near the track of the Erie Railway to a point a little east of Factoryville, when it turns south into Pennsylvania. These roads, crossing each other at right angles, afford a ready transit to passengers and freight to all points.

MILITARY RECORD.

5TH REGIMENT NEW YORK CAVALRY.

John T. McNeal, private, Co. D; must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Reams' Station, Winchester, and Shepherdstown.
Simeon A. Hutchings, private, Co. B; must. Feb. 8, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness and North Anna; taken prisoner May 25, 1864; died in Andersonville prison, July 16, 1864.
Freeman W. Van Altar, private, Co. G; must. Feb. 3, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Reams' Station, Winchester, Ashland.
Orange L. Southwick, private, Co. G; must. Nov. 1861, three years; re-enl. in battle of Cedar Creek.
George W. Middaugh, private, Co. G; must. Oct. 25, 1861, three years.
Abram H. Hulett, private, Co. G; must. December, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Ashland Station, Milford Station, and Catlett Station.
Willis E. Wilbur, private, Co. B; must. Dec. 29, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor; killed in a skirmish at Mattapony Church, May 18, 1864; died at Harewood Hospital, July 6, 1864.
Wm. W. Van Marter, private, Co. D; must. Dec. 29, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Ashland Station, Old Church, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, and Mount Jackson.
Alfred A. Van Marter, private, Co. D; must. Dec. 29, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Milford Station; taken prisoner at Ashland Station, Va.; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 9, 1864.
Benjamin A. Hulett, private, Co. G; must. Dec. 29, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Milford Station; killed near Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
Schuyler F. Smith, private, Co. G; must. Feb. 15, 1864, three years; in battle of Wilderness; taken prisoner at Ashby Station; exch'd Nov. 19, 1864.

5TH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Theophilus Hulett, private, Co. D; must. March 12, 1864, three years; in battles of Piedmont and Lynchburg.
Franklin R. Taylor, private, Co. D; must. March 12, 1864, three years.

6TH HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Jason H. Soper, private; must. Dec. 24, 1864, three years; died with chronic diarrhoea, in Virginia, March 8, 1865.
Christopher Hedges, private, Co. H; must. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.
Robert T. Shipman, private, Co. B; must. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Wilderness and Cold Harbor.
Cornelius H. Lane, private; must. Dec. 1863, three years; wounded in hand at Cedar Creek.
Wm. C. Moore, private; must. Dec. 1863, three years.
John Minnick, private.

10TH NEW YORK CAVALRY—Company H.

Wm. Peck, capt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years.
Benj. W. Bunnell, sergt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner Dec. 12, 1862, at battle of Chancellorsville; sent to Richmond; in Libby prison thirty-one days; while being transported to Salisbury made his escape from the train with five others; sprained his ankle, and lay in a tobacco-shed three weeks; cared for by negroes, and after getting within ten miles of our lines, was retaken at Ashville and sent to Andersonville, and was there nineteen months.
Geo. Wynkoop, sergt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; escaped with Bunnell, and retaken, and died in Andersonville prison.
Chas. Pratt, sergt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; killed at Dinwiddie Court-House, in April, 1865.
John Watkins, commissary-sergt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at United States Ford, on the Rappahannock; sent to Richmond and exchanged.
Wm. Guthrie, corp.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at United States Ford, on the Rappahannock; sent to Richmond, and exchanged.
Lewis Swain, corp.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at United States Ford, on the Rappahannock; sent to Richmond, and exchanged.
Henry Kelly, sergt.; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; died in the army.
Edmund Stebbins, must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; died from the effects of a gunshot wound.
Joseph Brealey, private; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at Brandy Station; sent to Richmond, and exchanged.
Wm. P. Lindsay, bugler; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at Dumfries Court-House, Dec. 12, 1862; sent to Libby prison thirty-one

days; transported to Salisbury, remained four months, then taken to Macon, remained four months, and exchanged; re-enlisted in same regiment and company Sept. 25, 1863.

Lansing Bunnell, private; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at United States Ford, on the Rappahannock; sent to Richmond, and exchanged.

Watson Stebbins, private; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; died in hospital from wounds.

Rufus Shipman, private; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years.

Edward Rose, artificer; must. Oct. 10, 1861, three years; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, and exchanged.

Geo. W. Bingham, private; must. Nov. 4, 1861, three years; promoted to corp. Nov. 1, 1862; at battles of Brandy Station, Middlebury, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Culpepper, Sulphur Springs, Bristoe Station, Wilderness, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Bottom's Bridge, Trevillian Station, and Weldon Railroad.

Wm. Smith Miller; must. December, 1861, three years; in battle of Sulphur Springs; re-enlisted and promoted to corporal.

Isaac Minnich, private; mustered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Enos T. Van Marter, private; 15th Cav.; must. Sept. 25, 1863, three years; in battle of Winchester.

Franklin N. Manly, private, Co. II, 26th Inf.; must. May 21, 1861, three years; in battles of Cedar Mountain, Bull Run; wounded at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Hiram B. Brewster, private, Co. A, 33d Inf.; must. June 20, 1861, two years; died at Washington, July 27, 1861.

Chas. Mott, private, Co. I, 14th Heavy Art.; must. in April, 1864, three years; promoted to sergeant.

Wm. Rose, private, Co. I, 14th Heavy Art.; must. April, 1864, three years; died Aug. 6, 1864.

De Witt Carner, private, 14th Heavy Art.; died.

Addison Vanderlep, private, 14th Heavy Art.; died at Port Richmond, while there with his regiment.

Edward Vanderlep, Co. I, 14th Heavy Art.; must. April, 1864, three years.

Henry T. Lane, private, 20th Independent Bat.; must. 1861, two years.

Honore Dailey, private, 20th Independent Bat.; must. 1861, two years.

Sylvanus Hedges, private, 20th Independent Bat.; must. 1861, two years.

Honore Miller, private, 20th Independent Bat.; must. 1861, two years; re-enlisted 50th Engineers.

— Briuk, 20th Independent Bat.; must. 1861, two years.

Alonzo C. Ketchum, private, Battery B, 15th Lt. Art.; must. Oct. 17, 1861, three years; in battle of Gettysburg; killed at Remm's Station, Aug. 21, 1864.

John Hoover, private, 20th Lt. Art.; must. Dec. 27, 1862, three years; in the New York riot.

Joseph C. Van Alst, private, 3d N. Y. Inf., Co. II.; must. April, 1861, three years; in battle of Big Bethel; re-enl'd Dec. 29, 1861, in 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, North Anna; wounded in foot.

Chester M. Taylor, private, 3d Inf., Co. II.; must. April 24, 1861, three years; re-enl. in 21st N. Y. Cav., Co. B, Aug. 1863.

Sylvester N. Hess, private, Co. II, 3d Inf.; must. May 14, 1864, three years; pro. to corp., Co. II, Aug. 1862; re-enl. Feb. 8, 1864, private, 5th II. Art., Co. D, three years; in battles of Big Bethel, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Winchester.

23d REGIMENT—Company C.

Hiram R. Smith, private; must. May 22, 1861, two years.

Philander F. Burlingame, private; must. May 22, 1861, two years; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Bull Run, and Fredericksburg; wounded at South Mountain.

Wm. McCutchin, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Henry J. Miller, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; appointed corp. in June, 1862.

Robert N. Manners, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. in June, 1862.

George B. Morgan, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Wm. H. Morgan, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Wm. H. Overton, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Stephen W. Olmstead, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. June 15, 1862.

Hiram Payne, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. sergt. Aug. 1, 1861. George Parker, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; wounded at Rappahannock Station by piece of shell, Aug. 21, 1862; re-enl. in the 10th N. Y. Cav. for three years, Jan. 26, 1863.

George Strauss, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Orlando Elwell, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; must. out of service. Le Roy Edgecomb, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; finger shot off while on picket.

John Strauss, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Jonas Swain, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Wm. H. Slater, must. May 16, 1861; re-enl. in N. Y. Cavalry.

Charles H. Barden, must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Seely Brink, must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. Aug. 1, 1861.

William N. Boll, must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. Aug. 1, 1861; pro. to sergt.

Wm. D. Craus, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. Feb. 15, 1862.

James Curren, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Thompson Delany, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Chauncey Farley, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Wm. A. Galloway, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

James Green, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Eugene Goetchins, must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Philip Hedges, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; app. corp. Sept. 28, 1862; in battles of Bull Run, Antietam, and South Mountain.

Wm. Howitt, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Charles G. Howitt, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Edward M. Jackson, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Henry Mead, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Company E.

George H. Powers, capt.; rec'd com. May 6, 1861, two years.

John H. Pierce, 1st lieut.; rec'd com. May 6, 1861, two years.

Hugh J. Baldwin, 2d lieut.; rec'd com. May 6, 1861, two years; pro. to 1st lieut. April 2, 1862.

Daniel H. Sharp, 1st sergt.; app. May 6, 1861, two years.

Samuel W. Kelly, app. May 6, 1861, two years; pro. to 1st sergt. June 1, 1862; wounded in back and face at Petersburg, Dec. 13, 1862; died at Phila., Pa., Jan. 15, 1863.

Charles W. Brower, 3d sergt.; app. May 6, 1861, two years; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 15, 1863.

Forest H. Paine, 4th sergt.; app. May 6, 1861, two years.

Alfred B. Hicks, 2d corp.; app. May 6, 1861, two years.

Charles Mouroe, 3d corp.; app. May 6, 1861, two years; died Sept. 29, of fever contracted on picket duty.

Richard Andrews, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

Harrison C. Brown, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

George W. Brown, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of Antietam and second Bull Run.

Joseph V. Bogart, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of Fredericksburg, and must. out of service at expiration of term.

James W. Bogart, must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Warren W. Tannery, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Henry K. Woodward, must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, and second Bull Run.

Charles Whittlesey, must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

Josiah S. Wright, drummer; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Joseph Lyons, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; taken prisoner at Bull Run, August 30, and exchanged.

Joseph W. Knapp, fifer; must. May 16, 1861, two years.

Theodore Morgan, private; enl. Sept. 21, 1861, two years.

Thaddeus Woodward, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; in battles of second Bull Run and South Mountain.

50th ENGINEERS—Company L.

Francis Carey, private; must. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; in battles before Richmond, Petersburg, and at surrender of Gen. Lee.

Company E.

John H. Peterson, private; must. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.

Henry Phelps, Jr., private; must. Sept. 1, 1861, three years; re-enl. Dec. 20, 1863.

64th REGIMENT—Company II.

Charles R. Forsyth, private; must. Nov. 4, 1861, three years.

Owen Abey, private; must. Nov. 4, 1861, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Petersburg; pro. to corp. Nov. 24, 1862; pro. to sergt. July 1, 1863.

69th REGIMENT—Company K.

Caleb Brewster, private; must. March 29, 1864, three years.

75th REGIMENT.

Henry Evenden, private, Co. E; must. Sept. 18, 1861, three years; in battles of Port Hudson, Camp Bisland; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, in 75th N. Y. Inf., Co. F.

John Evenden, private, Co. F; must. Nov. 26, 1861, three years; in battles of Camp Bisland, Port Hudson, and Libertyville.

109th REGIMENT—Company I.

Dr. Wm. E. Johnson, 1st asst. surg. of the regiment.

Z. G. Gordon, capt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; pro. to maj.; must. out of service in 1865.

John S. Hopkins, 1st lieut.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

Calvin A. Casey, 4th sergt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; trans. to V. R. C. Randolph Schott, 1st corp.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.

George R. Harris, 3d corp.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Wm. T. Bowman, 4th corp.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died Dec. 1863, at Mason Island, Va.

George W. Albertson, 8th corp.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

James W. Harrich, mus.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Coleman Danford, mus.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

David Lindsay, wag.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Stephen M. Beckhorn, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

Charles Brown, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

William Carew, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; re-enl. in 6th II. Art.; wounded.

Geo. M. Decker, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; trans. to V. R. C.

Thomas K. Dibble, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; in battle at Petersburg.

Wm. D. Duryea, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died in the service.

Joseph Ebner, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg.

Woodward J. Eighmey, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

John Goodwin, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died at Beltsville, Md., of typhoid fever, Nov. 28, 1862.

John P. Green, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Wm. H. Goodwin, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Edward Green, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Almeron D. Hazard, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died in the service.

John Hyott, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

Matthias H. Hollenbeck, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Edward Kriger, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Henry S. Lewis, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

James E. Mandevill, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

John A. Moore, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

John Peterson, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded in leg in a skirmish; must. out of service in 1865.

Jairus Peterson, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Frederick H. Rood, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Edward A. Soper, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Jefferson B. Sliter, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; pro. to 1st sergt. May 1, 1865; wounded in shoulder in front of Petersburg, June 17, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gaines' Farm, Bethesda Church, North Anna, and Petersburg, June 17, 1864, and April, 1865; must. out of service in 1865.

William S. Smith, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

John R. Stevens, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Wesley Shafer, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded in the arm in the battle of the Wilderness.

George M. Springer, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; must. out of service in 1865.

David O. Springer, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Daniel W. Thurston, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Ambrose P. Vincent, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed at Spottsylvania, Va.

Peter Van Attar, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded in hand, June 17, 1864; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Petersburg.

Nathan V. Weller, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Henry Whittaker, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Thomas N. York, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed at Spottsylvania, Va.

Alvah York, private; must. Dec. 1863, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Charles Linsay, private; must. 1863, three years; re-enl. in regular army.

Edward Rood, private; must. 1863, three years; re-enl. in cavalry in the regular service, and was in the West under General Custer, and was killed at the Custer massacre.

Calvin Vincent, private; must. 1863, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

John Morgan, private; must. 1863, three years; wounded in the arm.

Frederick S. Morgan, private; must. 1863, three years; wounded through the face at Spottsylvania; must. out of service in 1865.

Oscar B. Schaffee, private; must. Aug. 27, 1861, three years.

Company C.

Warren R. Southwick, private; must. Aug. 27, 1861, three years.

111TH INFANTRY.

Robert Evenden, Jr., private, Co. K; must. Aug. 1862, three years; in battles of Bolivar Heights, Gettysburg, Wilderness.

Charles H. Quick, private, Co. F, 120th Inf.; must. Aug. 31, 1861, one year; in battle of Hatcher's Run; lost an arm June 5, 1865.

Lewis Brock, private, Co. F, 120th Inf.; must. Aug. 21, 1864, one year; in battles of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, and at Lee's surrender.

Wm. W. Edgerton, private, Co. H, 107th Inf.; must. July 7, 1862, three years; in battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Buzzard's Roost, Dalton.

137TH REGIMENT.

Albert C. Southwick, private, Co. C; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; wounded at Charlestown, Va., Nov. 1, 1862.

Ira A. Middaugh, private, Co. H; must. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; in battles of Chancellorsville, Resaca, Atlanta, Peach-Tree Creek, Lookout Mountain, Wauhatchie; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 5, 1863.

Abram Middaugh, musician, Co. H; must. 1862, three years; in battle at Stone River.

147TH REGIMENT.

Erastus B. Foote, private, Co. F; must. July 14, 1863, three years; in all the principal battles with the Army of the Potomac, from Sept. 1863, until the close of the war.

Lutheran Kelly, private, Co. G; must. Aug. 4, 1863, three years; taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, and sent to Andersonville prison, and exchanged Feb. 28, 1865.

Gilbert E. Foote, private, Co. F; must. Sept. 1, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, and wounded at Spottsylvania in left arm, which was amputated May 12, 1864.

Abram Thomas Andre, private, Co. E; must. July, 1863, three years; in battles of Mine Run, Bristoe Station, and Wilderness.

Silas Case, private, Co. F; must. July, 1863, three years; in battle of Mine Run.

Geo. D. Wilkinson, private, Co. K; must. July 14, 1863, three years; lost a leg in front of Petersburg.

Daniel Shapp, private, Co. K; must. July 14, 1863, three years; died at Culpepper, Va.

John Steven, private, Co. K; must. July 14, 1863, three years.

Charles Springer, private, Co. K; must. July 14, 1863, three years; killed at Spottsylvania.

179TH REGIMENT—Company K.

Henry Case, private; must. Sept. 13, 1864, one year.

161ST REGIMENT—Company D.

David Elias Case, private; must. March, 1864, three years; still in service.

Horace Hubbard, private; must. Sept. 19, 1864, three years.

Orlando Hollenbeck, private; must. March, 1864, three years; in battle of Pleasant Hill; died at home from chronic diarrhea, contracted while in service.

Wm. H. Corey, private; must. March 8, 1864, three years; in battles of Mansfield, Sabine Cross-Roads; supposed to be killed.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ISAAC L. RAYMOND

was born in the town of Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., March 2, 1815. His father, Isaac R., was a native of Lexington, where the ever-memorable battle was fought which opened the Revolutionary struggle for American independence, and where his grandfather, John Raymond, a captain of militia, was shot by the English at the very beginning of the engagement. His father was less than one year old at this time, and during his minority was cared for by his uncle, Thomas Tilestone, of Boston. He was married and lost his wife before leaving the Eastern States, and subsequently removed to Washington County. His general

business was a hatter, but he for many years kept a hotel. He came to the town of Nichols, Tioga Co., in the year 1821, and eight years later settled in the town of Barton, where he kept a public-house. He was again married, his wife's name being Rebecca Livermore, by whom he had seven children,—Mrs. Samuel Mills (deceased), Mrs. Wm. Hanna, Isaac L., Mrs. Benjamin Folson (deceased), of Adrian, Mich., John T. (deceased), Mrs. Rev. Franklin Barnes, of Grand Rapids, Mich., William (deceased), and Augusta.

The father died in 1854; the mother died Sept. 24, 1874.

Isaac L. Raymond, during his earlier life, has been engaged largely in manufacturing lumber and rafting to various marts on the Susquehanna River, and also in farming, and has, since the war of 1861, given his attention mostly to the latter occupation,—now owning the farm where the first house was erected in the Susquehanna Valley, by John Hanna. A view of his farm may be seen on another page of this work. Many years ago he was a captain in the State militia, but resigned, preferring the activity of a business life unmingled by any official position. In the political circle he has been connected with the Whig and Democratic parties, although not active. He has been a resident of the town of Barton for some forty years, and has done his part in all the public enterprises for good in his town; and, although not a member of any church, he has been a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ellistown for many years. The family of Raymond is of English descent. In the year 1838 (November) he married Eliza, daughter of John and Nancy Swartwood, of Barton. Her father died when she was quite young; was an early settler of the town. She was born in 1814. Their children are Rebecca, Mrs. Charles Wilkinson, Mrs. George Walker, and Mrs. Morgan Manning. Mrs. Raymond is of Scotch descent on the maternal side, and German on the paternal side.

CHAPTER XXV.

BARTON—(Continued).

WAVERLY.

THE village of Waverly is situated in the southwest corner of the county, on the east bank of the Chemung River. In the rapidity of its development and general growth from a hamlet of a few houses to its present state of business importance and financial prosperity, is offered the best specimen of what the energy and enterprise of man can accomplish when aided by the grand auxiliary to commercial success,—the establishment of perfect railroad communication. To follow, step by step, the progress of the village, from the time when its site was a fertile and productive agricultural location, when the plain upon which it is built was oftentimes covered with the products of husbandry, and the only thing approximating the present hum of its busy population was the sound of the reaper as the luxuriant harvests were garnered, the result of the farmer's toil and care, is our aim in the subjoined brief history of the thriving village of Waverly.

Prior to 1849–50, the period of the completion of the Erie Railroad, the present site of the village was utilized almost exclusively for agricultural purposes. William F. Warner, Esq., in his series of articles on the history of this section of country, states that "within a period of thirty years forty-five acres of land running through the heart of the village were sold for \$1000." Among the early settlers and principal owners of the village plat were Charles H. and William W. Shepard, grandsons of John Shepard, an emigrant from Connecticut, who, after his marriage with a daughter of Obadiah Gore, a distinguished pioneer of Bradford Co., Pa., settled at Milltown, a short distance below the south line of the town of Barton, in 1790–92. He was a resident of Tioga Point as early as 1787–88.

Owen Spaulding, with his brother Amos P., came here in 1831; Joseph E. and Gilbert H. Hallet, in 1832; Captain Benjamin H. Davis, in 1837. Between 1837 and 1850 came Richard A. Elmer and Howard and R. A. Elmer, Jr., his sons; H. M. and William E. Moore, F. H. Baldwin, original publisher of the *Advocate*, Jacob Reel, and others. The name of the village was suggested by J. E. Hallet, and as there was no other post-office by that name in the State at that time it was adopted.

The first frame house erected on the present site of the village was the one built by Deacon Ephraim Strong, about 1810, near where the old academy building now stands.

The first brick house was erected by Dr. Clute in 1843. It is now occupied by Alpheus H. Tozer.

The first store was kept by Alva Jarvis, who commenced business in the spring of 1841. The following fall G. H. Hallet entered the mercantile business here.

The first manufacturing establishment was a foundry built by Hallet and Price in 1842. It stood on the northwest corner of Chemung and Waverly Streets.

The first hotel was opened by Isaac Shepard, about 1825. It stood on the site of the present residence of his son, Charles H. Shepard. The Courtney House was built by William Peck in 1849–50, and is the pioneer hotel of the place.

The first mill was the steam grist-mill erected by Van Duzer, Hallet & Marsh in 1866. It was destroyed by fire Feb. 8, 1870, by which calamity the owners lost about \$20,000 over and above their insurance.

The first school in the village was taught by Deacon Ephraim Strong. The next was the Waverly Seminary, taught by Miss Lois S. Wells. Among the early scholars were Misses S. J. and Josephine Hallet, Pryall, Allen, Beekman, and Yetman.

The first church edifice erected within the present corporate limits of the village was the Presbyterian, in 1849.

The first justice of the peace in the village was Peter Wentz, Esq., who performed the official duty of swearing in the first officers of the corporation.

The first lawyer, who was a regularly admitted practitioner, was George Beebe.

The first physician was R. O. Crandall, M.D., who commenced the practice of medicine here about 1840. After marrying he removed to Illinois, where he now resides.

The first fire company was old Neptune, No. 1, started by the exertions of J. E. Hallet and others, who purchased the hand-engine* by individual checks, prior to the action of the village trustees, who afterwards voted the full amount, which was paid.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

Application to incorporate Waverly as a village was made on the 12th of December, 1853, and the question was put to a vote of the citizens on the 18th of January following, which resulted in 114 votes for and 44 votes against. The first election for village officers was held on the 27th of March, 1854, at which the following officers were elected, viz.:

Francis H. Baldwin, William Gibson, Hiram M. Moore, Peter Dunning, and Alva Jarvis, Trustees; Squire Whitaker, John L. Sawyer, and B. H. Davis, Assessors; William P. Owen, Collector; Owen Spaulding, Treasurer; P. V. Bennett, Clerk; Morris B. Royall, Absalom Bowman, and W. A. Brooks, Street Commissioners; David E. Howell, Poundmaster.

The names of those who have held the position of president of the village, from its incorporation to the present, are as follows:

Alva Jarvis, William Manners, James Aplin, Moses Sawyer, D. O. Hancock, John L. Sawyer, James Aplin, John S. Sheafe, H. D. V. Pratt, all of whom were appointed by the Board of Trustees. In 1864 the office was made elective, and Lewis W. Mullock was chosen president. His successors have been George W. Sheafe, William Polleys, Richard D. Van Duzer. During Mr. Van Duzer's term, on the 26th of November, 1868, all the trustees resigned over the question of the "Broad Street Canal," as the proposed gutter on that street was sarcastically named. Some of the trustees were of the opinion that a broad street should have a *deep* ditch on either side of it, while others thought differently; hence a general resignation, and the village was allowed to run itself until the next election.

Hugh T. Herrick served as president in 1869; A. W. Shipman in 1870; William E. Johnson in 1871-72; Levi Curtis, 1873; Alexander McDonald in 1874; William Polleys in 1875; George W. Orange in 1876, who served only until the 11th of April following his election, when the village became reincorporated under the provisions of the general law, made as amendatory to the special charter act. Henry C. Clapp was elected the first president under the new *régime*, in 1876; Levi Curtis in 1877. The present officers are James R. Stone, President; Abraham Fralick, Josiah T. Buck, James M. Weaver, and William B. Campbell, Trustees; Frederick N. Snook, Treasurer; J. N. Dexter, Clerk; Samuel B. Shoemaker, Collector; Horace Whitaker, Street Commissioner; Charles E. Brooks, Chief of Police.

THE WAVERLY INSTITUTE.†

This establishment of learning was organized as the "Shepard Institute," so named in honor of Isaac Shepard, one of the originators of the movement that perfected its

formation. The gentleman to whose benevolence and generosity the early existence of the institute owes more than to any other is Owen Spaulding, one of the pioneers of the place, who not only took one-half of the capital stock, but also donated the land upon which the building stands. The first board of trustees was elected Aug. 30, 1856, and consisted of Messrs. Owen Spaulding, Arthur Yates, Benj. G. Rice, F. H. Baldwin, Isaac Shepard, R. A. Elmer, Alva Jarvis, William Manners, G. H. Fairchild, and R. D. Van Duzer. The capital stock of the corporation was \$4000, which was subsequently increased "to not less than \$5000, nor more than \$10,000." At a meeting of the trustees, held Dec. 1, 1856, Hon. Arthur Yates was elected President; G. H. Fairchild, Secretary; and R. D. Van Duzer, Treasurer. At a special meeting of the stockholders, held Dec. 2, 1857, the name of the association was changed to "The Waverly Institute."

The institute was under the efficient care of Prof. Andrew J. Lang, from its opening in November, 1857, until Aug. 22, 1870. During the thirteen years of his management the establishment acquired an excellent reputation, Prof. Lang being one of the finest educators in the county, and naturally advanced the institute to an elevated position among the best educational institutions of the State. Prof. Lang died at the early age of thirty-nine, leaving behind him a name honored among prominent educators.

On the 15th day of April, 1871, the institute was merged in and became the academic department of the Union High School, under the visitation of the Regents of the University, and S. C. Hall became principal. The present management consists of H. H. Hutton, M.A., principal, to whom the school owes much of its present deserved popularity as a first-class academic institution. Prof. Hutton assumed the superintendency of the public schools of Waverly, September, 1873, and has since retained the management of them in connection with the high school. His assistants in the high school are Misses Clara A. Barbour and F. Isabella Blackham; in the grammar school, Misses Fannie Swartwood, Elsie McDowell, C. E. Smith; Lincoln Street school, Misses Carrie Tuthill, Mary Lewis, Jennie E. Lemon, Ida A. Clarke; Grove school, Miss Jennie E. Miller, Getae Butts; East Waverly school, Miss Mary E. Fairchild; West End school, Misses Laura McDowell and Anna Sharpe; Paper-Mill school, Miss S. Leonora Tuthill.

The number of scholars in the academic department, 116; value of buildings and sites, \$32,793; value of library, \$864; value of apparatus, \$795.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS (INCLUDING HIGH SCHOOL).

Number of children of school age in district, 1003; average daily attendance, 529. Financial receipts: State appropriation, \$2549; from all other sources, \$6912; from taxation, \$5592. Payments: teachers' wages, \$6138; school houses and sites, \$7056; for other incidentals, \$863.

In 1877 there were eight scholars graduated, viz.: Fred. J. Shackleton, Louis J. Lang (son of the first able principal), George L. Brown, Misses Mate L. White, Amanda J. Follett, Maria B. Curtis, Bella A. Phillips, and Ritée H. Riker. Present Board of Education: William H. Allen, President; J. R. Rowland, Sec.; Leander Walker, J. B.

* See history of fire department for further particulars.

† From Wm. F. Warner's Centennial Address.



Photo. by Mead & Co.

Arthur Yates

JUDGE ARTHUR YATES was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1807.

His father, Dr. William Yates, was a native of Sapper-ton, near Burton-on-Trent, England. Born in 1767, emigrated to America, where he arrived in Philadelphia, June, 1799. He was a great philanthropist, and was second cousin of John Howard, the philanthropist, and bore the same relationship in blood to the great statesman, Robert Peel.

Dr. Yates was the first man who introduced vaccination into America. His reputation as a medical man was very great, although he never practiced medicine as a profession, and seldom accepted a fee. He died in the town of Butternuts, March 7, 1857. His mother, Hannah Palmer, was born at Brookfield, Conn., Jan. 18, 1781, and died at the same place as her husband, where she lived for eighty years, at the age of eighty-eight.

Of the children who reached maturity, there were Arthur, Thomas, William P., Trevor, George A., Horatio, and Octavius; four living in 1878.

The eldest of these is the subject of this sketch, who spent his boyhood days between farm labor and attending the common school. For seven years after he was sixteen years of age he was a clerk in a general store at Unadilla, N. Y. In the year 1832 he came to Factoryville, now called East Waverly, where he engaged in the lumber and mercantile business, which he continued for nearly thirty years; during that time, in 1834, erecting a steam saw-mill,—the first built in this section of the county of old Tioga. He was also, during this time, interested in a sash-factory

and grist-mill. Since 1860, Mr. Yates has retired from the active business affairs of life, and resided in the village of Waverly. He has never been a professional politician, but ardently attached to the principles of the Democratic party. In the year 1836 he was appointed postmaster of Factoryville, which office he held for some fourteen years. About the year 1834 he was elected justice of the peace, which position he held for some six years. He was appointed judge of the county of Tioga by Governor Marcy, in the year 1838, April 18, associated with Stephen Strong, of Owego; Samuel Baragar, of Candor; Elisha P. Higbie, of Newark; and Judge Shoemaker, of Nichols. When the Bank of Owego was first chartered, Judge Yates was one of the commissioners, with Daniel S. Dickinson and others, for the distribution of stock.

Judge Yates has been identified with school and church interests for many years, president of the Board of Education of Waverly for several years, and vestryman of Grace Church since its organization, and a liberal supporter of all interests tending to educate and elevate the rising generation.

In the year 1836, January, he married Jerusha, daughter of Zeba Washbon, of Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y. She was born in 1808 and died 1853, leaving six children,—Mrs. J. R. Blackman, of Butternuts, William (deceased), Arthur G., Frederick (deceased), Russel B., and Sarah J. (deceased).

For his second wife he married, in 1856, Elizabeth, widow of Colonel Noble, and daughter of Judge Page, of Unadilla, N. Y., with whom he now resides.



Photo. by Mead.

Daniel Bensley

DANIEL BENSLEY was born in Monroe Co., Pa., December 8, 1797. His father, William Bensley, was a native of Westchester Co., N. Y., born 1769, October 27; settled in the Susquehanna Valley, town of Old Tioga, now Barton, when it was a wilderness, and in the year 1803. He was a weaver by trade, and gave his attention to that generally. He was married to Mary Bunnell, of Monroe Co., Pa., she being born October 7, 1768. Their children were Gershorn, John, David, Henry, Mrs. Richard Shoemaker, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. James Brink, Mrs. Daniel Vangorden; five of these are now (1878) living.

The father died at the age of eighty-three; the mother at the age of sixty.

Upon coming into the valley this family were in limited circumstances, and first purchased one hundred and seventeen acres of land, with only a small clearing and a log house by way of improvements, paying two hundred dollars in part payment.

They met the obstacles of pioneer life, its privations and hardships, and by that resolution and courage, industry and integrity that have characterized the children, cleared off the forest, and in time erected school-houses, churches, and made public improvements that will remain as monuments to their memory.

The subject of this narrative remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, and then struck out in the world for himself; ran in debt for his first piece of woodland, built a log house, and began what has terminated in a successful business life. About this time he married, July 1, 1820, Martha, daughter of Gershorn Bunnell, of Monroe Co., Pa. She was born October 23, 1797.

From their unostentatious beginning in the log house in the wilderness they lived to see the forest give way to cleared fields and fields of grain, the log houses of the pioneers supplanted by residences of grandeur, showing the industry and

thrift of that generation, and the valley of the Susquehanna increased in population from a few to many thousand, among whom Mr. Bensley has held a representative place, and done his part liberally in the education of the rising generation and the establishing of religious influences.

His life was spent as a lumberman and farmer until the year 1842, when he opened a general mercantile store at Barton, which he continued for some twenty years and until the death of his wife, March 6, 1863, since which time, with little exception, he has partially retired from the active duties of life.

In the year 1865, March 27, he married Mary F. Todd (at the time of the marriage residing with Rev. C. W. Todd, Methodist Episcopal minister at Barton), daughter of Simon and Margaret Todd, of Illinois.

Mr. Bensley has never had any children of his own, but has shared his home with those in need, and since his first marriage has raised some eight children to manhood and womanhood, one of whom was adopted, Mrs. Wm. Cornell, now deceased. As early as thirteen years of age, Mr. Bensley united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has continued a steadfast member of that body to the present time. His assistance has been given not only in the erection of church edifices for his own denomination, but for others about him. He has never taken an active part in politics, and never sought official notoriety, but preferred the quiet of a business career. Was formerly a member of the old Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became an unswerving supporter of its principles. Mr. Bensley is now in his eighty-first year, and able in mind to give many of the facts for this sketch. He is one of the reserved monuments of the olden school, and when he passes to his rest the place he has occupied in society will hardly be filled. He has secured a sufficient competence of this world's goods, and now, as through life, remembering the Giver, donates and has given largely to missionary and other kindred institutions.

Floyd, J. H. Tozer, H. C. Merriam, A. S. Mott. Fred. E. Ryford, Treas.; R. R. Shaw, Collector; G. H. Harsh, Chief Janitor.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

of Waverly is unusually well equipped and complete. The first company organized was the old "Neptune Engine Company, No. 1," May 24, 1855, of which J. E. Hallet was Foreman; O. L. De Land and Tim Cassidy, Assistants; E. W. Atwater, Secretary; and Wm. Peck, Treasurer. Of the old Hose Company, A. T. Little was Foreman, and W. A. Brooks, Assistant. They purchased a hand-engine the same year. After an existence of nearly twenty years, a new organization was effected, in 1873, and a second-class Silsby steam fire-engine was purchased for \$5000 cash. April 15, 1875, the "Tioga Hose and Steamer Company, No. 1," was organized, and incorporated May 18, 1876. Its first officers were Fred. M. Snook, President; Colonel Mullock, Secretary; F. E. Lyford, Treasurer; R. J. Crans, Chief Engineer; J. K. Murdock, Foreman; J. B. Bailey and J. F. Buck, Assistants. The present officers are R. A. Elmer, President; L. R. Manning, Secretary; F. E. Lyford, Treasurer; H. J. Baldwin, Chief Engineer; J. K. Murdock, Foreman; J. T. Buck and J. W. Lemon, Assistants. The present membership of the company is 50, including the "Tioga Hose Band," of 16 pieces. The equipments of the company are one Silsby steamer and 1500 feet of hose.

Waverly Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 2, was organized June 12, 1876, with C. J. Bergen as Foreman; H. E. Robbins, First Assistant; J. S. Cummings, Second Assistant; H. C. Mercereau, President; George B. Van Velsor, Secretary; D. J. McDonald, Treasurer. The present officers are C. H. Sliney, Foreman; C. G. Hanna, First Assistant; B. F. Johnson, Second Assistant; H. E. Robbins, President; J. L. Richardson, Secretary; Le Roy Edgecomb, Treasurer; and H. C. Mercereau, W. H. Jones, J. E. McDonald, Eugene Crawford, Trustees.

The Waverly Fire Police Force was organized May 20, 1877. Captain, Wm. F. Seeley; First Sergeant, Frank P. Harkness; Second Sergeant, George Case; Third Sergeant, H. G. Pierce. The force numbers 20 men, who are equipped with a police uniform and baton, and 1000 feet of rope to inclose burning buildings and save property from the depredations of thieves.

THE WAVERLY GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

was organized Jan. 7, 1873; with a capital of \$50,000, and the works were completed August 15 of the same year. They were constructed by Deily & Fowler, engineers, of Philadelphia, and cost the company \$50,000. The village was first lighted with gas July 24, 1873. The first officers were Wm. F. Warner, President; Frederick W. Warner, Secretary; E. W. Warner, Treasurer. Present officers: W. F. Warner, President; Henry G. Merriam, Secretary and Treasurer. Made a total of 6,000,000 feet of gas.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Waverly proper contains but few manufacturing establishments, though its environs are largely supplied with

them, notably the "Waverly Paper Mills," located at East Waverly, on Cayuta Creek, owned by W. W. Shepard, and the "Cayuta Car-Wheel Works," located just over the line, in Pennsylvania. A peculiar fatality has hitherto attended the manufactories constructed in Waverly, as illustrated in the destruction by fire of the fine steam grist-mill erected by Messrs. Van Duzer, Hallet & Marsh, as mentioned elsewhere, followed by the burning of the planing-mill built by the two former of the gentlemen above named, and the burning also of the saw-mill constructed by them on Shepard Creek, involving, in all, a loss of \$28,000.

At present the representative manufacturing establishments are: The *planing-mill* built by VanDuzer & Lyman in the fall of 1877, to succeed the one burned on the 30th of July, preceding, and the saw-mill rebuilt on the ruins of the one burned March 7, 1876, immediately subsequent to the calamity, by Van Duzer & Hallet, and now operated by the former, in conjunction with M. Lyman, Jr., to whom Mr. Hallet disposed of his interest.

The Wagon and Carriage-Factory established by Messrs. Mullock & Sliter, in 1867. Capital invested, \$6000; annual products, \$3000; employ 10 men; proprietors, G. L. Mullock & J. B. Sliter; class of manufactured goods, carriages, spring- and platform-wagons.

The Bakery and Confectionery-Factory of Robert N. Manners & Co. was established in 1851, by William Manners, the senior member of the firm. Capital invested, \$7000; annual products, \$3000; men employed, 7.

The Waverly Furniture-Factory was established by H. G. Fessenden, June 1, 1875. Capital invested, \$5000; number of hands employed, 5.

The Steam Grist- and Flouring-Mills of Weaver & Shear were erected in 1875, and commenced running in August of that year. They have a capacity for 15,000 barrels of merchant, and for 300,000 bushels of custom work; are supplied with the latest improved machinery; have an 80 horse-power engine, and cost altogether almost \$20,000; number of hands employed, 6.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Waverly was organized Feb. 13, 1864, with a capital of \$50,000. Its first officers were R. D. Van Duzer, President; R. A. Elmer, Vice-President; Howard Elmer, Cashier. The present officers are Howard Elmer, President; C. H. Shepard, Vice-President; R. A. Elmer, Cashier; F. E. Lyford, Assistant Cashier. From the last official report, published at close of business, May 1, 1878, we glean the following financial statistics: capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$10,000; individual deposits, \$123,008; national circulation, \$45,000; Government securities, \$49,000.

THE CITIZENS' BANK of Waverly was incorporated on the 18th of June, 1874, and commenced business on the 1st of July following. It has a capital of \$50,000. The first officers were J. T. Sawyer, President; M. Lyman, Jr., Cashier. Present officers: J. T. Sawyer, President; H. Hallett, Cashier; L. R. Manning, Assistant Cashier.

THE WAVERLY BANK was organized April 1, 1872, with H. T. Herrick as President; George Herrick, Cashier; H. T. Sawyer, Teller. After doing business a little more than a year it suspended permanently, in May, 1873.

THE NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAIL-

ROAD was constructed through Waverly in 1849, the original survey having been made several years prior to that time, by General Stewart. The growth and prosperity of the village dates from the completion of the railroad, and to it is attributable more of the present financial and commercial importance of the place than to any one, or all other interests combined. The following statistics for the month ending April 30, 1878, offer a fair criterion of the amount of business transacted in Waverly, and of the general value of the road to the village:

Freight received, 72,564,311 pounds; freight forwarded, 7,422,436 pounds; amount realized from sale of tickets, \$3150; amount of coal shipped from this point for use of company's locomotives, 22,978,699 pounds. Agent, G. W. Orange.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY,

which connects with the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Pittston, Pa., received from the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, in April, 1878, 112,156,000 pounds of freight, and shipped by the same 7,261,000 pounds. Amount received from the sale of tickets, \$780. Coal shipped *via* Waverly, 10,145 tons of anthracite, and 11,857 tons of bituminous. These figures show an average falling off in the five months of 1878 past, from the corresponding period in 1877, of about twenty per cent., which is attributable to the general depression in business and manufacturing interests. Mr. Burt Hayden, agent, furnishes the above statistics from the books of the company.

THE TIOGA HOSE BAND

was organized March 20, 1876, partly of members of the old "Waverly Cornet Band." The subjoined are the names of the present members of the Tioga Hose Band: M. McGuffie, leader, C. L. Deitrick, H. B. Deckman, F. J. Campbell, John Daly, E. L. Tozer, D. Schutt, Myron Nelson, George Head, D. S. Morgan, F. Hewitt, W. E. Lagerman, W. M. Clark, N. Widmer, W. E. Morgan, and E. J. Eichenburg. In all sixteen pieces. The Tioga Hose Band is an organization of which the people of Waverly are, and have cause to be, proud.

RELIGIOUS.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF WAVERLY.

The first organization took place at Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa., June 24, 1824, at the house of Joseph Smith. Elder Levi Baldwin, from Smithfield, Deacon Asa Hacket, F. Perkins, Eliphalet Barden, and Selah Finch, from Chemung Baptist Church, Tioga Co., N. Y., and Isaac Cooley, formed the council. Deacon Asa Hacket was chosen Moderator, and Levi Baldwin Clerk. The following-named persons, sixteen in number, composed the original organization: Elder Thomas Bebe and Betsey Bebe, his wife, Joseph Smith and his wife, Euphenia Smith, Lockwood D. Smith, Alexander Hibbard and his wife, Polly Hibbard, Abel J. Gerold and Nancy Gerold, his wife, Cornelius Quick and his wife, Margaret, Sisters Simons, Holcomb, Weriot, and Lueretia Norton. It was first styled the "Athens and Ulster Baptist Church," and meetings were

held at Athens, Ulster, and Milltown. The name was changed, March 10, 1832, to the "Athens and Chemung Baptist Church," and again, on May 14, 1836, to "Factoryville Baptist Church." Finally, in 1865, it was established at Waverly. The society have a neat and commodious church edifice, which will comfortably seat 500 persons. The present value of church property is \$10,000; Trustees: B. B. Clark, A. Lamonte, J. H. Tozer, H. Shriver, J. Hungerford, H. Hallet; Pastor, Rev. B. G. Boardman; membership, 340; number of teachers in Sunday-school, 21; number of scholars, 175; Superintendent, H. Hallet. The church and Sunday-school are in a flourishing condition.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WAVERLY

was first organized as a class at Factoryville, in 1828, with five members,—namely, Elisha Tozer (leader), Rachel Tozer, Philena Tozer, Joshua Wilcox, and King Elwell. The first church edifice erected in Factoryville was in 1840, and dedicated the same year by Rev. Horace Agard, pastor. The trustees were Jacob H. Russell, Alpheus H. Tozer, and Gilbert H. Hallet; Presiding Elder, George Harmon. The society sold the church building to the Baptist Society of Waverly, who took it down and erected their present commodious house of worship. The Methodist Society removed to Waverly and built a frame church edifice, which was dedicated in March, 1864, by Bishop Janes. It was destroyed by fire in 1865. The present substantial and attractive brick building was erected and dedicated in 1867 by Rev. Hiram Mattison, D.D. It is 50 by 80 feet, and since its erection has been further improved and beautified by the addition of gas, stained-glass windows, frescoing, etc., at an expense approaching \$3000. The present value of church property is \$22,500; Pastor, Rev. George R. Hair; Trustees, D. D. Harnden, A. H. Tozer, J. F. Shoemaker, Leander Walker, John E. Pembleton, Alfred Bennett, Daniel A. Blizard, Charles De Forest, and Wesley Sweet. Membership of church, 432; of Sunday-school, 229; Superintendent, W. E. Knight. Both church and Sunday-school are flourishing.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WAVERLY

was organized with twenty-two members, June 8, 1847, by a committee of the Chemung Presbytery, consisting of Revs. Thurston, Carr, and Bacchus. The church edifice was erected in 1849, and enlarged and improved in 1860. It now has a comfortable seating capacity for four hundred persons. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Bates; membership, 265; Elders, George F. Waldo, James I. Reeve, A. C. Tracy, James Riker, and M. Lyman, Jr. The board of trustees consists of R. D. Van Duzer, Chairman; C. H. Sawyer, Levi Curtis, D. C. Atwater, A. K. Bunn, and Anthony Hemstreet; Seely Kinner and E. C. Tracy, Secretary and Treasurer. The Superintendent of the Sunday school is Rev. W. H. Bates; number of teachers, 20; scholars, 165.

GRACE CHURCH OF WAVERLY (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL)

was organized Dec. 28, 1853, under the provisions of the statutes of the State. The certificate of organization is

signed by Rev. George Watson, then rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Owego, Levi Gardner, Arthur Yates, Thomas Yates, and A. P. Spaulding. The society have a small, tasteful church edifice, erected about 1855, that will seat about two hundred and fifty persons. Rev. Horatio Gray was the rector. The present rector is Rev. James A. Brown. The congregation numbers 210, with 80 communicants; Sunday-school scholars, 75; teachers, 9. Present wardens and vestry are as follows: Wardens, William Manners and Wm. F. Warner; Vestry, Arthur Yates, J. T. Buck, Thomas Yates, George B. Morgan, Addison Watrous, Fred. R. Warner, L. Westfall, and Dr. E. Nelson.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST AT WAVERLY

was organized July 8, 1877, with seven members, and a Sunday-school was started at the same time with 21 teachers and scholars. The latter now has a membership of 80 teachers and scholars. The Superintendent is J. O. Cutts, who also preaches for the society every Lord's-day and evening.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT WAVERLY

is of comparatively recent organization. They have a substantial frame church edifice, which will seat probably 1000. Frequent applications for further information were unsuccessful, hence the incompleteness of the history of this church.

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Waverly Lodge, No. 407, F. & A. M., was granted a dispensation June 3, 1856, and worked under the same until the 9th of June following, when it was regularly chartered by the Grand Lodge. The first principal officers were George H. Fairchild, W. M.; Francis H. Baldwin, S. W.; Addison B. Phillips, J. W.; H. S. Davis, Sec.; and Amos P. Spaulding, Treas. The present chief officers are H. L. Stowell, W. M.; Henry Bogart, S. W.; C. E. Allyn, J. W.; W. H. Spaulding, Treas.; M. H. Mandeville, Sec. Present membership, 164. Regular communications at Masonic Hall first, third, and fifth Mondays in each month.

Cayuta Chapter, No. 245, R. A. M., was instituted Aug. 22, 1869. The first principal officers were O. W. Shepard, H. P.; R. A. Elmer, Chief K.; A. J. Vanatta, S.; E. P. Curtis, Sec.; Thos. Marsh, Treas. The present chief officers are W. H. Spaulding, H. P.; F. M. Snook, K.; J. T. Buck, S.; G. H. Grafft, Treas.; J. M. Buley, Sec. Membership, 56. Regular convocations, second and fourth Monday of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Manoca Lodge, No. 219, I. O. O. F., was chartered Jan. 30, 1850; reinstituted Sept. 7, 1869. The first principal officers were Silas Fordham, N. G.; James B. Myers, Sec. Those after the lodge was reinstated were O. H. P. Kinney, N. G.; J. E. Hallet, V. G.; L. A. Waldo, Sec.; Wm. Polleys, Treas. Present number of members, 159. Present chief officers: M. F. Hanford, N. G.; W. B. Campbell, Sec.; Perry Wetherly, Treas. Meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall Tuesday evenings.

Spanish Hill Encampment, No. 52, was instituted on the 13th of August, 1870. The present chief officers are

J. W. Barnum, C. P.; W. T. French, Scribe; J. B. Sliter, Treas.

Cayuta Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W., was organized August 19, 1876. The first principal officers were S. D. H. Browne, M. W.; R. C. Bennett, Recorder; A. Mullock, Receiver. Those filling the offices above named in 1878 are S. D. H. Browne, S. M. Layton, and W. L. Watrous. Present membership, 51. Meets every Wednesday night in Masonic Hall.

Waverly Lodge, No. 293, Knights of Honor, was instituted June 1, 1875. John R. Murray, Dictator; Frank P. Harkness, Reporter; Charles Sweet, Treas. Membership, 28. Present chief officers: P. C. Hall, Dictator; Mark White, Reporter; Charles Sweet, Treas. Meets every Friday evening at Masonic Hall.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office was established at Waverly in 1849, and Benjamin H. Davis was appointed first postmaster. He was succeeded by Alva Jarvis, who retained the office until July 1, 1861, when William Polleys received the appointment from Abraham Lincoln. The present incumbent is O. H. P. Kinney, who succeeded to the office in May, 1876, receiving his appointment from President U. S. Grant.

As an evidence of the moral, material, and social progress of Waverly, we may mention that it has six churches, denominationally classified as follows: one Methodist Episcopal, one Baptist, one Presbyterian, one Protestant Episcopal, one Christian, and one Roman Catholic. It has four dry-goods stores, some of which occupy rooms as large and spacious, and contain stocks of goods that will successfully compete with any in the county. There are fifteen grocery-stores, four drug-, two hardware-, three jewelry-, three ready-made clothing and gents' furnishing goods stores, four boot- and shoe-stores, three produce and commission houses, two furniture stores, two banks, four public halls, one of which is an opera-house, several harness-shops, millinery establishments, boot- and shoe-shops, four black-smitheries, three wagon-shops, and various other mechanical occupations too numerous to mention. It has five hotels, the principal one of which, the "Tioga House," is unsurpassed by any on the line of the Erie Railroad, between Elmira and Jersey City. Although temporarily closed, it is anticipated that it will be opened to the public again at no distant day. The "Courtney House" and "Hotel Warford" are both good houses, as also is the "American House." There are several first-class restaurants, ice-cream saloons, confectionery-stores, etc. There are nine lawyers and eight physicians resident in the village. The educational and literary institutions are among the best in the country, notably the high school, with its admirably-conducted academic department, and its ably-managed auxiliaries, the public schools. There are three newspapers published here, namely, the *Advocate*, *Free Press*, and *Review*, which are generally well-managed political and family newspapers. It has one Masonic lodge and one chapter of R. A. Masons, one lodge and one encampment of Odd-Fellows, one lodge of A. O. U. W., and one lodge of Knights of Honor.

The location and business facilities of Waverly are not

surpassed by any other village in these four counties, and the abundance, cheapness, and quality of its domestic market makes it desirable as a manufacturing or retiring location. It is a prominent railroad centre, being in communication with Philadelphia by the Lehigh Valley Railroad route, and with all points east and west on the Erie Railroad, while the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad opens a direct communication with desirable points north and south,—and this, too, without the financial incumbrance of heavy bonded indebtedness to the village. The municipal government of the village is vested in a President and Board of Trustees, and its civil order is maintained by a uniformed police force. With the fine natural advantages for improvement and growth that the village enjoys, it is not extravagant to predict that ere many years the entire plain, including the villages of Sayre, Athens, and Factoryville, will be merged into Waverly and be one fine city, eclipsing in magnitude and general importance any interior city in this part of the State. And this grand achievement will be accomplished by the same indomitable energy and enterprise that has characterized the growth and prosperity of the village in the past.

“The eternal step of progress beats
To the great anthem, calm and slow,
Which God repeats.”

We are indebted to the following-named gentlemen, citizens of Waverly, for information and assistance in the preparation of the above history of the village: Wm. F. Warner, Esq., Joseph E. Hallet, Owen Spaulding, J. N. Dexter, R. A. Elmer, Revs. Vincent Coryell, George R. Hair, and J. A. Brown, O. H. P. Kinney, James B. Bray, Ira L. Wales, Hatfield Hallet, M. H. Mandeville, W. B. Campbell, Prof. H. H. Hutton, W. H. Allen, and others.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BERKSHIRE.

THIS town lies upon the east border; north of the centre of the county. According to the census of 1875, it has an area of 17,443 acres, with 12,474 acres improved, and contains a population of 1302. The surface is hilly, with fertile valleys. The hills have a mean elevation of from 1200 to 1400 feet, those on the east of the centre being the highest. The soil is tough clay. The soil in the valley of East Creek, on the west side, is yellowish loam, clay underlying; on the east is gravelly loam. The valleys and west hills were timbered with beech, maple, and iron-wood, the east hills with pine and hemlock. It is watered by the East and West Owego Creeks and their tributaries. The former enters the town on the north, near the centre, and flows in a southerly direction, and passes out near the centre on the south side. The latter is the dividing line on the west between the town and the towns of Caroline and Candor.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Eighty-seven years, with their shifting scenes and varied events, and the wondrous changes from dense forests and an

unbroken wilderness to highly-cultivated fields and thriving villages, have passed since the first white persons settled in this beautiful valley.

On the 23d day of February, 1791, four young men, Elisha Willson, Captain Abram Brown, Isaac Brown, and Daniel Ball, left Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., with ox-teams and sleds, loaded with goods, westward, to brave the trials and difficulties incident to pioneer life in an entirely unbroken region, for at that time nothing was to be seen even suggesting the presence of the white man, except the blazings on the trees that marked the lines and track of the corps of surveyors who, in 1786 and 1790, surveyed this territory. Two of the party, Elisha Willson and Captain Abram Brown, were with the surveyors in 1790, and while out selected this valley as the “Land of Canaan” in which they would finally settle. After a long and tedious journey of thirty-seven days (the details of which are given in the history of Newark Valley), they arrived at a point about three miles above Newark Valley, where they encamped. Elisha Willson had selected lot 184, where Mr. Levi Hammond now lives, when here in 1790, but Daniel Ball, a son of Josiah Ball, one of the original purchasers, and Abram and Isaac Brown, nephews of Samuel Brown, the leading proprietor, selected lots from his apportionment after arriving here. Daniel Ball settled on lot 305, where Charles Manning now lives; Isaac Brown, on lot 305, where J. S. Cummings resides; and Abram Brown, on lot 257, where William Ball now lives; Willson and Abram Brown settling what is now Newark. Each commenced chopping and clearing the land on his own lot, meeting together only Saturdays, and spending the Sabbath talking over old times with their pleasant associations, and discussing their progress in work. The Brown brothers made the first clearing for wheat, and applied themselves to raising grain, which they sold for seed to those coming in the next spring. This grain was charged on the books of their elder brother John, in Stockbridge (who remained there with his mother and sister until 1796), at four shillings and sixpence per bushel for wheat, and one shilling per bushel for corn in the ear, which was the price in Stockbridge. In some cases it was paid for in kind.

In the fall of 1791 they (except Willson) returned to Stockbridge to enjoy the winter with their parents and friends, and Daniel Ball improved the time in persuading a Yankee girl to go back to his western home with him in the spring, as by a church record at Lenox, Mass., Oct. 31, 1791, the same doth appear: “Daniel Ball was *joynd* in marriage to Lucia Wells.”

In the spring of 1792, Daniel Ball, Abram and Isaac Brown returned to the settlements, and with them came Esbon Slosson, Asa Bement, Daniel Gleason, and one or two other young men to assist them, Slosson and Bement settling below in the valley. At this time the little settlement began to be known as Brown’s Settlement for a long distance down the valley, and was so known until 1808. During this season the mighty oaks and the towering pines and hemlocks fell beneath the quick-falling strokes of the sturdy pioneers. The patient oxen, bending beneath the yoke, slowly but steadily turned up the virgin soil, rich with future harvests. The little clearings became larger; the

rude shanties gave way to more pretentious one of logs; wheat and corn were sown in larger quantities; and improvements were made constantly. Several of the settlers returned again to Stockbridge in the fall.

In the spring of 1793, Enoch and Esbon Slosson, with their wives and a daughter of Esbon, now Mrs. Ezekiel Rich, and living at Richford; Stephen Ball (son of Josiah Ball), aged nineteen years; Captain Asa Leonard, and his son Solomon, and Peter Willson, brother of Elisha, came through with sleds loaded with goods drawn by oxen and driving-cattle. The Slossons and Peter Willson settled in Newark, Stephen Ball settled near Daniel Ball, and near where Asa Ball, his son, now resides; and Captain Asa Leonard and his son Solomon went still farther up the valley to lot No. 344, where J. W. Leonard, grandson of Asa, now lives. Captain Asa Leonard worked by the month, in Stockbridge, in the marble business, and paid for this land before they settled upon it. The deed is dated Oct. 20, 1792, and declares that he paid Silas Whitney £109; Asahel Churchill and Henry Moore signed the deed as witnesses, Sept. 5, 1793. Asahel Churchill, brother of Mrs. Leonard, then living at Choconut (now Union), as witness to the original deed, swears that he was one of the witnesses, and saw Silas Whitney sign, seal, and deliver the above deed; and that Henry Moore was also a witness before Jeremiah Fitch, judge of the court of Common Pleas, Tioga County. This deed was recorded in 1805 in Tioga County. His family came through to near the mouth of Nanticoke Creek, or Choconut; but Mrs. Leonard was in feeble health, and remained at her brother's, and returned to Massachusetts in the fall, and it was not until the summer of 1797 that they finally settled here. On the journey they again stopped at her brother's, and while there, in the month of August, a son was born who was afterwards known as Deacon Henry Leonard, who lived in Ithaca many years and died there. They had a large family of children; of them is still living a daughter (Amanda), who is the wife of Colonel John B. Royce, living in North Berkshire. Captain Asa was among the most prominent of the early citizens, enterprising, energetic, and progressive. An old account-book, kept by him, shows accounts closed in Massachusetts as late as February, 1794, and opened here in 1798, and contains many curious, and to us, singular items. He represented his county in the Assembly in 1818, and died March 24, 1836.

In 1793 many settlers came in, among them Captain Heman Smith, Samuel Hosford, Artemus Ward, Enoch Williams, Paul Stephens, Ebenezer Persons, Ripley Manning, Consider Lawrence, Ebenezer Cook, Henry Moore, Daniel Carpenter, Caleb and Jesse Gleazen. In March, 1794, Daniel Ball brought his wife and daughter Ann to the home he had prepared for them, and in the September following appeared a little stranger "to the manor born," who from that time to the present has been made manifest to men as William W. Ball, and is still hale and hearty, having seen the changes from that wild state to its present prosperous condition, and was the first white child born between Ithaca and Owego.

In the winter of 1794-95, Josiah Ball, one of the proprietors and father of Daniel and Stephen, with his wife

and the rest of a large family of children, came in by means of sleds drawn by oxen and horses, and settled on lot 137, now occupied by his son-in-law, Luke Winship. Between 1795 and 1809, Dr. Joseph Waldo, Nathaniel Ford, David and Ransom Williams, John Brown, Abel, Azel, and Nathaniel Hovey, Jonas Muzzy, John Carpenter, and others came in.

In 1796, John Brown settled on lot 296, where Henry and two sisters now reside, called the Broome lot. In the original appointment this lot was set off to Jonathan Edwards, of New Haven, but had passed into other hands. It was considered the best lot in that section, and contained 340 acres, but was estimated at 272½ acres, and \$1000 were paid for it. John Brown married Mehitabel Willson, a sister of Elisha, Feb. 20, 1800. He was one of the first justices in the old town of Tioga, and his docket contains a record of eleven marriages from 1800 to 1805, and are the only public records that have been found earlier than 1821. He was also judge of the court of Common Pleas of Broome County from 1809 till his death, Oct. 14, 1813. David Williams settled on the north half of lot 345. Ransom Williams on south half of same lot, near where George Williams, son of David, now resides. David Williams served upon the bench of the court of Common Pleas of Broome County from 1815 to 1826 continuously, with the exception of one year, having been transferred to the bench of Tioga County Court by appointment after the change of boundaries. He was supervisor for nine years, and discharged the duties of many minor offices with exactness, good judgment, and ability. From 1827 to 1831 he represented his county in the Legislature, and ever retired from office with the increased regard and respect of his constituents. He died in 1867, ninety-two years of age.

Dr. Joseph Waldo came in October, 1800, and settled on the corner where Mr. Myer now lives. He was the first physician in this valley, and the only one for many years. He was a brother of the celebrated Daniel Waldo, chaplain to Congress.

Seth Akins, Lyman P. and Robert, his sons, Blackman Rawson, and others settled early in the valley of West Creek.

Captain Bill Torrey came in 1808, with a large family of children, from Greene County, N. Y., and settled where his son and daughter, John and Betsey Torrey, now live. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, and died at ninety-one years of age.

Artemus Ward settled on lot 336, but did not remain long, selling his lot to William Dudley, who soon after, with his son Chester, went south with a drove of mules, and both died before 1806. The council for ordination of Rev. J. Osborn was held at the house of Widow Dudley, in February of that year.

Nathaniel Ford settled in February, 1801, on north half of lot 304, where Mrs. Geo. Andrews lives. He died March 22, 1838, aged ninety years.

Samuel Collins, John Gregory, and others came about 1806, and settled farther up the valley. In 1813, Asahel Royce, wife, and six children settled where Fred Royce lives. The next year Deodatus Royce, with a drove of cattle and sheep, came out and settled near his father. Colonel

John B. Royce, in 1815, came out on horseback, following the route from what is now Centre Lisle to Berkshire by blazed trees. After a visit of three or four weeks he returned to Pittsfield, Mass., and in March, 1816, came with his father and mother, who had been back to the old hearthstone on a visit, and settled on the place where he still lives.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Dr. Joseph Waldo and John Brown raised the first frame houses the same day in 1806, and they are still standing. Josiah Ball, John and Abram Brown erected the first saw-mill. David Williams built the first grist-mill, on the ground where the present one stands. Stephen B. Leonard carried the first mail on horseback, from Berkshire to Owego, in 1812. Eben Gleazen succeeded him. Wm. H. Moore was the first postmaster. Luke Winship, in 1820, had the first mail contract by coach, from Berkshire to Owego, and made the route three times a week.

Josiah Ball erected a large double log house in 1795, for the purposes of a shop and accommodation for families coming in until they could build on their lots. Two frame barns were built in 1804 by Josiah Ball and Isaac Brown, the lumber being drawn from Harrington's mills, Owego.

In 1800, Ebenezer Cook built the first tannery, where C. P. Johnson's store stands; afterwards a tannery was built by Cook and Captain Asa Leonard, on Leonard's lot.

The first store was kept by Joseph Waldo, a nephew of Dr. Waldo, and the first mails were distributed from there, near where Mr. Olivier's house stands.

Ebenezer Cook and Stephen Ball built the first blacksmith-shop, in 1808, across the road from where the brick church stands, and a Mr. Thomas was the first blacksmith.

Samuel Ripley, in 1817, carried on a harness-shop. A distillery was built, in 1807, by Captain Leonard, Ebenezer Cook, and Stephen Ball, and was kept in operation about twenty years; the building is now used for a barn by J. W. Leonard. This evidently was not the first in this town, as there is an account on Captain Leonard's books with Blackman & Rawson over on West Creek (Rawson Hollow) for whisky before this time.

Captain Leonard carried on the shoe business in 1803, as per account "To Widow Ersly, Slippers for Sally, 11 shillings."

A carding-mill was erected, in 1806, by Elijah Beleher, Barnabas Manning, and Isaac Ball, and was in operation about forty years.

Thomas Payne was a weaver, and October 15, 1802, bought a loom for five shillings and fourpence of Captain Leonard, and wove cloth for several years. He lived near Padlock.

In 1827, Stephen Ball started a brick-yard on his farm, and supplied the brick for the church and houses up and down the valley a long distance, and continued the manufacture for about eight years. Colonel J. B. Royce built the first brick house in the town.

The first marriage was Isaac Brown to Clarissa Ball, in 1795, and his death was the first also of an adult. He died April 10, 1797, aged thirty-nine years, and a son, Isaac, was born Oct. 4, 1797. John Carpenter, living at Esbon Slosson's, died April 13, 1797, three days after

Brown. They were buried in the Brown Cemetery, a plat of ground taken from the farm of John Brown, and set aside for that purpose, and which is still used. This cemetery was the only one used for many years. About this time a Mr. Fellows, of Spencer, Mass., came here with his son to locate a lot for him. They selected the lot Jonas Muzzy afterwards purchased, now owned by Geo. Rich, of Owego, and in the town of Newark Valley. After completing his arrangements, Mr. Fellows started for Massachusetts, and the son commenced chopping, feeling that now he was commencing life in good earnest, and that every stroke was for his own future good. Some time during the day a limb fell from a tree he was chopping, by which he was killed. That night Jonas Muzzy, who worked for Elisha Willson, taking one of his horses, started to overtake Mr. Fellows. After a long and terrible ride he arrived about daybreak at a tavern where Colesville now is, just as Mr. Fellows was preparing for breakfast. After getting some refreshment and rest they returned to the settlement, and the son was buried in the Brown Cemetery.

Squire Brown's docket is in the possession of Dr. D. W. Patterson, the genealogist. It is without cover, contains 38 pages, and is 6½ by 9 inches. The irreverent mice have gnawed the corners, but enough remains to be a silent witness to the marriages contained therein; and the suit brought before him Oct. 11, 1800, appears to be the first case: "Edward Edwards vs. Elijah Dewey." The plaintiff was nonsuited, and charged with costs, 6 cents; judgment, 12½ cents. The list of marriages is on the last leaves of the docket:

"Mr. Jesse Gleazen was lawfully married to Miss Mercy Adzdell, Oct. 29, 1800.

"Mr. Geo. Vieery to Miss Susannah Pierce, December, 1800.

"Mr. Stephen Ball to Miss Polly Leonard, July 12, 1801.

"Mr. Jonas Muzzy to Miss Thersey Moore, Aug. 27, 1801.

"Mr. Nathan Ide to Mrs. Sally Doud, Oct. 12, 1802.

"Mr. Joseph Gleazen to Miss Vieery Bailey, May 16, 1803.

"Mr. Enos Slosson to Miss Rebecca Culver, Aug. 8, 1803.

"Mr. Timothy Williams to Miss Phebe Hedges, Dec. 12, 1803.

"Mr. Josiah Ball, Jr., to Miss Luey Leonard, Jan. 11, 1804.

"Mr. Daniel Gleason to Miss Rebecca Barnes, Jan. 26, 1804."

Josiah Ball opened a house of entertainment for man and beast in 1814; and — Crane and Ann Ball, daughter of Daniel Ball, and Luke Winship and Cynthia Ball, daughter of Josiah, were married in the tavern, Feb. 22, 1815, by Rev. Jeremiah Osborne. Luke Winship and his wife took the tavern in 1816, and kept it for twenty-five years, and he is still living there.

A REVOLUTIONARY VETERAN.

Fredrick Schaff came to Berkshire in 1838, and lived with his son, Joseph Schaff, the remainder of his days. He died in 1860, at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years, having served in the Revolutionary war three months under General Washington, and seven months under General Lafayette. He was in the battle of Monmouth.

SCHOLS.

The pioneers of Berkshire manifested an interest in education; for as early as the winter of 1796-97 a school was

kept part of the time in Josiah Ball's shoe-shop,—where Luke Winship now lives,—and part of the time in Elisha Willson's bark-covered shanty. The first teacher was David McMaster. Mrs. Ezekiel Rich, still living at Richford, attended school at both places. Thersey Moore taught school in Asa Bement's barn in the summer of 1799, now in Newark, and in 1800 she taught in a log school house that was built in the corner of Captain Asa Leonard's orchard. An account of his with Henry Moore shows in August, 1800: "By his daughter Thersey, time to keep school, 12 weeks at 5s. 4d. = £3 4s." In 1807 the first frame school-house was built near where the present one now stands in the village, and was afterwards moved to near where the Methodist church stands. The first teacher in this house was Ransom Williams.

The first written record in reference to schools is a call for a special meeting, March 23, 1813; and at that meeting they were organized under the State law. Captain Asa Leonard, Henry Moore, and Edward Edwards were appointed commissioners; Nathaniel Ford, Solomon Williams, Peter Willson, and Joseph Waldo (2d), inspectors of common schools.

Voted that the town be divided into school districts, in accordance with the act passed in 1812 for the establishment of common schools in the State of New York.

It was also voted that the town lay a tax double the amount received from the State fund for school purposes. Also voted to allow the school commissioners seventy-five cents per day for their services. In 1814 the commissioners reported the town divided into twelve districts. The towns of Newark Valley and Richford were set off in 1823 and 1831, respectively, and the school districts were changed in accordance.

Rev. William Bradford, in 1845, built a seminary called Brookside Family Boarding-School for Boys. After it was completed, Rev. Frederick Judd and John F. Judd (nephews of the Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen) bought the property, and opened the school in November, 1847. It was kept successfully for about twelve years. J. F. Judd died about 1857, and it was discontinued in about two years after.

School Statistics, 1877.—For the year ending Sept. 1, 1877, the annual report to the school commissioners makes the following exhibit: There were 186 weeks of school taught by 4 male and 11 female teachers; attended by 326 scholars from 385 children of the school age in the town. There were 39 volumes in the library, valued at \$45. Six frame school-houses with their sites were valued at \$3045. The receipts into the treasury were from the State, \$875.17; from taxes, \$967.93; for teachers' board, \$96; balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1876, \$48.45; total receipts, \$1989.55. Disbursements: for teachers' wages, \$1726.86; for repairs and incidentals, \$190.62; total, \$1917.48; balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1877, \$72.07.

CHURCHES.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BERKSHIRE.

The first religious services were conducted in this section of the country by the Rev. Seth Williston, a missionary

from Connecticut, and were held in private houses and barns until 1803, when a building was erected in what is now Newark Valley, where the brick house owned by Samuel Watson stands. A more complete description of this church and building is given in the history of Congregational Churches in Newark Valley.

This building was about half-way between the two settlements now known as Berkshire and Newark Valley, and was attended by the people for many miles in all directions. The congregation extended a call to the Rev. Jeremiah Osborne to become their pastor, which was accepted, and a notice was sent out for an ordination-meeting, which was held at the house of Widow Dudley, near where Asa Ball now lives, Feb. 18, 1806, and consisted of Elders Hezekiah N. Woodruff, of the church in Scipio; Seth Williston, of Lisle; Nathan B. Darrow, of Homer; and delegates Deacon Samuel Seward, of the church in Scipio, Deacon William Osborne, of Lisle, and Samuel Hoar, of Homer. After the council was organized, by the choice of Mr. Woodruff as moderator, Rev. Seth Sage, of the church in Windsor, and Rev. Joel Chapin, came in and took their seats. After making the usual examination, the council appointed Mr. Sage to make the introductory prayer, Mr. Williston to preach the sermon and give the right hand of fellowship, Mr. Woodruff to make the consecrating prayer and give the charge, and Mr. Darrow to make the concluding prayer. The council then adjourned to the next day, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1806, when Mr. Osborne was ordained, and he remained their pastor for many years. In 1833 a call was made, and a meeting held at the school-house, in District No. 4, July 24, 1833, pursuant to notice given, for the purpose of organizing a church, to be known as the First Congregational Church of Berkshire; the Rev. Marcus Lord moderator, and Rev. Charles White, of Owego, assistant. Prayer being offered, some 56 persons assented to the Articles of Faith and Covenant as their respective names were called by the moderator.

These persons were all from different churches, and had letters of recommendation principally from the church of Berkshire and Newark, except Francis H. Brown, who was examined, baptized, and received as a member by Charles White. Officers were chosen: John B. Royce, Clerk; Nathaniel Ford, Deodatus Royce, Aaron P. Belcher, Deacons. The society bought a lot of Stephen Ball, and erected a brick church in the summer of 1834, and on December 4 following it was dedicated, in a sermon by the Rev. Charles White, of Owego. The church was supplied by ministers from Owego, Newark, and Ithaca until January, 1839, when Rev. William Bradford was ordained and installed as first pastor, and remained until 1841. He was succeeded by the following ministers: P. Lockwood, 1843-48; O. P. Conklin, 1848-56; C. F. Miles, 1856-58; William Bradford, 1859-60; O. P. Conklin, 1860-66; S. R. Griffith, 1866-69; E. S. Palmer, 1869-75; S. A. Whitecomb, 1875, and is the present pastor.

The membership of the church is 128. It is in a harmonious and prosperous condition. The present officers are C. T. Leonard, Luther Andrews, and Asa Ball, Deacons; Stephen S. Ball, Clerk. Deacon Asa Ball was elected in 1848, and has held the office continuously for

thirty years. In about 1820, Elisha Scott, Daniel Phillips, and Lewis Leonard gathered children together in the school-house for instruction on the Sabbath. In 1829, John Brown was Superintendent, and until 1834 the school was held in the school-house. The present average attendance is 78. Anson Ball, Superintendent; G. P. Ball, Librarian.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The first service held by this denomination was by Rev. Geo. Densmore, afterwards by Rev. Jno. Griffiths, and was held in the school-house, near where the church now stands. In 1825 a church was organized, with fifteen members. The church has had 35 pastors during its 52 years of existence, who have served as follows: Rev. Gaylord Judd, 1828-29; David A. Shepherd, 1830-31; Silas Comfort, 1832; Matthew Westcott, 1833; John B. Benham, 1834; David Holmes, 1835; Gaylord Judd, 1836; Selah Stocking, 1837; J. D. Warren, 1838; A. Hamilton, 1839; E. G. Bush, 1840-41; P. S. Worden, 1842-43; Walter Hare, 1844; W. S. Titus, 1845; — Young, P. S. Worden, 1848-49; A. C. Sperry, 1850; Asa Brooks, 1852-53; E. Breckenridge, 1854; W. B. Thomas, 1855; T. D. Walker and Thomas Burgess, 1856; C. W. Judd, 1857; Rodney Rose, 1858; W. W. Welch, 1861-62; R. Van Valkenburg, 1863; Nelson Rounds, 1864-66; Jas. Madison, 1868; Chas. A. Ward, 1869-70; Geo. Peck, 1871; N. S. Reynolds, 1872; E. M. High, 1873; J. D. Bloodgood, 1874; W. B. Kinney, 1875-77; R. Varcoe, 1878, and the last is their present pastor. Membership at present, 95. The first class-meeting was called before the church was formed, Heman Smith class-leader, under charge of circuit.

In the year 1827 a frame church was built, and before the completion the funeral of Mrs. Mehitable Torrey, wife of Captain Bill Torrey, was held therein. It was formally dedicated July 4, 1828. In 1829 the Sunday-school was organized. It now numbers 100; S. F. Rockwood, Superintendent. A cemetery was afterwards added to the church lot, and the first one buried there was Miss Wealthy Valentine.

A BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized at an early day on West Owego Creek, one mile north of Speedsville, called the Berkshire and Caroline Baptist Church. It numbers 36 members, but has no minister at present. They have a Sunday-school of 60 members; S. Goodrich, Superintendent.

CEMETERIES.

The Berkshire Cemetery Association was formed in 1867, H. H. Bidwell, President, and Geo. C. Royce, Clerk. A plot was purchased, laid out, and planted with evergreens, and is called The Evergreen Cemetery. The first burial in it was that of Mrs. Wm. Foote. This is the only association in Berkshire. The other cemeteries have been mentioned in connection with churches or early incidents.

THE VILLAGE OF BERKSHIRE

contains two churches, one hotel, three stores, one hardware and tin-shop, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one

harness-shop, one tailor-shop, one grist-mill and feed-store, one jeweler-shop, one post-office, one sole-leather tannery, one axe-factory, one rake-factory, one steam saw-mill, two water-power saw-mills, one school-house, one literary society, and Independent Order of Good Templars. The Southern Central Railroad runs through the village, and forms easy connection with Auburn, Owego, and Sayre.

EAST BERKSHIRE

contains a post-office; mail carried once a week. Ichabod Brainerd made the first clearing at this place.

WILSON'S CREEK

lies in the south part, east of centre, and contains a post-office; mail carried once a week.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The territory that comprises the towns of Newark Valley, Berkshire, and Richford was set off from Montgomery County in 1791, and was a portion of Tioga County. March 28, 1806, Broome County was formed from Tioga, and this territory was in the apportionment of territory to the new county, and so remained until March 21, 1822, when Owego and Berkshire were annexed to Tioga County. This town was formed from the town of Tioga (Owego), Broome Co., which was a part of the general division of the Boston Purchase, Feb. 12, 1808, and was called Berkshire, from the fact that most of the settlers came from Berkshire Co., Mass. Newark Valley was taken off in 1823, Richford in 1831, reducing it to its present limits.

At the first town-meeting in and for the town of Berkshire, held Tuesday, March 1, 1808, Ebenezer Cook was Moderator, and the following officers were chosen: John Brown, Supervisor; Artemus Ward, Town Clerk; Esbon Slosson and Ebenezer Cook, Assessors; Henry Moore and Elijah Belcher, Poormasters; Noah Lyman, Hart Newell, and Samuel Haight, Commissioners; Peter Willson, Collector and Poundmaster; Jesse Gleazen and Adolphus Dwight, Constables; Asa Bement, Nathaniel Ford, Asa Leonard, John Bement, Lyman Rawson, Elisha Jenks, Fence-Viewers; Elisha Jenks, Poundmaster.

The following is a list of the Supervisors, Town Clerks, and Justices of the Peace since the organization of the town in 1808.

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1808-9. John Brown. | 1844. Josiah Lawrence (app'd). |
| 1810. Edward Edwards. | 1845-46. John C. Williams. |
| 1811. John Brown. | 1847. J. Tallcott Waldo. |
| 1812-17. Solomon Williams. | 1848. John C. Williams. |
| 1818-20. David Williams. | 1849. F. H. Gould. |
| 1821-23. William H. Moore. | 1850. Henry A. Payne. |
| 1824. David Williams. | 1851. H. G. Leonard. |
| 1825. Gad Worthington. | 1852. Harris Jewett. |
| 1826-27. Wm. H. Moore. | 1853. James Chapin. |
| 1828. Gad Worthington. | 1854. Henry A. Payne. |
| 1829. W. H. Moore. | 1855. John F. Judd. |
| 1830. David Williams. | 1856-57. Ezekiel D. Smith. |
| 1831. Joseph Belcher. | 1858-59. John T. Kimball. |
| 1832. David Williams. | 1860. Robert H. S. Hyde. |
| 1833. W. H. Moore. | 1861-65. J. W. Leonard. |
| 1834-36. David Williams. | 1866-67. Charles S. Manning. |
| 1837. Lyman P. Akins. | 1868-73. Lucien Horton. |
| 1838-42. Harris Jewett. | 1874. Charles Laning. |
| 1843. Lyman P. Akins. | 1875-78. Walter Jewett. |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1808-9. Artemus Ward. | 1855-56. Gershom A. Clark, Jr. |
| 1810-30. Ransom Williams. | 1857-58. George Williams. |
| 1831. Elijah Powell. | 1859. Charles A. Clark. |
| 1832-36. Ransom Williams. | 1860-61. Robert H. Ball. |
| 1837-39. Robert Akins. | 1862-63. George C. Royce. |
| 1840-44. John C. Williams. | 1864-66. Cyrus E. Livermore. |
| 1845-47. Henry A. Payne. | 1867. James E. Northrop. |
| 1848. F. H. Gould. | 1868-69. Charles E. Dewey. |
| 1849-50. James Chapin. | 1870. James E. Northrop. |
| 1851. George Williams. | 1871-78. Charles E. Dewey. |
| 1852. James Chapin. | |

| | |
|---|--|
| 1830-34. David Williams. Elizur Goodrich. | 1853. N. T. Moore. |
| 1832. W. H. Moore. Eli B. Gregory. | 1855. J. T. Waldo. |
| 1834. Elizur Goodrich. Elisha Scott. | 1856. L. P. Akins. A. M. Kimball. |
| 1835. J. Talcott Waldo. | 1857. Josiah Lawrence. Stillman T. Legg. |
| 1836. W. H. Moore. Isaac Hitchcock. | 1858. N. T. Moore. Stillman T. Legg. |
| 1837. Scloeh Payne. Eli B. Gregory. William Lawrence. | 1859. Samuel C. Bidwell. |
| 1838. Lyman P. Akins. | 1860. Austin Clark. |
| 1839. Keith Blackman. Deodatus Royce. | 1861. Erastus E. Humphrey. Oscar Gleazen. |
| 1840. J. T. Waldo. W. H. Moore. Levi Gilbert. | 1862. Oscar Gleazen. |
| 1841. Horatio Collins. Lyman Akins. | 1863. S. C. Bidwell. |
| 1842. Nathaniel T. Moore. Harris Jewett. | 1864. A. W. Kimball. |
| 1845. Lyman P. Akins. Josiah Lawrence. | 1865. Charles W. Benton. |
| 1846. N. T. Moore. | 1866-69. H. H. Bidwell. E. E. Humphrey. |
| 1847. J. T. Waldo. | 1868. A. M. Kimball. |
| 1848. J. W. Leonard. Miles Heath. | 1870. H. H. Bidwell. Reuben T. Legg. |
| 1850. F. H. Gould. L. P. Akins. | 1871. S. C. Bidwell. Henry S. Akins. |
| 1852. Hiram Bliss. N. T. Moore. | 1872. A. M. Kimball. Amos G. Watkins. |
| 1853. L. P. Akins. | 1873. Moses Owen. |
| | 1874. Junius Collins. George Williams. |
| | 1875. Lorenzo F. Rockwood. |
| | 1876. A. M. Kimball. |
| | 1877. Moses Owen. |
| | 1878. Junius Collins. |

James Parmenter, 76th Reg.; disch. June, 1864.
H. H. Church, 109th Reg.; killed.
Richard Akins, 109th Reg.; died Sept. 1864.
Andrew J. Archibald, 109th Reg.
David Brown, 109th Reg.
Henry S. Collins, 137th Reg.; wounded and deceased at Lookout Mountain.
Jackson V. Churehill, 137th Reg.; died.
Hiram Cole, 109th Reg.
Washington Dony, 109th Reg.; sickened and died at home.
W. J. P. Foote, 109th Reg.
Almeron Foote, 109th Reg.
Mareus J. Ford, 137th Reg.; deserted.
Mareus Ford, 109th Reg.; killed at Lookout Mountain.
Daniel Haight, 109th Reg.; missing.
Myron Hutelinson, 137th Reg.; died.
Albert L. Johnson, 109th Reg.
Pharcellus Johnson, 109th Reg.; died at home.
Preseott Jackson, 137th Reg.; killed at Lookout Mountain.
Stephen Lovelace, 137th Reg.; died in hospital.
James Lacy, 137th Reg.
Aaron Mareh, 109th Reg.
Almer G. Newell, 109th Reg.
Sewell Pillsley, 137th Reg.
James L. Rightmaire, 109th Reg.
Lorenzo Roekwood, 137th Reg.
Edwin L. Richardson, 137th Reg.
William Shaff, 137th Reg.
Charles Spenceer, 137th Reg.; deserted.
Edgar Winship, 137th Reg.

41 men enlisted to fill the quota from abroad. Total call, 115.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------------------|-----|
| Furnished to July, 1862, | " | by enlistment..... | 26 |
| Aug., | " | " "..... | 40 |
| July, 1863, | | by draft..... | 13 |
| July 1, 1864, | | by enlistment..... | 20 |
| July 18, | " | " "..... | 10 |
| Dec. 19, | " | " "..... | 6 |
| | | | 115 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Bounties paid for soldiers..... | \$5580 |
| For support of families | 696 |
| Total..... | <u>\$6276</u> |

CANDOR.

THIS town is a part of the long and broad belt extending westerly from Ulster and Greene Counties to Lake Erie, and was formed from township 12, northeast and southeast section of township 9, southeast section of township 10, and south half of township 11, of Watkins' and Flint's Purchase. Prior to the completion of this arrangement certificates of location and certificates of survey had been granted in this town to John W. Ford, 350 acres, Jan. 23, 1794, known as Ford Location; John Cantine, 800 acres, where Willseyville now is, and known as the Big *Flatt*, and another plat of 1200 acres; to James Clinton 200 acres; Nathan Parshall, 200 acres; these latter having been granted March 7, 1792, and all located on the road leading from the mouth of the Owego River to the head of Cayuga Lake.

Its surface is high, broad, rolling uplands, separated into ridges by the valleys of streams flowing southerly. Its streams are the Catatonk, Doolittle, and Shendaken Creeks. The Catatonk Creek heads in a small marsh in the town of Spencer, and takes a southeasterly course of twenty miles, uniting with the Owego Creek a short distance above its mouth. The valley along this creek varies from 2000 to 3000 yards in width.

Shendaken Creek enters the Catatunk at Booth Settlement. Doolittle Creek is a small stream that joins the West Owego Creek at Weltonville.

The soil in the valleys consists generally of gravelly loam, and yields fine crops of wheat, corn, etc. The uplands are better adapted for grass than grain. The hills

were originally mostly covered with hemlock and pine, and the valleys with heavy growths of pine, oak, beech, and maple. In instances the pines have reached 175 feet in height and 5 feet in diameter, and immense quantities of lumber of fine quality have been manufactured and sent to market at an early day from this valley.

The streams in this town furnish abundant water-privileges for manufacturing purposes, and saw-mills, grist-mills, and tanneries are in active and extensive operation. The farms are largely used for dairy purposes, and the connections by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad furnish ample opportunities for shipping.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The expedition of General Sullivan through this section of country, in 1778-79, brought to the notice of the soldiers with him the rich alluvial along the valleys, the heavy timber, and the excellence of the water-privileges. When the time arrived that the whites with comparative safety could push farther west, these valleys were chosen by a portion of these soldiers for homes. Few, indeed, comparatively were the settlements in Western New York before 1800. The early settlers came into these western wilds with the same indomitable perseverance that characterized their fathers, the early Pilgrims and Puritans, when they left the Old World and crossed the trackless ocean to contend with difficulties unknown and unforeseen. As early as 1785 a small settlement was formed near Union. Another party came by way of Otsego Lake and the Susquehanna River and settled at Owego, and in 1791 a small band went up the valley of Owego Creek and settled in what is now Newark Valley and Berkshire. These parties located upon the so-called "Boston Purchase."

In the present limits of this town there were several certificates of location and survey granted prior to the completion of the Watkins and Flint Purchase, as before stated, the deed for which latter was granted June 25, 1794, excepting lands previously granted. Captain Joel Smith was employed by Watkins and Flint to survey a portion of this land and divide it into lots, with Isaac Judd as assistant. They came out in the summer of 1793, and surveyed township twelve and part of township nine, of which Captain Smith made a map, numbered the lots, and dated the map of township twelve, October, 1793. This map is now in the possession of Daniel Bacon, of this town, together with others of the same and later dates. While they were surveying in the Catatong (now called Catatunk) Valley they camped one night where Wm. Hubbard now lives. A severe rain-storm came on, and the water in the creek rose so rapidly they were compelled to climb trees and wait for its subsidence. They returned home to Berlin, Conn., in the fall, and the men who were intending to settle in this portion of the country drew for their lots, containing about 104 acres each, the price of which was 7s. per acre in New England currency. The deed was given in June, after which four men—Elijah Smith, a brother of Joel Smith, the surveyor, Collings Luddington, a brother-in-law, Thomas Hollister, and Job Judd—came out by way of Owego, followed up the west branch of the

Owego Creek to this valley, and up this valley about ten miles, to where the village of Candor now is. Here in this valley, surrounded by dense forests, with wild beasts roaming the woods undisturbed, they first plied the axe in quick, successive strokes, that marked the beginning of an era of progress, improvement, and civilization. At this time there were Indians of the *Onondaga* tribe on the bank of the Catatong Creek, and farther up, on the farm owned by the late Solomon Mead. They were friendly, and did not remain long after the settlement by the whites. Thus, tract by tract, acre by acre, was the home of the red man yielded up to the pale-face. Where once the savage followed the war-path, held his hideous war-dance around his writhing victims, and made the forest resound with the war-whoop and shouts of triumph; where the dusky maiden stole away to meet the young brave who had become the object of her forest-born affections; now peace and the arts of civilization have succeeded, with all the blessings that accompany their train.

There are yet living those who remember the prison, a fort said to have been used by the Indians for their captives, on the bank of the creek near where Peter Carl lives, opposite the cemetery. In 1873, at a meeting to organize a Fourth of July celebration in Candor, the matter was discussed as to where to place the cannon, and it was decided to put it on the old "Fort Lot,"* and the dawn of the natal day of our country was heralded by the roar of cannon from the spot where the wail of the captive and the shout of the captor rang out through the forests a century ago. Amos Draper, an Indian agent, living at Owego, and his brother Joseph, being friendly with the Indians, ransomed some of these captives and sent them back to their friends at Wyoming. Judge C. P. Avery says, in the "History of the Susquehanna Valley" (1854), of this fort and an incident connected with it, "It stood in the midst of a thick hemlock grove, almost impenetrable to light, the dark and sombre character of which is well remembered by some of the pioneers yet living.

"It is handed down by tradition, and in some degree confirmed, that here lived for several years in an Indian family a young white girl, who had been captured in the vicinity of Wyoming. She is represented to have been singularly beautiful, her costume rich, and ornamented with brooches of silver, and to have so much aroused the sympathy of the first white settlers upon the Susquehanna that, among others, Amos Draper endeavored to procure her release. It was not, however, effected; the reason having been, according to one account, that her captors declined acceding to any terms which were offered for her redemption, while it is otherwise stated that the want of success was attributable to her own unwillingness to leave. She probably shared the fate of her captors and removed with them to Canada."

The incident related by Lossing of Frances Slocum, the white captive of Wyoming, is thought by many of the old inhabitants here to be the one mentioned by Judge Avery,

* In this lot, for many years, articles of Indian manufacture were plowed up. Deacon J. B. Hart has many interesting relics of this locality. A few years ago a pestle for pounding corn, about eighteen inches in length, was found in a sand-bar, four feet below the surface, by N. T. Hull.

and the circumstances seem to indicate that she was carried through this section, and finally, upon the retirement of the Indians to Canada, went with them.

Elijah Smith settled on lot No. 9, second tier, northwest section township 12, on the hill where Ira McIntyre resides. Collings Luddington settled first on lot 3, sixth tier, northwest section 12, near Smith, on the farm now occupied by ——— Bangs. Soon after removed to lot 6, second tier, northwest section 12, where Harvey Ward lives. Thomas Hollister settled on the lot where the cemetery now is, and this is thought to be the place where they first camped upon their arrival. Jobb Judd settled on lot 2, second tier, northwest section 12, where John Kelsey lives. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and moved to Indiana about 1820.

Daniel H. Bacon came at an early day, and with others camped on the lot with Thomas Hollister. At one time Bacon went to Matson's mill, now Cannawanna, to purchase flour. Returning, he stopped at Abner Turner's and had the flour made into bread. Placing his loaves in a bag, he shouldered them and jogged on. After a time, becoming aware that a pack of wolves were on his track, he began at once to hasten forward with more rapidity, and outran his pursuers, and so saved (his) *Bacon* and the bread. Bacon finally settled where Josephus Mead lives. Joseph Booth, living in Connecticut, drew a lot at the same time with the others, in 1793, which was the farm on which Edwin A. Booth now lives, being lot 2, first tier, northeast section 9. The deed was made out to Orange T. Booth, his son, then twelve years old, who did not settle upon it till 1801. Israel Mead, a Revolutionary soldier, from Bennington, Vt., came in with his wife and five children, with an ox-team and sled, in March, 1795, and settled in West Candor on lot 10, third tier, northeast section 9, where Truman Scofield lives. His descendants are still living there. His son William was the first white child born in Candor. His first house was built by fastening logs together with stakes, forming a cabin, with an opening for doorway, and using the boards from his sled for roofing, together with hemlock-boughs. Fires were kept burning night and day to keep off wild beasts. One night during his absence, while Mrs. Mead was in bed, a bear entered the cabin and helped himself to a kettle of mush standing near the opening. In 1799 one of his boys found a litter of six young panthers and carried them home, kept them in a pen a few months, and then received a bounty of \$2.50 per head from the State. Joel Smith, the junior, returned to this place to settle, in the spring of 1795, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children. The younger, Jared, was born in November, 1794, and was six months old, and is now living on the old homestead, being lot 5, sixth tier, northwest section 12. He was born in 1760, entered the Revolutionary army as a fifer; appointed ensign April 25, 1780, of 3d Connecticut Regiment; received commission as captain Sept. 5, 1780. The appointment is on parchment, and signed by Samuel Huntington, Pres't, with the great seal of the United States. The commission also is on parchment, and signed by John Jay. These relics are in the hands of Selah Hart, of Candor.

Captain Smith was at the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781, and served through the war; surveyed a portion of

this territory in 1793, settled in 1795, taught school here and at Owego, was the first justice of the peace, and an accurate surveyor. His work to-day settles many disputes concerning land titles. He was an active, energetic man, and foremost in all good works. He lived to see dense forests swept away and cleared fields and happy homes appear, where only the trail of the red man and the mark of his own hatchet were seen when, with compass and chain, he first surveyed this wilderness. He had a large family of children, and several of them settled here. Hannah married John Gridley, and they settled at Dry Brook, where he still lives. Jared married Sarah Ward. Sally married Treza Hart, and settled where Mrs. Egbert Hart now lives. Lydia married Charles Woodford, who settled at Gridleyville, where they still reside.

Captain Smith was very methodical and careful in his business, and among his papers may be seen wills, deeds, surveys, and numerous other documents labeled and tied up with scrupulous care. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-seven years, and died in 1847.

Elijah Hart and David Whittesey came in the settlement in the winter of 1794-95, and built a grist- and saw-mill on the ground where Mr. John Ryan's saw-mill now stands. This mill was burned about 1813.

Abel Hart came from Stockbridge in December, 1796, and located on lot 10, first tier, northwest section 12, now known as the "old homestead lot." He had visited previously his old townsmen in Brown's Settlement on the Boston Purchase, and was so well pleased with the country that in February, 1794, he came with his family to make a permanent settlement. He did not immediately come to this place, but located first about five miles below Binghamton, near General Stoddard. He first built a plank house with one room, and soon afterwards added to it.

Elijah Hart, David Whittlesey, and Daniel H. Bacon boarded with them. He built a blacksmith-shop across the street and exchanged work with the people for many miles around, he doing their blacksmithing and they carrying on his farm work. He also built a distillery close by the shop. About 1807-8 travel increased largely through to the lake country, and he built a large frame tavern-house near the old one, completing it before 1810. The Ithaca and Owego turnpike was completed about that time. This road was previously located upon an old Indian trail from the Susquehanna to Cayuga Lake.

Before 1807, Abel Hart and Thomas Gridley built a saw-mill out in the wilderness, on the creek, and cut a road through the forest to it from the turnpike. It stood where the grist-mill now stands opposite Humboldt tannery, and was discontinued in 1832. From this time mills were erected by private capital, and the sturdy emigrants entered into an active hand-to-hand contest with the mighty forests, which were speedily made subservient to the uses of civilization.

Mr. Hart was prosperous in business and contributed largely for benevolent and religious purposes, and lived to see his sons and daughters married and prospering around him.

Samuel Hart settled at Gridleyville. Daniel Hart is living in Candor, near the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mary married Harvey Potter, who came in 1807; they settled on the farm where she still lives with her son Henry.

Selah Hart settled where Norman Hart lives, and is now living with his son-in-law, John McCarty.

Susan married Isaac V. Loeey, and they now live opposite the brick mill. Abel remained on the old homestead where Mrs. Hart and her son Lewis live.

Jacobus Shenich settled upon the Big Flatt or Cantine location about 1797, but did not remain long. Captain Daniel Parks located on lot 1, section 1, township 12, on what is now known as Parks' Settlement, May 3, 1797, and Elisha Forsyth and Thomas Parks in the same locality soon after. Hiram Williams settled on the Ford location the same year; Seth Bacon on lot 2, seventh tier, northwest section 12, where William Hulbard lives, and kept tavern there for several years. Captain Eli Bacon on lot 1, seventh tier, northwest section 12, where Mrs. Anderson lives, prior to 1800. William Bates came up from Owego about 1796, and settled where Mrs. Sterling Barber lives. Mrs. Bates after his death moved to Spencer, and died at the age of one hundred and two years. Richard Ellis moved in the south part of the town about 1798-99, where Harvey Coles now lives. Selah Gridley came from Connecticut in 1803, and located on lot 12, second tier, northeast section 9, where William Gridley lives. Orange F. Booth settled in 1801 on lot 2, first tier, northeast section 9, where his son Edwin lives. He married Lucy Hart, a sister of Captain Abel Hart; she is still living at the age of ninety years. He was appointed justice of the peace as early as 1820 by the Council of Appointment. In 1829 he built a saw-mill on Catatunk Creek with his eldest son Horace, who is still living at Candor. A mill on the same site is carried on by Jesse and Theron Booth. He prospered greatly, and his family of six sons and three daughters were happily settled around him before he died. His death occurred in 1860, he being then seventy-eight years old.

Horace, Dennis, Abel H., Mary S., Woodford, Orange, and Eliza A. and Edwin A. Booth are all living in the town.

Jacob Clark came in 1805 from Orange County, and took up lot 1, northwest section 11. From 1804 to 1817, Christian Hart, Ezra Smith, Dr. Joel Tallmadge, Hon. Jacob Willsey, and others settled on or near the "Big Flatt" location.

Joel Robinson came from Barton, Orleans Co., Vt., in 1816, and located on the farm he now occupies. He built the first Methodist church at this place, and the Sackett grist-mill, and is still hale and hearty at ninety-four years of age. His son, A. A. Robinson, has been for many years a prominent business man. John Whitley came into the north part of the town in 1816. Aaron Whitley came soon after, and settled on Shendaken Creek. Elisha Blinn and Beriah Strong settled in 1804 at Blinn's Settlement, known as Fairfield, and Caleb Galpin and Ebenezer Lake in 1809.

Moses Grimes came from Washington Co., N. Y., and settled, in 1811, where his son, J. W. Grimes, still owns, near Parks' Settlement. He was one of the constituent members of the Presbyterian Church in Owego, and was recognized as a man of influence and ability, and filled many public offices, commanding the respect of his fellow-citizens. Na-

thaniel Sackett was a pioneer in Owego in 1789, and moved to Catatunk in 1803, and settled there. Evans, Pickett, Harrington, and others came in about the same time. Mr. Sackett built a saw-mill and kept a tavern for many years, and was an influential man. Richard and John J. Sackett have been active and energetic men, and accomplished much to further the manufacturing interests of the town. John J. Sackett and his sisters, Mrs. Dr. Hunt and Mrs. Rachel Joslyn, are living in Candor.

Caleb Sackett built a saw-mill as early as 1815, on the ground north of the brick mill, and mills have been burned two or three times on the site. He married James McMaster's daughter, and they kept tavern where the tannery now is for some time. James McMaster, who at one time owned the west half of the township of Owego, lived here during his latter days. One day, in 1818, he borrowed a horse of Captain Abel Hart to visit a son living in Spencer, and, in passing through the narrows above Selah Gridley's, his horse shied and threw him, breaking his ribs. He was taken into Mr. Gridley's and died in a few days, and was buried on the Caleb Sackett farm. Deacon Jonathan B. Hart came here as agent for his uncle, who owned 1000 acres, bought of Watkins and Flint, and settled on lot 4, second tier, northeast section 9, in 1825, where he still resides. He was married in 1823 to Elvira Humiston. They lived first in a log house, about one-quarter of a mile below lot 4, and in December following moved into the new frame house, Mr. Hart making his bedstead of saplings for posts and cording them up. He is active in all good works, foremost in the Sunday-school and church, and much interested in the early history and settlement of this country, and from him much information pertaining to the history of this town has been obtained. Israel Barnum located in the northeast portion of the town in 1822.

Bissell Woodford served in the Revolutionary war, and resided here in his latter days with his children.

Samuel Barager came in here in 1815; settled first at Fairfield, then settled in the village. He represented his county in the Assembly in 1829, and was justice of the peace many years. His daughter married Wakeman Smith, of Willseyville, and his son lives on the Thomas Gridley farm. Sylvester Woodford settled on the same farm where his son Sylvester now resides. Ozias Woodford at the same time, where Horace Loring lives. The physicians who attended the people for many years in this valley were Dr. Jones, of Owego, and Dr. Lewis Beers, of Danby. Dr. Horatio Worester came in at an early day, and was followed by Drs. Bartlett, Bacon, and Dr. A. V. McKey, who practiced many years and then moved West.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Thomas Hollister kept the first tavern in 1795. He also built the first log barn and frame house, set out the first orchard, and raised the first apples, on or near the cemetery in the village of Candor. Elijah Hart and David Whittey built the first grist- and saw-mill, under the same roof, where John Ryan's saw-mill now stands. The first store was kept by Philip Case, on the farm owned by Mr. Murdock, at Adams Station, on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. Abel Hart built the first blacksmith-shop, and



Lorin Booth

Engraved by H. H. & S. 12 Barclay St. N.Y.

LORIN BOOTH.

The life of Mr. Booth was comparatively uneventful, and marked by few incidents save such as occur in the life of every successful business man. He was emphatically a "man of affairs," industrious, sagacious, enterprising, and public-spirited; early developing those qualities which so largely contributed to his success in after-life. He was born in Candor, Oct. 26, 1810, being the third son and third child of Orange F. and Lucy (Hart) Booth. He only received the benefits of a common-school education, passing his early life on his father's farm, and early became connected in the lumbering business with his father and youngest brother, which partnership continued till the death of his father, in 1860. The wisdom of his business qualities was shown in purchasing (in connection with others) large lumber tracts in Tioga and Allegany Counties, N. Y., also 5000 acres in Northern Michigan, which investment proved a financial success. In the manufacture and sale of lumber Mr. Booth passed the most of his life, and by his strict attention to business accumulated a large fortune. He was married, Oct. 16, 1834, to Esther M., daughter of Jesse and Esther (Hart) Smith. She is a native of Candor, being born May 29, 1811. The fruits of this union were four children, viz.: Anson H., a brief sketch of whose life appears in another part of this work; Lizzie Jane, born Jan. 26, 1844, and was married, May 27, 1869, to M. J. Daniels, of Rochester, Minn., where she now resides; Jesse F., born May 17, 1849, and was married, Dec. 21, 1871, to Julia A. Willsley, she being born in Candor, March 7, 1853, they have lost two

children; Theron S., born Oct. 6, 1851. The sons are following in the footsteps of their worthy parent, living upon their father's old homestead, and being engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber, lath, etc., at Candor, under the firm-name of Booth Bros. Politically, Mr. Booth was early educated by his father to appreciate the wise and sound principles of Democracy, and during his life he never deviated from the wise counsels of his noble sire. He was solicited by his fellow-citizens, at various times, to serve them in some public capacity, but always steadily refused. As his time was too much occupied by his business and home affairs, he thought that he could not faithfully attend to public matters. He was a strong believer in the Episcopal form of religion, and was a member of the St. Mark's Church of Candor, and served in the capacity of warden for about thirty-five years. He died June 22, 1876. In social life, with a pleasant address, he was refined, unselfish, and courteous, attracting to himself the warm friendship of the intelligent and cultivated. In his business life he was just and honorable in all his dealings, and had the respect and entire confidence of those with whom he was brought in contact. He had large views, and took an interest in all that concerned the prosperity of the town of his residence, contributing liberally of his substance to advance its interests, and he gave largely of his means in aid of institutions, especially those of a benevolent character, and his charities to the poor were large and unostentatious, his sympathies going out readily to all in want.



HORACE BOOTH.

Very prominent among the living residents of the town of Candor is he whose name heads this notice.

Horace Booth was born in the town of Candor, Oct. 13, 1807, being the first child and oldest son of Orange F. and Lucy (Hart) Booth. Like many another person similarly circumstanced, coming on to the stage of action in the early part of the present century, he received only a common-school education. His opportunities for acquiring book knowledge were limited, his early life having been spent upon his father's farm. On arriving at manhood he became a general mechanic, and has followed the avocations of a millwright, blacksmith, carpenter, and joiner.

He was married, Sept. 22, 1831, to Minerva, daughter of Asahel and Sarah Atkins. She was a native of Connecticut, being born at New Hartford, May 21, 1803. They had three children, whose record is as follows: Lucy Elizabeth, born Jan. 23, 1833, married John F. Satterley, and resides at Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa.; Horace Francis, born Dec. 9, 1835, and resides at Candor, where he

is engaged in the foundry, and officiates as the present postmaster; Cynthia Eloise, born Nov. 12, 1838, is the widow of Dr. John J. Harris, late of Candor.

Mrs. Minerva Booth died Aug. 24, 1862. Mr. Booth married for his second wife, Oct. 1, 1863, Mary Helen, daughter of John H. and Maria Cooper, of Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y. She was born in Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1835. One child was the issue of this marriage,—Abel F., who was born Aug. 7, 1867.

Previous to 1856, Mr. Booth was a member of the Democratic party; but upon the organization of the Republican party, in that year, he became identified with it, and later with the Greeley movement, in 1871, since which time he has acted with the Democratic organization. He held the office of supervisor of the town of Candor for the years 1840, '41, '42, and 1850, '51, '52; and represented the town of Spencer as its supervisor for one year.

Mr. Booth has led an active and useful life, and the community in which he resides bears the impress of his influence.

was the first blacksmith. The first distillery was built on his farm in 1796-97. Joel Smith taught the first school, and was the first justice of the peace. The first school-house was built of logs, sixteen by sixteen feet, as early as 1798, on the Joel Smith farm, where Mr. Bogart lives. The first religious services were held in barns and dwelling-houses, as early as 1797, by Rev. Seth Williston, a missionary from Connecticut. The first church was built in 1818, where McCarty & Co.'s store now stands. The first settled minister was Rev. Daniel Loring, in 1810. The first church organization was the Baptist, of West Owego Creek, in 1802. The first Sunday-school was held at the school-house in Gridleyville in 1820. The first tannery was built by — Durkee where the store-room of the woolen-factory now is. The first physician was Dr. Horatio Worcester. The first town-meeting was held in 1811. The first census was taken in 1814. The first brick-yard was kept by Sidney Hayden in 1835, and he was succeeded by Mansfield Bunnell in 1836. The first brick house was built by Noah Barber, and was sixteen by twenty-four feet, and is now owned by John Snover. The next was the Congregational parsonage, where Lewis Griffin lives. John McCarty built the first one in the village.

VILLAGE OF CANDOR.

For many years this place was in two settlements, known as Candor Corners and Candor Centre, but the gradual growth of both have united them, and they are now known as the village of Candor. It is situated on the Catatonk Creek, nearly in the centre of the town, and is a station on the Cayuga and Susquehanna division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

The first settlement in the town was made upon this site, and many of the descendants of the early settlers are now living here. It has a population of about 1100 inhabitants, and is a thriving manufacturing village. It contains four churches (Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopalian), union school and academy, bank, post-office, three public halls, two tanneries, steam saw-mill, hardware-store, three dry-goods and grocery stores, three grocery-stores, printing-office, water-power saw-mill, planing- and moulding-mill, two grist-mills, two shoe-stores, three shoe-shops, two tin-shops, two hotels, two clothing-stores, two tailors, two cooper-shops, produce dealer, two drug-stores, two cabinet-shops, foundry and machine-shop, five blacksmith-shops, three harness-shops, four carriage-shops, dealer in agricultural implements, five physicians, four lawyers, express- and telegraph-office, coal-yard, three milliners, livery-stable, etc.

There are also lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Honor, Independent Order of Good Templars, and Patrons of Husbandry.

MANUFACTURES.

The grist-mill on Catatonk Creek, owned by Halsey & Hixson, was built of brick, in 1838, by Jesse and Ogden Smith, and has four run of stone. The first miller was John Kirk.

The grist-mill on the Catatonk Creek, near Humboldt tannery, was built, in 1832, on the site of the old one, by

R. H. and John J. Sackett, and is now occupied and run by Young & Hoff.

Candor Iron-Works.—As early as 1854 plows were wooded here, the irons being cast at Montrose. Shortly after a cupola was erected, and castings of all kinds were made. They are now owned by Edwin A. Booth.

Woolen-Mills.—In 1824 a mill was built on the ground where Geo. Hart's planing-mill now stands, by Artemus Locey and Isaac Locey, and was operated by them until 1838, when it was sold to Joseph Matthews, who kept it until 1842, when the machines were sold and the building used for other manufacturing purposes.

A plaster-mill was built by Abel Hart, but discontinued. R. H. and J. J. Sackett purchased the building and put in carding-machines, and for twenty-five years the business was conducted successfully, but is now discontinued.

Ryan's tannery was built in 1861, with additions in 1863. It has 4 leaches, 25 vats, 2 pools, and 3 limes, with capacity of turning out 3000 hides per annum of upper leather. In 1868 a saw-mill was built in connection with it, with a capacity to cut 5000 feet of lumber per day. They are situated on Catatonk Creek, a little north of the village.

Candor Humboldt tannery was first built by Sackett & Elmhendorf, in 1859; and E. S. Estey & Co. purchased the property July 25, 1865. It has a capacity of turning out 25,000 hides per annum, contains 120 vats, 4 leaches, and employs 30 men. Five thousand cords of bark are annually used at this tannery, representing 28,000 trees. The fire of 1868 caused the entire destruction of this tannery.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CANDOR

was chartered March 30, 1864, Norman L. Carpenter, President, John J. Bush, Cashier, with a capital of \$50,000, and privilege of increasing to \$100,000. Edwin A. Booth is now President, and Jerome Thompson Cashier. It is situated on the corner of Main and Bank Streets.

The following record is taken from one of the bank books:

“FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 1868.

“Last night the bank was entered by burglars and robbed of about \$13,000 in currency and \$5000 in 5-20 United States bonds, besides \$12,000 in bonds belonging to other parties, left here for safe-keeping. The above-named property was in a burglar-proof safe purchased of Herring & Co., in the year 1864. The burglars, after tearing down the vault-door, laid the safe down on the bottom of the vault, door side up, and sprung the sides with steel wedges sufficiently to admit powder and blew the door open, abstracted the contents, and made their escape.”

WILLSEYVILLE.

This settlement is situated on what was known as the Big Flatt or Cantine location, and is on the north branch of the Catatonk Creek, in the northwest part of the town. A map of the lands about 1817 shows that Christian Hart had settled 50 acres on the south side, Jack Chambers on 100 acres next north, Jacobus Shenich 200 acres, where the depot now is, and on this place he kept tavern as early as 1798. Nov. 1, 1809, he sold to Ezra Smith, who kept the tavern until 1812 or '13, when it burned down. In 1860 it was sold to Morgan White, who has charge of the depot, and has a store and hotel.

Ezra Smith came from Westchester County. Settled first at Smithboro', in this county (and while there was appointed commissioner to lay off lands in Pennsylvania), then came to West Owego Creek, near Parks' Settlement, where he remained three years. He assisted at the building of the first mill at Factoryville. Wakeman Smith, a grandson of Ezra, living here, has in his possession an original patent for 540 acres of land, granted to Jonas Poirs and Benjamin Kotes, Feb. 2, 1791, signed by Geo. Clinton, with the great seal of New York attached by a cord. This seal is about three and a half inches in diameter, one quarter of an inch thick, and made of wax impressed with the seal of the State as used in 1777.

Jacob Willsey came from Fairfield, Herkimer Co.; was justice of the peace, and held the office of county judge for several years. Willseyville was named in honor of him. He was instrumental in the organization of the Baptist Church in 1838. The early records of this settlement can be found more complete in a bottle that was placed in the foundation of the church at the laying of the corner-stone, the same being written by Judge Willsey. Mrs. Wm. Willsey lives on the old homestead. His sons, Gaylord and Warren, live at Candor. Miss Maria Willsey, a daughter of Judge Willsey, married Rev. Jacob Thomas. They went as missionaries to India, and when within a mile of their intended field of labor he was instantly killed by the falling of a tree across the canoe, while they were going up the river. She remained there, and afterwards married Rev. Samuel Osgood, and returned to this country in 1847, after an absence of ten years, and died July 13, 1849, at Wyoming.

Dr. Joel Tallmadge settled here about 1817, where Mrs. Durphy lives, and came as agent for an uncle, who owned a large tract of land. (He was a brother of N. P. Tallmadge, of national fame, who was at one time United States Senator, and subsequently Governor of Wisconsin.) He was justice of the peace, and member of Assembly in 1832. The first school-house in this section was built in 1817, above the bridge. The first mill was built in the upper portion of the town, by Bush and Dykman, about 1822. The settlement is at the junction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, and contains two depots, one church, post-office, four groceries, two blacksmith-shops, school-house, and one saw-mill.

WELTONVILLE.

This hamlet is located on the east line of the town, on West Owego Creek, contains post-office, blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, and school-house. It was named in honor of Rev. A. J. Welton. Jasper Taylor, Cornelius Cartwright, and others came in here at an early day. They built their first houses at the base of the hill, fearful that the flats would be covered with water.

GRIDLEYVILLE

is a hamlet on the Catatonk Creek, and is a station on the Cayuga and Susquehanna division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, about one mile from Candor village.

EAST CANDOR

is about four miles above Weltonville, and is on Doolittle Creek; was first known as Blinn's Settlement, then as "Honey Pot," or Upper Fairfield. There is a union church here.

WEST CANDOR.

This settlement was commenced by Israel Mead, in 1796. Selah Gridley and Captain Ira Woodford were early settlers, and their descendants are yet living here. It is a station on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, and contains a depot, post-office, hotel, school-house, steam- and water-power saw-mill, and is about three and a half miles west of Candor village.

CATATONK.

This settlement is situated on Catatonk Creek, near the south line of the town, and is a station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and contains depot, post-office, church, blacksmith-shop, two saw-mills, and tannery. The latter was built by Sackett & Forman in 1852, purchased by G. Truman & Co., in 1864, and bought by E. S. Esty & Co., May 24, 1875, and is now known as Catatonk Humboldt Tannery. It employs 30 men, and has 130 vats and 10 leaches, and a capacity to turn out 25,000 hides per annum.

RELIGIOUS.

The first church organization was Congregational, and was called the Second Congregational Church of Spencer before Candor was erected, June 29, 1808. There gathered together in the barn of Sylvester Woodford nine persons, with Rev. Seth Williston, of Lisle, and Rev. Jeremiah Osborne, of Berkshire, for the purpose of consolidating the religious influences and organizing a church. The exercises were conducted by the ministers from abroad, and the following is a list of the names of the constituent members of the church: Ebenezer Sanford, Rhoda Sanford, Asa North, Laura North, Eli Bacon, Sarah Bacon, Job Judd, Ozias Woodford, and Theda Woodford. The Ecclesiastical Society of Farmington was organized in support of the Congregational ministers and church July 23, 1810, and Orange F. Booth, Ebenezer Sanford, Ozias Woodford, Sylvester Woodford, Truman Woodford, Thomas Gridley, Eli Bacon, Joel Smith, Abel Hart, Asa and Timothy North, composed the members.

The fourth article of their constitution was, "That the place of holding publick worship shall be at the house of Sylvester Woodford, untill a more convenient place may be obtained, or circumstance shall render it inconvenient, in which case it shall be holden as near the before-mentioned place as may be." The first meeting-house was built in 1818, where McCarty & Co.'s store stands, and was 25 by 30 feet, frame, and without ceiling from floor to rafter.

The pulpit was brought from the Presbyterian church in Owego. Slabs were used for seats, outside uppermost, and placed on blocks; and two seats were made of boards and fitted with backs, about twelve feet long. This building was used for seven years without being finished; no stoves being used, even in the coldest days of winter. In 1824

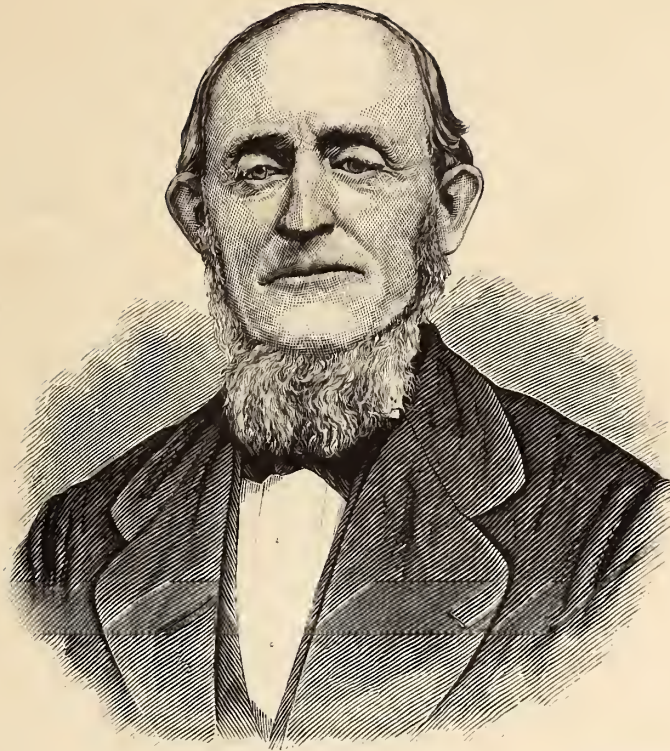


Photo. by Shute.

ABEL H. BOOTH.

Abel H. Booth was born Sept. 29, 1812, in Candor, Tioga Co., N. Y., being the fourth son of Orange F. and Lucy Booth. He remained on his father's farm until he attained the age of twenty-two, when he started for himself upon a farm of twenty acres, which he has since increased to three hundred acres.

He was married Nov. 29, 1843, to Catharine, daughter of Daniel and Nancy Decker, she being born in the town of Cayuta, Schuyler Co., N. Y., April 15, 1819. They have had two sons, viz.:

George D., born Oct. 16, 1844, and Norman D., born Dec. 4, 1848. The latter died Sept. 21, 1875.

Mr. Booth has been supervisor of the town of Candor; and, although no politician, takes quite an interest in the politics and local affairs of his town and county. Formerly an Old-Line Whig, he now affiliates and acts with the Republican party. He is not a member of any church, but interested in all matters pertaining to morality and good order.



Photo. by Beardsley.

ORANGE BOOTH

was born in the town of Candor, Oct. 16, 1816, being the sixth child and fifth son of Orange F. and Lucy (Hart) Booth. He lived with his father until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he married Mary, daughter of Ira and Parthenia Woodford, Nov. 10, 1844. She was born in Candor, May 2, 1819. The issue of this marriage was two children: John, born April 15, 1848, and is at present cashier of the Second National Bank of Rochester, Minn.; Nathan L., born Jan. 13, 1856, and died at the age of one year.

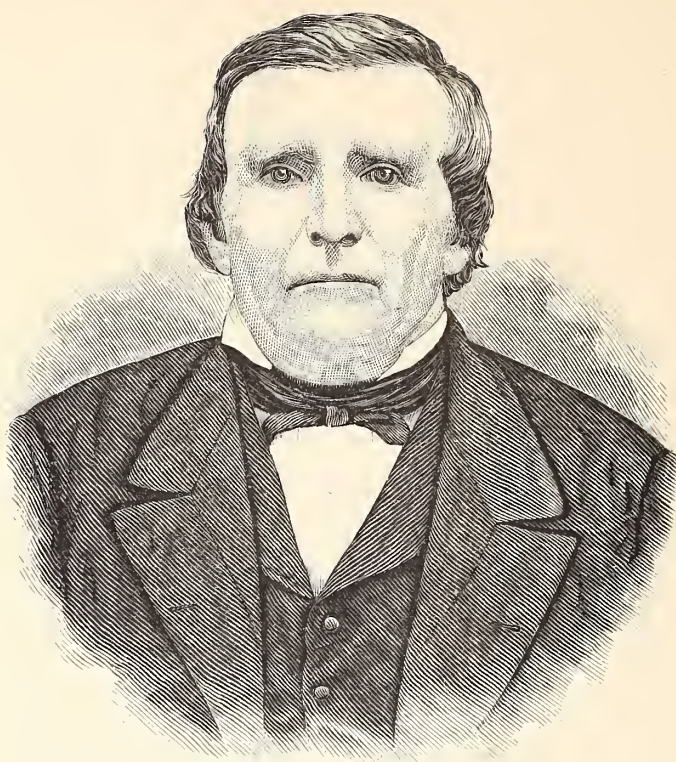
Mr. Booth is a member of the Democratic party. For twenty-five years and until recently he held the office of commissioner of highways. He is a member of the Farmington Congregational Society. He has always followed the avocation of a farmer. When he left his father's home he started in life upon an eighty-acre tract given him by his father, and upon which he now resides. This original farm he has increased until he is now the owner of two hundred and eighty acres in the town of Candor. He is universally respected.



ANSON H. BOOTH.

We place upon record a brief sketch of this worthy young man, who was a victim in a railroad disaster, the frequency of which of late years has brought grief to many happy firesides in this country. He was born in Candor, Sept. 5, 1838, being the eldest son of Loren and Esther M. Booth. He was married, Nov. 5, 1863, to Lucia M., daughter of Daniel and Mary Hart, she being born in

Candor, Nov. 20, 1841. His family consists of two children, viz.: Cora H., born Aug. 15, 1864; Henry Anson, April 20, 1868. He voted and acted with the Democratic party in politics. While on a business trip he met his death, being a passenger on a train on the eastern division of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad which collided with another train, Sept. 6, 1871.



EPHRAIM COMSTOCK

was born in Smithfield, Providence Co., R. I., Nov. 2, 1802, being the eldest son in a family of seven children of Isaac and Mary Comstock. His father emigrated to Candor in 1820, and located on a farm of four hundred acres in that town, and a portion of which is still in possession of his descendants. He was married Feb. 25, 1835, to Sarah S., daughter of Captain William and Sarah Scott, of Candor, where she was born Feb. 24, 1809. They had four children, one of whom died in childhood, viz.: Mary S., born July 24, 1837, and is married to Paul A. Park, of Birmingham, Oakland Co., Mich., where she now resides;

William L., born Sept. 27, 1841, and is married and lives on the old homestead, and has four children; Sarah L., born June 18, 1848, and is married to David H. Young, of Berkshire.

He was a Democrat in politics, and held the offices of supervisor, assessor, and other minor positions. He was connected with the State militia, and held the rank of captain.

In religious views he was a Universalist, and believed in the restoration of all things. He died July 6, 1875, leaving a vacancy in his family and neighborhood which will be impossible to replace.

the society "resolved to build a new meeting-house on the north side of the turnpike, west of Caleb H. Sackett's."

The house was finished at a cost of \$3473.56, and the slips were sold. The old house was sold for \$53.63, and is now the home of Isaac V. Locey. The church was under the watch-care of the Cayuga Presbytery, on the accommodation plan, until 1833, when it was changed into a Presbyterian Church, and remained as such twenty-three years, when it returned to the Congregational mode of government, in 1856. In 1867 the present site was bought, and July 17, 1867, the corner-stone of a new church was laid with appropriate services. Aug. 25, 1868, at two o'clock P.M., the house was dedicated, Rev. Edward Taylor, of Binghamton, preaching the sermon. The site, church, and parsonage adjoining, cost \$18,000. The office of deacon has been filled by the following brethren: Eli Bacon, Asa North, Adin Ross, Selah Hart, Jonathan B. Hart, Nathan T. Hull, and William F. Youngs.

The pastors during the seventy years of its existence have been the Revs. Daniel Loring, 1810 to 1819; J. Osborne, 1819 to 1831; Zenas Riggs, 1838 to 1841; Edwin Benedict, 1842 to 1852; M. C. Gaylord, 1852 to 1856; W. H. Haywood, 1856 to 1862; G. N. Todd, 1863 to 1866; C. A. Pelton, 1866 to 1870; A. Barnum, 1873 to 1878. Present membership, 190.

Sunday-School.—The first gathering of children for instruction on the Sabbath was at Gridleyville, in the spring of 1821. Mrs. Betsey Thomas, a teacher of the district school, invited the pupils to meet her on the Sabbath, and about twenty children met together. Harvey Potter taught the boys, and Mrs. Thomas the girls, Deacon Asa North assisting. This school continued two seasons, and removed to the central school-house. In 1826 it was organized with a constitution and board of directors. In 1827 the church was dedicated, but the school was still held at the school-house, and at the close of morning service the children formed in procession and marched over to Sunday-school, after which they marched back again. There was much opposition against using the church from church members, but in 1833 they were finally permitted to use it, and soon harmony prevailed, and all were much interested. During the fifty-seven years of its existence there have been seventeen Superintendents. Deacon J. B. Hart has filled the position for twenty-five years and six months. N. T. Hall is the present Superintendent. They number at present 75 members.

ST. MARK'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CANDOR.

At a meeting of worshipers according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held pursuant to public notice on the 23d day of April, 1832, at the Masonic Hall in Candor, Rev. Lucius Carter was elected chairman. The meeting then in due form organized itself into a religious body, to be known by the name or title of "The Rector, Church-Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Marks." Seth and William Bacon were elected Church-Wardens; Daniel Bacon, Harvey Abbott, William Hand, Richard H. Sackett, Samuel Barager, Stephen F. Smith, Thomas Buel, and Hiram Smith were elected Vestrymen. Rev. Lucius Carter was first rector.

Jan. 21, 1835, they resolved to purchase the lot the church now occupies, and built a church, which they were using for church purposes December, 1837. The cost was \$5000; in 1868 it was generally repaired. The rectors since the Rev. L. Carter have been Revs. Humphrey Hollis, John Bailey, William B. Musgrave, John T. Cushing, Jacob Miller, J. E. Batten, Adolphus F. Rumphff, Alex. H. Rogers, at present rector. Number of communicants, forty.

A Sunday-school is in connection of about twenty members; Superintendent, Edwin Jennings.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CANDOR.

Revs. John Griffin, George Densmore, and others of the circuit preachers held services several years before the little gathering met in the house of Jared Smith, in 1827, to worship according to their doctrinal views, and to organize a Methodist Episcopal Church. They were fifteen in number,—Judge Samuel Barager and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. Hannah Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. George Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hubbard, Mrs. Asaph Colburn, and Mr. and Mrs. Jared Smith forming a class, with Thomas Hewett as leader. The first public services were held at a school-house, where the residence of Chester Johnson now stands. The first meeting-house was erected on the site of the present church, at a cost of about \$2000. In 1865 the present church was built, costing about \$10,000. The membership at present is about 250. The different pastors that have been stationed on this charge since the church was organized are (as correctly as can be obtained) as follows: Revs. John Griffin, — Hall, — Gardner, Sylvester Monier, Gaylord Judd, L. Mumford, John Benham, Isaac Parks, Darius Simmons, H. F. Row, Vincent M. Coryell, William Round, J. K. Peck, F. S. Chubbuck, C. V. Arnold, Eli F. Roberts, Jacob Miller, William P. Abbott, L. C. Floyd, J. L. Wells, G. H. Blakeslee, N. S. Reynolds, Luther Peck, and J. C. Brainerd, who is their present pastor. The Sunday-school is the largest in town, with about 200 scholars; William Hubbard, Superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF CANDOR.

A meeting of members of different Baptist Churches met at the house of Hiram Allen, March 11, 1852, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Baptist Church to be known as the Candor Village Baptist Church. A council was invited from the sister churches of Owego, Montrose, Tioga Centre, Owego Creek, Willseyville, Spencer, West Danby, Caroline, and Barton.

Delegates responded to the invitation, and services were held in the school-house. Elder E. Kimball was called to the chair, and H. D. Pinney chosen clerk.

The council, after hearing a statement from the committee of the Candor Baptist brethren, unanimously "*Resolved*, that the council fellowship these brethren, and that public services be held at the Methodist chapel in the afternoon."

Hiram Allen was elected Deacon, and B. H. Mills Clerk. This church is in the Broome and Tioga Association. The membership is at present about 120. The

Sunday-school numbers about fifty members; E. O. Gates is the Superintendent. J. W. Emery was called to be the first pastor, and he was succeeded by Revs. D. C. Marshall, E. L. Benedict, — Burroughs, J. S. Webber, A. F. Chaplin, W. E. Bogert, J. A. Taylor, Jonathan Nicholas, and J. O. Runey, who is at present their pastor. The house of worship was built in 1855, at a cost of \$5000, and was generally repaired a few years ago.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF WEST OWEGO CREEK.

This church was the second church organized in the county of Tioga, and was also the Second Baptist Church, as the Tioga and Barton Baptist Church was the first one. Fifteen persons met together on the first day of May, 1802, and entered into a covenant called

"The Covenant of the first Baptist Church of Jesus Christ, on Owego Creek, entered into this 1st day of May, 1802. We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do covenant and agree as follows: 1. That we agree to take the Scripture of the Old and New Testament as our only rule of faith and order. 2. We will, to our utmost *indeavor*, maintain Christian love in our own hearts and also our Brethren. 3. We will indeavor to be careful of the persons and character of our Brethren, and especially of our Elders. 4. We will indeavor to fill up our places at all meetings and Church meetings, and of business, especially at communion season. 5. We will, agreeable to our abilities, contribute to the wants and necessities of our poor. 6. We will that brother shall not go to law with brother. 7. We will in all cases of failure of the above articles, if called to an account, take such admonition as the Gospel of Christ directs.

"Now, feeling ourselves bound by the Love of God, we cheerfully take upon us these, and God help us to perform all things that is our duty."

This was signed by Louis Mead, Lovina Mead, Jasper Taylor, Catharine Taylor, John Bunnell, Hannah Bunnell, George Lane, Sarah Lane, Peter Gorbet, Sarah Gorbet, Abram Everett, Deborah Everett, Samuel Steward, Alfén Steward, and Elizabeth Jacobs. Services were held in dwelling-houses and school-houses for some years. Rev. Levi Baldwin was the first pastor, succeeded by Revs. Samuel W. Ford, — Wise, Caleb Nelson, R. T. Gates, Enos Perry, Isaac Emory, George Crawson, R. S. Washburn, H. C. Jacobs, — Corbett, H. C. Jacobs, who is at present pastor. Abram Taylor is deacon. The church numbers about fifty-two members. A church edifice was built in 1844.

This church has been depleted by the formation of the churches in Owego, Newark Valley, and Fairfield.

FAIRFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH

was built in 1871, its members withdrawing from the mother-church on Owego Creek. The membership is about sixty; Rev. H. C. Jacobs, of the West Owego Church, supplying the pulpit.

WILLSEYVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1839, with fifteen members, among whom were Jacob Willsey and wife, William and Martin Willsey, Warren Willsey and wife. The first pastor was Elder E. Kimball, and followed by Abram Willcoxen, — Gibbs, Enos Perry.

The meeting-house was built in 1840. They have no pastor at present.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF PIPE CREEK

was organized in 1842, with thirty-eight members. Their first pastor was Rev. Mark Dearborn. It is now under the charge of the church at Tioga Centre.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT ANDERSON HILL

was organized in 1860, with twenty members. Rev. Thomas Burgess was first pastor, and it is now under charge of the Flemingville Church. N. S. De Witt, pastor.

UNION CHURCH, AT EAST CANDOR,

was organized in 1858, with eighty members, composed mostly of Methodists, under the charge of Caroline Church, Rev. — Van Valkenburg, first pastor. Rev. S. B. Kceny is the present pastor.

UNION CHURCH, AT CATATONK,

organized 1861. Services are now held by Rev. Mr. Rogers, of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church of Candor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PIPE CREEK

was organized in 1830. Rev. Gaylord Judd was the first pastor. It is at present under charge of the German Settlement.

A FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized about 1816. Their meetings were held in the school-house near Jared Smith's, and the one near Daniel Bacon's. Rev. John Gould was the first pastor, and about 1830 went West and joined the Mormons. This church was disorganized about 1831. A Free-Will Baptist Church was organized on West Owego Creek about 1820, but soon disbanded.

SCHOOLS.

The town first organized under the State law for the establishment of schools at a special town-meeting, called for that purpose at the house of Abel Hart, on Monday, Oct. 4, 1813.

Joel Smith, Nathaniel Sackett, and Joseph Delind were appointed commissioners of schools; and Asa North, Ebenezer Woodbridge, Daniel H. Bacon, Walter Hermit, and Russell Gridley were appointed inspectors of schools.

It was further voted that the supervisor be directed to raise a tax "equal to our proportion of the amount of the school fund, to be distributed February next," which was, for that year, \$32.62.

At a meeting held Jan. 14, 1814, Joel Smith and Jos. Delind reported the town divided into nine school districts.

The school commissioners' report for the year ending Sept. 1, 1877, gives the following statistics of the schools in the town: There were 1415 children of school age, 1109 attended school, 690 weeks were taught, 14 male and 35 female teachers were employed, 1482 volumes in the library, valued at \$1115. There were 21 framed and one brick school-house, valued at \$17,165, including sites. The assessed valuation of property in the town was \$618,564.

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| Balance of cash on hand Sept. 1, 1876..... | \$460.14 |
| Received from the State..... | 3277.46 |
| Raised by tax..... | 3185.25 |
| Received from other sources..... | 855.09 |
| Total resources..... | \$7777.94 |



Jerome Thompson

was born in Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn., Aug. 26, 1822, being the fourth son and fifth child of Austin and Abigail (Hallock) Thompson. His father removed to the town of Catharine, Tioga (now Schuyl-ler) Co., in 1825. His father was a farmer, and also carried on the carpenter and joiner trade. His early life was passed on his father's farm, and he received only a common-school education. At the age of fourteen he entered the store of William P. Luce, at Catharine, as a clerk, where he remained nine years. Finally, in connection with Levi Hazen, he purchased the stock of Mr. Luce, and commenced business for himself under the firm-name of Thompson & Hazen, which business he closed out to his partner in 1851, and removed to Candor, Tioga Co., where he entered the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, John W. McCarthy, and continued the same until March, 1865, when they dissolved. In 1864 they organized the First National Bank of Candor. Mr. Thompson was one of the original stockholders. In the following year he accepted the position of cashier of that bank, which position he retains at present.

Mr. Thompson has been a member of the Republican party ever since its organization; has held the office of supervisor for four years, and in the fall of 1863 was elected member of the Assembly, in which body (in 1864) he served on the Committee of Canals and Grievances. He was married, Sept. 3, 1846, to Minerva, daughter of John and Laura (Frost) McCarthy, she being a native of Catharine, Schuyl-ler Co., where she was born March 7, 1829. They have had three children,—Caroline P., born May 9, 1852, and married, Nov. 7, 1878, to Dr. Le Roy Farnum, resident physician of Candor, and a graduate of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City; Norman J., born May 15, 1855, and a member of the firm of McCarthy & Thompson, dealers in general merchandise, at Candor; and J. Fremont, born Aug. 22, 1858, at present a member of the law-firm of Dolson & Thompson, of Elmira, having graduated at Cornell after a three-years' course, and at Columbia Law-School after a two-years' course. All of the family are members of the Farmington Congregational Society.



WILLIAM CADWELL GRIDLEY.



CAPTAIN RUSSEL GRIDLEY.

WILLIAM CADWELL GRIDLEY.

In 1802, Captain Russel Gridley, the progenitor of the Gridley family in Candor, and father of our subject, came from Berlin, Hartford Co., Conn., to explore this part of New York, and report its natural wealth and resources to friends who contemplated removing hither from New England. He built a cabin in an open space which he cleared in the woods, and remained in it for several months, when he returned to Connecticut. The next year, 1803, he came back in company with his father's family, which consisted of four sons and three daughters, and purchased a tract of seventeen hundred acres in Candor. He selected this large tract in Candor instead of Owego because the timber seemed better, and he thought the soil more fertile. Captain Gridley was a splendid type of the pioneer,—hardy, resolute, and possessed of that indomitable will and energy necessary to cope successfully with the hardships of frontier life. He was possessed of a great deal of military acumen, and in the war of 1812 was appointed captain of militia. His father, Selah Gridley, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and many anecdotes of his soldier life are still treasured in the family.

Captain Gridley was married to Miss Sarah Kelsey, of Candor. He passed his life after coming to Candor on the place which became the home of his son. He lived to be eighty-two years of age, his

death occurring in 1862. Two children were born to them,—William C. and a daughter, who married W. R. Talmadge, of Fon du Lac, Wis., a brother of Governor Talmadge.

William Cadwell Gridley was born Feb. 25, 1808, on almost the very spot where he died. He purchased the claims of many of the heirs of the original seventeen hundred acres, so that he owned a farm of about twelve hundred acres. He turned his attention largely to wool-growing, to which a large share of his pecuniary success is attributable. His yearly production of wool was often as high as eight hundred fleeces.

In June, 1836, he was married to Miss Eliza Woodbridge, who survives him, and whose untiring and almost sleepless devotion to her husband in intervals of suffering occurring during the closing years of his life attracted the attention and deepened the admiration of a large circle of friends. Five sons were born to them, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Gridley was a man of great strength of character and purity of mind; unostentatious in manner, courteous and obliging, he won and retained the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was universally respected as a wise and useful citizen. He died at his residence in Candor, June 9, 1875.

Disbursements.

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| Paid teachers' wages..... | \$5972.53 |
| Repairs, furniture, etc..... | 311.73 |
| Other incidentals..... | 592.54 |
| Total | \$6876.80 |
| Balance on hand Sept. 8, 1877..... | \$901.14 |
| Money received from State for 1878..... | 3291.40 |

CANDOR FREE ACADEMY.

This institute was established in 1864, under the union-school law, principally through the efforts of the Hon. J. W. Thompson, Dr. J. C. Dixon, and several others of the leading citizens of Candor, and is one of the largest and most flourishing academies in the county. It has a library of over 600 volumes, and a fine set of philosophical and chemical apparatus, among which are many fine pieces, such as a compound microscope of 650 diameters, air-pump, electric and galvanic batteries, etc. There are four departments and a corps of seven teachers, including the teachers of music and modern languages. There is an average attendance of 200 pupils. The buildings are new, convenient, and ornamental. The grounds, which are commodious and pleasant, are situated in the centre of the town.

The first principal was Prof. Denson. In 1867 the academie department was added, and Prof. L. D. Vose was chosen principal. The school has steadily gained in character and literary attainments, until it ranks with the best academies in the State. The present principal is L. D. Farnham, M.D., who has held the position for the last six years, and who has done much to give it its present high standing and character. The school is under the supervision of the Regents of the University of the State. The Board of Education consists of E. S. Williams, President; J. H. Jennings, Secretary; J. Thompson, Treasurer; Chas. G. Peters, Geo. Hart, Andrew Tucker, and Thos. Eighmeyer.

SOCIETIES.

As early as 1823 the first Masonic lodge, Mount Olive, No. 353, was formed, with Jacob Willsey, Worshipful Master; Dr. Joel Tallmadge, Senior Warden; Abner Beers, Junior Warden; Dr. William Bacon, Secretary; — Holly, Tyler. Daniel Bacon and Stephen Seymour were the first Masons made in the new lodge. It grew and flourished for a few years, and from a variety of causes discontinued.

Candor Lodge, No. 411, was instituted in June, 1856, chartered in 1857, with 8 charter members, Jonathan B. Hart, first Worshipful Master. They now occupy a lodge-room in Young's Hall, and have at present 96 members.

Lodge No. 382, I. O. of G. T., was chartered July 29, 1876, with 15 members. A. T. Stowell was the first Worthy Chief Templar. Present membership, 128.

Lodge No. 542, K. of H., organized March 21, 1877. H. F. Booth, first Dictator. Present membership, 20.

Grange No. 203, P. of H., organized May, 1874. A. H. Krum, first Master. Present membership, 60.

MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This association was chartered May 1, 1873. A part of the ground occupied by the cemetery was used at an

early day for burial purposes, and when it was thought advisable to organize an association it was decided to buy the plat where it now is (including the old grounds), of about eight acres. The first trustees were E. S. Williams, William Ward, Peter Bogart, Sylvester Woodford, G. A. Pelton, E. R. Brundage, Daniel Bacon, J. H. Rumphff, and C. W. Allen. There are several cemeteries in the town connected with the different settlements.

THE PRESS.

In 1867 the first newspaper was published in the village of Candor, under the name of the *Candor Press*, by Clizbe & Mandeville; afterwards sold to Benjamin Graves, who changed the name to *Candor Free Press*, and published it for some time, when it was discontinued. In 1872, Wales & Cameron started the *Candor Review*, Ira S. Wales succeeding, and in the fire of 1873 the office was burned, and the paper was discontinued. Oct. 14, 1876, F. H. Pride commenced the *Candor Independent*, which is still published, and has a circulation of 1000 copies weekly.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In April, 1807, the Ithaca and Owego Turnpike was incorporated, and finished in 1809 through the town. Among the first railroads in the State was the Ithaca and Owego, which was incorporated Jan. 28, 1828, with a capital of \$150,000, but no active measures were taken to build it until the trade from Ithaca to Owego was threatened to be diverted by the building of the Chemung Canal. The road was opened April 18, 1834, and was finally sold by the Comptroller for unpaid interest on stock issued by the State of New York. In 1843 a new company was organized, and the name changed to Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad. It was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for ninety-nine years, Jan. 1, 1855, and is now the Cayuga and Susquehanna Division of that road. It runs through the valley of the Catatonk, with depots at Willseyville, Gridleyville, Candor, and Catatonk, and forms connection with the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway at Owego. The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad runs through the northwest portion of the town, forming a junction with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Willseyville.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Job Judd, Captain Joel Smith, Israel Mead, Thomas Gridley, Captain Thomas Parks, Hiram Williams, Bissell Woodford, Elias Williams, and Aaron Whitley.

Captain Thomas Parks achieved renown upon the sea for his skill and bravery in capturing prizes under letter of marque and reprisal.

Aaron Whitley was impressed in the British army in 1778; he participated in the battle of St. Augustine, and effected his escape while on Long Island, having served four and a half years.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

Lewis Wheeler, Ephraim Personcus, John Lane, Captain Daniel R. Parks, Captain Eli Bacon, Thomas Hewitt, Wait Johnson, and Phineas Judd.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Spencer was formed from Owego (now Tioga) Feb. 28, 1806, and Candor was erected from it Feb. 22, 1811. It extends from the centre to the north border of the county, and contains 51,334 acres, of which 33,572 acres are improved, and has a population of 4203, as per census of 1875. In 1800 there were but 390 acres under cultivation; in 1825, 8350 acres; 1855, 30,769 acres.

The population in 1800 was 135, with 23 voters.

At a town-meeting of the town of Candor, holden March 5, 1811, at the house of Captain Abel Hart, the meeting proceeded to the choice of town officers. The following persons were chosen to the offices annexed to their respective names, viz.: Joel Smith, Supervisor; Asa North, Town Clerk; William Scott, Orange F. Booth, Samuel Smith, Assessors; Nathaniel Sackett, Seth Bacon, Charles Taylor, Commissioners of Highways; Truman Woodford, Constable and Collector; Abel Hart, Asa North, Overseers of the Poor; Eldad Picket, Daniel Parks, Constables; Joseph Delind, Charles Taylor, Eli Bacon, Job Judd, Fence-Viewers and Damage-Prizers; Thomas Parks, James McMaster, Ezra Smith, Poundmasters; Jacob Harrington, Seth Bacon, Ozias Woodford, Joseph Kelsey, Daniel Cowles, George Allen, Reuben Hatch, William Taylor, Joseph Schoonhover, Thomas Baird, Daniel H. Bacon, Jacob Clark, Alexander Scott, Overseers of Highways of thirteen districts.

SUPERVISORS.

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| 1812-17. Nathaniel Sackett. | 1857. Thos. Forman. |
| 1818-21. Asa North. | 1858. Jerome Thompson. |
| 1822-28. Samuel Barager. | 1859. Thos. Forman. |
| 1829-30. Orange F. Booth. | 1860. Jerome Thompson. |
| 1831-37. Saml. Barager. | 1861. Solomon Oakley. |
| 1838-39. A. W. McKey. | 1862. Edwin A. Booth. |
| 1840-43. Horace Booth. | 1863-64. John R. Chidsey. |
| 1844-45. Richard H. Sackett. | 1865-66. E. A. Booth. |
| 1846. E. Comstock. | 1867. Abel H. Booth. |
| 1847-48. A. W. McKey. | 1868-69. Edwin A. Booth. |
| 1849. N. T. Woodford. | 1870-71. Wm. H. Hubbard. |
| 1850-52. Horace Booth. | 1872-74. Urban P. Spaulding. |
| 1853-55. Josiah Rich. | 1875-76. Jerome Thompson. |
| 1856. Norman L. Carpenter. | 1877-78. John Ryan. |

TOWN CLERKS.

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1812-14. Asa North. | 1857-58. M. Humiston. |
| 1815-29. Ebenezer Woodbridge. | 1859-60. Solomon Oakley. |
| 1831-35. Orange F. Booth. | 1861. Perry Van Kleek. |
| 1836-37. A. W. McKey. | 1862-63. John J. Harris. |
| 1838. Horace Booth. | 1864-66. E. S. Williams. |
| 1839-40. W. H. Sackett. | 1867. Emmet R. Brundage. |
| 1841-44. Adna A. Gridley. | 1868-69. Henry D. Heath. |
| 1845-46. James Sturgis. | 1870. H. Francis Booth. |
| 1847-48. Harvey Abbott. | 1871. Wm. R. Wardwell. |
| 1849. J. E. North. | 1872. Howard J. Mead. |
| 1850-54. Leander Sutherland. | 1873-74. James H. Jennings. |
| 1855. Morris Humiston. | 1875. Charles A. Williams. |
| 1856. Jerome Thompson. | 1876-78. Joel W. Personous. |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE SINCE 1830.

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| 1830. Joel Tallmadge, Jr. | 1835. Chas. T. Bell. |
| 1831. Chas. T. Bell. | 1836. Asahel Lewis. |
| 1832. Selah J. Smith. | 1837. S. Barager. |
| 1833. S. Barager. | 1838. Jas. Douglas. |
| 1834. Joel Tallmadge. | Chas. T. Bell. |

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| 1839. Jacob Willsey. | 1857. Morris N. Holley. |
| 1840. Asahel Lewis. | Edson L. Stephens. |
| 1841. Jesse Rosecrance. | 1858. Edson L. Stephens. |
| 1842. Jacob Willsey. | 1859. J. C. Parmelee. |
| Robt. E. Taylor. | 1860. Saml. Barager. |
| 1843. Robt. E. Taylor. | 1861. Morris N. Holley. |
| 1844. Asahel Lewis. | 1862. Barlow Sanford. |
| 1845. Jesse Rosecrance. | 1863. John C. Parmelee. |
| 1846. J. Tallmadge. | 1864. Saml. Barager. |
| 1847. Robt. Wixom. | 1865. Jeremiah Kinney. |
| Saml. Barager. | 1866. Barlow Sanford. |
| John Gridley. | 1867. Alva M. Cortwright. |
| 1848. Saml. Barager. | 1868. Saml. Barager. |
| 1849. J. Rosecrance. | 1869. Horace Booth. |
| 1850. Gaylord Willsey. | J. C. Parmelee. |
| Asahel P. Jacobs. | 1870. Barlow Sanford. |
| 1851. Allen Woodward. | 1871. J. C. Parmelee. |
| John Gridley. | 1872. Justus Barrett. |
| 1852. Samuel Barager. | 1873. Simon Laven. |
| 1853. Morris N. Holley. | 1874. Edson L. Stephens. |
| 1854. John Gridley. | 1875. J. C. Parmelee. |
| 1855. John C. Parmelee. | 1876. Saml. E. Taylor. |
| 1856. Saml. Barager. | 1877. Simon Van Laven. |
| | 1878. Jacob C. Fuller. |

MILITARY RECORD.

Joseph P. Peters, private, 1st Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
David Phelps, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. July, 1862, three years.
David C. Benton, private, 109th Regt.; enl. July, 1862, three years.
Abram Courson, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
James Wancer, private, 64th Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861, fourteen months.
Daniel Dewey, private, 13th Pa. H. Art.; enl. July, 1863, three years.
Lafayette Crum, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded in right shoulder at Gettysburg.
John Johnson, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
John Silvernail, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
Eugene Mix, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864, one year.
George Kiron, private, 157th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
Stephen O. Blair, private, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
Abram H. Krum, major, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. July, 1861, three years; wounded under the eye.
Timothy Howard, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
John Tidd, private, 109th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. July, 1862, three years.
William Franklin Hoyt, private, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
Erastus Whitmarsh, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
Lewis William Bangs, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
David Markle, private, 109th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. July, 1862, three years.
William Gould, private, 137th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
Alonzo Robinson, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
Charles F. Humphrey, private, 5th Art.; enl. Jan. 1862, three years; served his time; re-enl. in regular army.
John A. Kinney, private, 64th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1861, three years; re-enl. May, 1863, three years, 13th H. Art.
Nathan E. Kinney, private, 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles; enl. Feb. 1865, one year.
John A. Campbell, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
Philip Krohn, 1st lieutenant, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861, three years.
Lamont L. Benedict, private, 50th N. Y. Engineers; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
Harvey G. Fessenden, fifer, 13th N. Y. Art., Co. D; enl. July, 1863, three years.
Washington Johnson, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded.
Avery E. Gilman, private, 109th Regt.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
Peter Vandemark, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, three years; wounded in left foot.
Leonard Hull, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
Watson Johnson, private, 109th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
Alvin W. Robinson, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
Alonzo Hoover, private, 26th Regt.; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.
William Decker, private, 21st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Dewitt Decker, private, 21st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864, three years.
George Matthews, 2d lieutenant, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
Philemon Roberts, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
Rufus P. Roberts, private, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. July, 1863, three years.
George House, private, 16th N. Y. Battery; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
Hermion L. Chidsey, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
Solomon Oakley, captain, Co. C, 109th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
Judson J. Allen, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor.
Oliver Barley, private, 137th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, three years.
Mike Galan, fifer, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 1864, three years; Invalid Corps.
Almanza D. Johnson, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.

- Stephen Parmelee, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Charles F. Barager, enl. May 14, 1861, three years, 26th N. Y. Vol., as 1st lieutenant; resigned; re-enl. Aug. 1862, as 1st lieutenant; pro. to captain, Co. H, 137th Regt., and wounded in leg at Gettysburg.
- Peter Cinnamon, private; enl. May 14, 1861, in 26th N. Y. Vol.; in service two years; re-enl. Dec. 1863, in 5th N. Y. Cav., three years.
- David H. Burleigh, private, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. B; enl. Sept. 3, one year.
- Willis A. Carl, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.
- Charles I. Stewart, private, 26th Regt.; enl. 1863.
- Edward Richardson, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Andrew G. Walker, private, 26th N. Y. Regt., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.
- John W. Gould, musician, Co. K, 103th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John Whitley, Jr., capt., Co. D, 11th Pa. Cav.; enl. July, 1861, three years; re-enl. Sept. 8, 1863, 1st Vet. Cav.
- Chas. B. White, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 1863, three years.
- George D. Cutter, private, 76th Regt., Co. D; enl. Nov. 1861, three years.
- Wm. H. Wood, private, 137th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded in face at Lookout Mountain.
- Philo B. Whitley, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. B; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Truman S. North, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Sands F. Matthew, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864, three years.
- James K. Holly, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Samuel E. Blinn, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Joseph Jacobs, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- George D. Smith, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Orrin Hawkins, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- John Kelly, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Abner Merrick, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John Ellison, private, 137th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Michael S. Vaughton, private, 137th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Abraham W. Vaughton, private, 109th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- George M. Vaughton, private, 109th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Elbert C. Foster, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Andrew J. Burleigh, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Horace A. Lovejoy, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- George W. Perry, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
- Theo. Perry, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Ira W. Fuller, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
- Henry Mericle, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Charles Starkweather, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Oscar Jordan, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Simoon Quick, musician, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John W. Marshall, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. July, 1863, three years; trans. to 51st Regt.
- Ezekiel Johnson, private, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. July, 1863, three years.
- Orrin Dikeman, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Samuel Snyder, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. Snyder, corp., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Charles S. Johnson, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
- John J. Dean, ord.-sergt., 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- James Johnson, corp., 76th Regt., Co. D; enl. Sept. 1861, three years; prisoner at Andersonville, and paroled.
- George Dean, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Simoon Williams, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Charles T. Terwilliger, 1st lieut., 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- John E. Vosburgh, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Stephen D. Phelps, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died at City Point, Va., Aug. 1864.
- Wm. McCrady, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Leonard White, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed at Lookout Mountain, in 1863; buried on the field.
- Silas Hoover, private, 179th Regt.; enl. 1864, one year.
- Edgar Hoover, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years.
- Wm. P. Hoover, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years.
- Benj. F. Osborn, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; pro. to sergt., afterwards 1st lieut.
- Chas. H. Rockwell, private, 137th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- James E. Wright, corp., 137th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years.
- Stephen W. Mosher, private, 109th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Lewis Strong, ord.-sergt., 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Berl Strong, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Ransom H. Mead, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Rufus Rockwell, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
- Leander Hoover, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Barney Digert, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Frank Brearly, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years.
- Gilbert Pierce, private, 137th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Wm. H. Tucker, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Amos Eastman, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Richard Vosburg, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; wounded in right hand.
- Henry Monroe, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
- Charles Barto, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years.
- Lyman B. Lovjoy, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Matthew K. Allen, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded in the arm.
- Marvin Fuller, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Mantley J. Allen, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 18, 1863, three years.
- John T. Gilman, private, 16th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1861, three years.
- William Owens, ord.-sergt., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Lynnan Perry, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
- Charles C. Fuller, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. French, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John Snow, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864, three years; died of sickness at Frederick City.
- Benj. F. Bailey, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864, three years; died April, 1865, by wounds received before Petersburg.
- Wm. Bostwick, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; died of sickness, Oct. 21, 1862, at Fortress Monroe; buried at same place.
- Wm. Galpin, private, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Feb. 1864, three years; died in Salisbury prison, Dec. 22, 1864.
- Robert Buneman, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 1864, three years; died at Andersonville, Aug. 19, 1864.
- Sylvester Oakley, private, 147th Regt.; enl. July, 1863, three years; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 1864; was five months a prisoner at Andersonville.
- Anthony Clark, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864, one year; died of sickness, Feb. 1864, acquired in service.
- Hugh Woodecock, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died at Washington, of wounds received in action; buried at same place.
- Sherman B. Blinn, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 3, 1864, three years; died Aug. 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
- James H. Robbins, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed at the battles of the Wilderness, May, 1864.
- Eli Jacobs, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died of sickness, at Washington, Feb. 1864.
- David D. Williams, corp., 97th Regt., Co. B; enl. Sept. 1863, three years; killed in battle of Hatcher's Run, Feb. 1865.
- John W. Kirk, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 1864, three years; died at Winchester, Va., Nov. 16, 1864.
- Cornelius E. Krum, private, 147th Regt.; drafted July, 1863; died at Andersonville, Ga.
- Robert Evlin, sergt., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died of wounds in battle, July 23, 1864.
- Chester Hyde, private, 104th Regt.; enl. July, 1863, three years; substitute; died at Andersonville, in 1864.
- John Butler, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died Jan. 20, 1863, from sickness, at Washington; buried there.
- Amzi C. Wolverton, corp., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died in hospital, July 20, 1864.
- Wm. H. Van Valkenburg, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863; buried at Newark Valley.
- Hiram Hoyt, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1864, one year; died Feb. 8, 1865, of typhus fever, at Bermuda Hundred; buried there.
- Wm. H. Humphrey, sergt., 64th Regt.; enl. July, 1861, three years; killed June 4, 1864, when placing picket line; buried on field.
- Daniel K. Hart, corp., 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died while a prisoner at Andersonville, Aug. 2, 1864.
- Milo B. Towner, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died at Harper's Ferry, Dec. 25, 1862.
- Gilbert Newman, private, 21st Regt.; enl. May 28, 1863, three years.
- Homer J. Wulsey, sergt., 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; buried near Bethel Church.
- Wm. Barto, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed at Lookout Mountain, Oct. 1863; buried on field.
- George W. Roe, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. July 20, 1863, three years; died by disease contracted in army, June 27, 1864; buried in Danby Tompkins Co., N. Y.
- E. T. Roberts, chaplain, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; served until close of the war.
- Chas. Richardson, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- James H. Rees, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Daniel F. Quick, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Theodore Brink, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. W. Humphrey, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Leroy Johnson, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Jerome Rodney, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died of wounds received near Spotsylvania Court-House, May, 1864.
- Lorenzo D. Bedell, private, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Chauncey A. Hull, private, 109th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died of sickness while in the army.
- Jaob Eignor, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John J. Eignor, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. H. Barber, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- James P. Cleveland, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Chas. W. Grant, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- James Miracle, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. Mattson, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Benben Orcutt, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Patterson Morris, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.

- Thomas Vandemark, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Aaron Vanetten, private, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Silas A. Wiggins, 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Theodore G. Boice, sergt., 109th Regt., Co. K; enl. July, 1862, three years; enl. April, 1861, 3d Regt. N. Y. Vols.; wounded at Big Bethel, and discharged.
- Delos J. Horton, private, 103th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- George E. Morton, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Orsenus W. Roe, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. E. Burliew, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Hiram Monroe, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Ricelus Adkins, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. J. Cowen, private, 109th Regt., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Cornelius Sweet, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. W. Smith, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- John Stuart, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. Douglas, capt., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded at the battle of Gettysburg; joined his company, and was with Sheiman in the campaign through to the sea and until the surrender of Johnson.
- Andrew J. Hoyt, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; enl. in 5th N. Y. Vols., Aug. 1861; taken prisoner and paroled, June, 1862; re-enl. in 137th Regt.; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May, 1863.
- Richard Walker, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Hiram Scott, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died at Washington, Jan. 1863, of fever buried there.
- William N. Coleman, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, May, 1863; buried on field.
- Morris J. Walker, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; first enl. May 14, 1861; discharged; re-enl. 137th Regt.
- Alfred Hull, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Wm. Scott, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. from service from sickness.
- John H. Lush, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. by reason of sickness.
- John C. Elmendorf, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Judson A. Olmstead, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Sidney E. Morse, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; discharged.
- Charles Chambers, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. J. Drum, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died in service in 1863.
- Walter S. Fuller, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died from disease contracted in army.
- Merritt N. Way, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. from service by sickness.
- Levi Vanetten, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Daniel M. Johnson, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Geo. F. Lusk, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- David J. Cross, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Henry Cronk, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. by reason of sickness.
- Enos S. Smith, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Emery Terwilliger, 109th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863, three years.
- Cassius M. Cinnamon, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
- Henry V. Smith, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
- Ephraim Jordan, 109th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
- Wm. J. Baker, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
- Andrew Pinkham, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
- Daniel C. Vanetten, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years; drowned.
- Joseph B. Strong, 137th Regt., enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years.
- Stephen Lynch, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years.
- David Decker, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Oscar J. Lusk, 20th Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- John A. Eastman, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Sammuel O. Decatur, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Wm. Lehr, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years.
- A. M. Cortright, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Herman J. Wall, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Frank R. Hewett, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Wm. A. Rarrich, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Wm. H. Miracle, 109th Regt., Co. B; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Horace E. Brainard, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Harry A. Prince, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Rufus A. Chaffee, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Erastus Doane, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Harrison Atwood, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864, three years.
- Thomas Decker, 89th Regt.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864, three years.
- Philip DeLong, 64th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864, three years.
- Thomas Sullivan, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 2, 1864, three years.
- Alamanza A. Perry, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864, three years.
- Charles R. Smith, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864, three years.
- Egbert D. Cadwell, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864, three years.
- John Mix, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864, three years.
- Henry Winfield, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864, three years.
- Geo. R. Whaling, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864, three years.
- Frederick Barney, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 10, 1864, three years.
- Demosthenes Romine, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- James S. Wiggins, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Smith L. Nichols, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Nicholas D. Hallenback, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Wm. H. Brant, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Justus E. Barton, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- John B. Lewis, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Wm. Holland, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- Squire A. Kinber, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- James Mead, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years.
- London A. Brown, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Robert A. Watts, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Henry Martin, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Ralph Howe, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Elmer N. Brown, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- John Oshorn, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Geo. Strause, 3d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Geo. Fields, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- John H. Lyons, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Rufus E. Lyons, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Wm. F. Newell, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864, three years.
- Wm. M. Allpaugh, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864, three years.
- Silas M. Bristol, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864, three years.
- Joseph Lindsey, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864, one year.
- Ward Burdick, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864, one year.
- Charles Haudy, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Henry Sawyer, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Norman A. Hull, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Caleb S. Green, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Washington Head, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- George Carroll, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Stephen Ferris, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- William Lewis, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Woodbridge Kelsey, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- John J. Barber, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Wm. Barnes, 13th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Roderick B. Whitney, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Francis M. Bartow, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Norman Lane, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Peter Patria, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Josiah C. Strong, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; Co. O, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Geo. W. Vanderwert, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Joseph B. Shaw, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- James Veitch, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Joseph M. Knapp, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Geo. L. Throop, 13th N. Y. H. Art., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Amos H. Brundage, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Thomas Easton, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Lewis M. Vanwert, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Albert P. Kirk, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- John Langlin, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- Wm. P. Ketchum, 6th N. Y. Art., Co. G; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year; first enlisted May 14, 1861, in 26th N. Y. Vols., for two years; served out time.
- Edward F. Johnson, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- Lewis J. Goddard, 1st N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- Calvin Green, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
- Delos Green, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
- Theodore Derenas, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
- Albert Hayden, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
- John Wright, 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
- James B. Caryll, capt., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.
- Emmet Harder, 2d lieut., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May, 1861, two years.
- Wakefield Booth, corp., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May, 1861, two years.
- Chas. W. Lamphier, corp., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May, 1861, two years.
- Saml Rightmire, corp., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; died from wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run, Sept. 1862; buried on field.
- Nathan C. Cowen, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May, 1861, two years.
- Robt. C. Fuller, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.
- Leander Lynch, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 1862; buried on field.
- Uri h Lynch, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.
- Jesse O. Barnes, lieut.; enl. 1861, three years; died of sickness at Antietam; buried there.
- Peter B. Hyde, private, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; died.
- Geo. G. Hyde, private, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; died at City Point, Dec. 1, 1864.
- Henry Mix, private, 143d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864, three years; died July 14, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.; buried there.
- Joseph W. Cleveland, private, 109th N. Y. Inf., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Frederick M. Phelps, private, 137th N. Y. Inf., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
- Frank S. Jocelyn, 1st Michigan; enl. July 13, 1863; died July, 1864, at City Point, Va.
- John S. Starkweather, private, 114th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died at New Orleans, Sept. 1868.

Oliver Williams, private, 10th N. Y. M. Art.; enl. March, 1864, three years; died at Petersburg, July 13, 1864, and buried there.

James Winfield, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864, three years; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; buried on the field.

Abram Winfield, private, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; died Dec. 6, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, of typhus fever.

Thomas Tidd, private, 18th N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed June 3, 1864, in Shenandoah Valley.

Joseph C. Hoyt, private, 109th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed May 6, 1864, at Spottsylvania.

Chas. Whitmarsh, private, 26th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 1864; killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864.

Jacob T. Allison, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864, three years; died May 30, 1865, at Washington.

Wallace Chandler, 86th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years; died April 16, 1864, at Washington.

Frederick A. Peters, private, 105th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 6, 1861, three years; killed March 25, 1865, at Petersburg.

Alfred Evlin.

John Evlin, private, 149th Pennsylvania; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded in left side at Gettysburg, July 5, 1863.

Orange T. Galpin.

Kelly G. Galpin.

Horace Chandler.

Thomas R. Thorn, enl. Sept. 1864; died in Salisbury prison, Oct. 1864.

Harvey Root, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1864; died at Elmira, Dec. 1864.

Franklin N. Manly, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Thomas J. Matteson, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; killed at second battle Bull Run, Sept. 1862.

Cornelius Rightmire, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Elezer Valentine, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

James W. Winchell, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Amzi W. Wright, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

John H. Wheeler, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Mieron Spies, sergt., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; died in hospital from wounds received at Antietam.

Angustus Cortwright, corp., 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

James R. Barrett, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; wounded in foot at second battle of Bull Run, and discharged.

Nelson H. Degroat, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Edwin A. Johnson, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; killed at second battle of Bull Run.

Amos Mullen, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; killed at second battle of Bull Run.

Byron Pitney, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Elijah Smith, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

John Vandermark, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Chas. Wheat, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Henry Dennis, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Wm. Delong, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

Alonzo Bunnell, private, 26th N. Y. Vols., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEWARK VALLEY.

THIS town lies upon the east border of the county, and, according to the census of 1875, contains an area of 28,679 acres, of which 19,751 acres are improved. Its surface is mostly hilly uplands, with a mean elevation of about 1200 feet above tide. The hills are largely covered with timber, and the soil is moderately fertile. The valleys are fertile, and yield abundant crops. The soil consists of fine gravelly loam. The facilities afforded by the Southern Central Railroad furnish a good market for the butter, cheese, and lumber that constitute largely the business interests of the town. Maple-sugar is manufactured the whole length of this valley, and fine maple-groves are numerous.

The east and west branches of Owego Creek are the

principal streams, and both flow southerly, the former nearly through the centre, and the latter forming the western boundary of the town.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS AND FIRST SETTLERS.

In 1790, the proprietors of the "Boston Ten Towns," of which tract this town is a portion, engaged Amos Patterson and Colonel David Pixley to re-survey the whole tract of the Ten Towns, for the purpose of correcting some errors in the original survey. Besides the two named above, there were also employed in the work Walter Sabin, as principal surveyor, Captain Abram Brown, Elisha Willson, and three or four others. The force of surveyors and assistants carried their packs on their backs filled with provisions, and camped out whenever night overtook them, for a week at a time.

When on West Owego Creek, they ran a line up the stream the width of a lot, and then parallel to some distance on the hill, when they found they had left some of their instruments where they had stopped the night before. Captain Brown went back, thinking he could find the place without following the line, but did not go far before he lost his way, and was several days in the woods, subsisting on roots. Finally, reaching a stream, he followed it down. In the mean time the company ran a line through to the Chenango River, and down towards Owego, and found Brown five or six miles below where they parted.

Captain Brown and David Willson, ever watchful of the advantages of the different localities through which they passed, and attracted by the rich alluvial along the rivers and creeks in this valley, decided to locate here.

Upon their return to Stockbridge, their native place, Willson purchased of Elisha Blinn, one of the sixty proprietors, lot 184; and upon the 23d of February, 1791, in company with Daniel Ball, Captain Abram and Isaac Brown, and two other young men, Dean and Norton, left Stockbridge, and sought homes in this newly-opened frontier. Their means of conveyance were two sleds drawn by oxen. Their route was direct from their homes to the Hudson at Coxsackie, then through Durham, across the Catskill mountains, through the old towns of Harpersfield and Franklin to the Susquehanna, at the mouth of the Ou-le-out. Instead of crossing at Wattle's Ferry, which was situated very nearly where the Unadilla bridge now stands, they pursued their journey down the east bank of the river to Oquaga. Thus far upon their journey their course had been for much of the way through a wilderness, over a road not yet deserving the name of a highway, and relieved by the sight of a cheerful log cabin only at intervals varying from ten to twenty miles. At Oquaga, a quantity of their stores and movables were left, and retaining only such as were indispensable for their comfort, they continued their journey, crossing the river, taking a course directly across the highlands which separate the Susquehanna from its western branch, the Chenango. They reached the Chenango at a ferry a little more than a mile above the present site of Binghamton. Here they were unexpectedly detained for several days, the ice having become too weak for crossing. As soon as the breaking-up occurred, canoes were procured, and all of the party, except Willson, em-

barked with the goods, and were rapidly borne to Owego. The teams and sleds were left by Willson at General Stoddard's, near Nanticoke, for safe-keeping, until they could be conveniently sent for, while he pursued his journey alone, meeting his friends at Owego, except Dean and Norton, who remained at Choeonut, now Union, where they permanently settled. From this point the four young men commenced the task of cutting a road through an unbroken forest up the valley of the East Owego Creek to a point about three miles above the present site of Newark Valley, where they arrived the first day of April, having been thirty seven days on the journey from Stockbridge. They established a camp upon what is now the homestead of Jules Fivaz. Within two or three days after their arrival, three of the party started for Oquaga for the goods that had been left, bringing with them also the goods and teams that were left at General Stoddard's, accomplishing the journey in about eleven days. Willson remained entirely alone, except his dog, but busily engaged in making maple-sugar, and upon their return exhibited about 150 pounds as the fruits of his industry.

He settled upon lot 184, where Levi Hammond now lives, and erected the first log house, and covered the roof with bark. Abram Brown went up to lot 257, where Wm. Ball now lives, and Daniel Ball and Isaae Brown went farther up the valley. This little settlement was the beginning of what was known, until the formation of Berkshire, in 1808, as "Brown's Settlement."

Willson kept house alone until 1797, when his mother and two sisters came out and lived with him. In 1799 he married Electa Slosson, a daughter of Enoch Slosson; they had two sons, who moved West. He died in 1857, ninety-four years of age. She died in 1862, over ninety years.

Abram Brown lived a bachelor all his days, and followed his profession as surveyor many years, in which he was considered good authority. His mother lived with him after 1796.

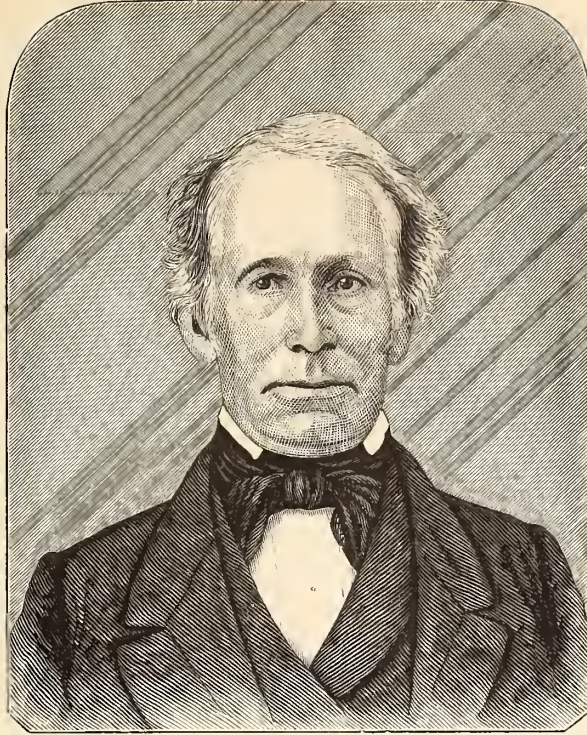
During the year 1791 these sturdy pioneers were making the forests ring with the sound of the axe, and the mighty monarchs of the woods fell beneath their swift blows. Early and late they worked, each one clearing a little space around him, leaving the trees where they fell, trimming, piling, and burning the brush,—the familiar terms of "Gee! Haw! Buck!" resounding through the forests as each in turn guided the slow-plodding oxen between the stumps and around the logs, plowing up the mellow soil ready for corn and other grains.

The party, except Willson, returned to Stockbridge in the fall of this year. In the spring of 1792, Daniel Ball, Isaae and Abram Brown, Esbon Slosson, Asa Bement, Daniel Gleazen, John Carpenter, John Ruey, and others came into the settlement, Ball and the Browns continuing their improvements, and Slosson settling on the bank of the creek, near Sturtevant's mill. He here built a shanty and prepared a home, and sowed in September of that year eight bushels of wheat, and worked a week for the Browns, for which he received twelve shillings, and returned to Massachusetts in the fall. Asa Bement settled where Edwin Smith now lives. He sowed six bushels of wheat

that year, and again in the spring of 1793 made further improvements and put in crops, but did not remove his family until 1794, in February. He built a log blacksmith-shop near the house of Ichabod Ford, eighteen by twenty feet, with one forge. Daniel Gleazen settled up in Berkshire. John Ruey was learning the trade of a blacksmith of Mr. Bement, and returned to Massachusetts, was married, and came back with his family in 1808. His son, Oliver Ruey, lives on the corner opposite the Methodist Episcopal church. Carpenter did not take up any land, but worked for the settlers as they needed. It was not uncommon to be visited by Indians while they were upon their hunting excursions. Some of them were old acquaintances in Berkshire County, and they received the generous hospitality of the settlers, and assisted in passing away the tedium of many a long hour in the fall and winter evenings, as that was generally the season they made their appearance. They were uniformly kind and disposed to be friendly. These valleys seem to have been favorite hunting-grounds of the Indians, as many articles have been discovered in plowing. "A tree was found by the early settlers at Newark Valley, upon the blaze of which were painted certain pictures, which were supposed to be a means by which the aborigines communicated their ideas, and to belong to their system of picture-writing. One of these figures was an accurate representation of an Indian in full costume for war, facing southerly, with tomahawk uplifted. It was put on with black paint, continuing for many years after the valley was settled."

In the spring of 1793, Peter Willson, a brother of Elisha, settled on lot 217, where Daniel Chamberlain now lives. He remained a bachelor until 1802, married Lydia Saltmarsh, was a deacon in the church many years, and died April 23, 1845, aged seventy-five years. Enoch and Esbon Slosson, with their wives, and the daughter of Esbon, two years old (now Mrs. Ezekiel Rieh, and still living at Richford), arrived in the settlement March 4 of this spring, and settled on lot 138, where Esbon had built a bark-covered shanty the year before. Enoch and Sarah Slosson, Esbon's father and mother, lived with them two years, when Enoch built a house where Dr. Heaton now lives, and afterwards built a house on the exact spot where Mr. Davidge's house now stands. John Carpenter lived with the Slossons, and died April 13, 1797, the same day that Isaae Brown was buried. Mrs. Ezekiel Rieh remembers distinctly seeing her mother riding up to the house on the same horse with Rev. Seth Williston, from attending the funeral of Isaae Brown. When Carpenter heard of Brown's death he said, "Now I will go and work Brown's farm;" but in three days he too had passed to the Beyond, and he was ready to lie side by side with his pioneer neighbor, with whom he had thus lived and worked. There were no women in this valley until this year. The Mrs. Slossons lived here from the 4th of March without seeing another woman until Dr. Tinkham's wife came from Owego, on horseback, to visit them, in September.

Caleb and Jesse Gleazen came in 1794, but afterwards removed to Richford. Bulah Brown, the mother of Captain Abram, Isaae, John, and Joseph Brown, came in February, 1796, and lived with Abram the remainder of



Anson Higbe

ANSON HIGBE was born in Stockbridge, Mass., April 10, 1780, whence he moved with his parents to Union, Broome Co., N. Y., in October, 1795. Although not among the earliest settlers, he was an early resident of Newark Valley, and was so identified with the development and well-being of the town as to deserve some mention in its history.

That he was an honest, capable, energetic man, and of the sturdy "stuff" of which pioneers are made, no one could doubt who knew him.

Leaving home to seek his fortune, he had little to aid him but his strong hands and resolute spirit. After a few years of faithful service in the employment of others, he sought a home of his own. He came to Newark Valley in 1809, buying a farm at the junction of the Union and Valley Roads. He made this choice, having the option of a farm within the present limits of the city of Rochester, which he

described as then being little else than a malarious bog. If he thus narrowly escaped opulence and possible ague, he found competence and health.

On May 7, 1811, he married Ann, daughter of Hon. Amos Patterson, who was an efficient helpmate. Their well-earned thrift was worthily and unselfishly directed to the best interests of home and society. In mental qualities he was characterized by that happy balance which, with good executive ability, constitutes the practical mind.

Under a somewhat grave exterior, and with natural dignity, he had an abiding sense of humor, and was genial and social.

He served the town acceptably for many years as supervisor and justice of the peace, and in all the relations of a good citizen and neighbor acted well his part. He died at the homestead August 27, 1854.



JONAS MUZZY,

elder son of John Muzzy, was born in the town of Spencer, Worcester Co., Mass., April 2, 1775. He received but a meagre education, the services of his youth being required on his father's farm, so that little of his time was devoted to scholastic attainments. In the year 1796 he, in company with three others from the same town, came to Newark Valley, where they arrived on the 12th of August of that year. He settled on the place where his son, Charles Muzzy, now resides. In August, 1801, he was married to Thersey, daughter of Henry and Lucy Moore, of Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y. He belonged to a numerous family, and did himself keep up the record of his ancestors in that direction. His grandfather, of Lexington, Mass., had a family of fifteen children, his father thirteen, and he had thirteen, four of whom died in infancy. The names of those who reached maturity are as follows :

Lucy M., wife of Frederiek Beam ; Sarah M., wife of Giles Slosson ; Henry M., who married Mary Ann Farrand ; Gilbert ; Sabrinis L., who married Henry B. Slosson, and died Jan. 6, 1867 (her husband died three years previous) ; Mary E., widow of Marshall Hotchkin, who was married Dec. 30, 1852. Mr. Hotchkin was a native of Tioga County. He was known as a model practical farmer. For many years he was a member of the Congregational Church,

and an old and much-esteemed citizen of the town of Newark Valley. He was widely connected with the families of his own and surrounding towns, and his death, which occurred May 24, 1874, was deeply mourned and sincerely regretted. William H. resides in Owego ; Emily, unmarried, resides in Maine ; and Charles Muzzy, a farmer, resides on the old homestead in Newark Valley.

Mr. Muzzy at the time of his death, Dec. 17, 1864, was the oldest man in the town, and the last of the primitive settlers in Newark Valley. His life covered the whole period of our national government. What vast changes has the county undergone since his coming to it ! There were on his arrival but two log houses in Owego and one in Binghamton, and he passed but one frame house after he left the Hudson River. It is difficult for us of the present generation to conceive of the hardships that were endured by those who cleared up the forest and made their homes in the wilderness, and planted the institutions of civil liberty. We owe them a debt of gratitude, and should tenderly cherish their memories for the blessings they have bequeathed to us. He was for thirty-three years a consistent member of the Congregational Church. He died full of years, leaving behind him the provident legacy man can leave—a good name and an honest reputation. Surely “the memory of the just is blessed.”



J. C. Tappan



R. C. Tappan

DR. JOHN C. TAPPAN

was born in the county of Schoharie, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1821, and was the youngest child in a family of seven children of Anthony and Anna Tappan. The father of our subject emigrated to and settled in the town of Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y., in the year 1822, where he remained ten years, when he removed to the town of Newark Valley. Our subject, at the age of twenty-four, after taking an academic course at the Canandaigua Academy, began the study of medicine with Dr. Root, of Newark Valley, and in the spring of 1848 graduated from the medical department of the University of New York City, and commenced practicing in Newark Valley. Was married, March 25, 1851, to Dianthe, daughter of James and Harriet Clifford, of Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y., where she was born Jan. 30, 1824. To them were born three children, one of whom is now living, viz., Revere C., who was born April 10, 1855.

Dr. John C. Tappan was of more than ordinary ability as a surgeon, and as a physician had but few superiors. His life was devoted to his profession, in which he became eminently successful. His social qualities were such as to endear him to the people of the community in which he lived; and, after a most useful life, he was stricken down with apoplexy, and in the brief space of six days was numbered with the dead, Jan. 9, 1876.

Revere C., when but a youth, began the study of medicine with his father, and in the month of February, 1876, graduated from the University of New York City, and took up the earlier practice of his father.

In politics both were Democrats. Neither, however, aspired to official positions, although the father was at one time county superintendent of common schools.

her days; she died in 1820, aged nearly eighty years. She was one of the constituent members of the first church in the valley.* Her husband was captain of militia in the Revolution, and died of smallpox Jan. 8, 1777. Joseph Brown came with his mother, and settled near the cemetery, where David Noble lives, and near the old store. He was a blacksmith, and his shop was built on the opposite side of the street, in the corner of the orchard. He died in 1808. Solomon Williams and wife came from Stockbridge in the winter of 1795-96, and lived with Esbon Slosson in his new log house while building a log or block house opposite, where the grist-mill stands.

Levi Bailey, a hatter, came in 1796 and worked at his trade; built a log house above the Willson mill-house; afterwards moved to where Jules Fivaz lives. Joseph Hosford and family were here in the spring of 1796, and they, too, went into the house with Slosson. Hosford built a log house on the southwest corner of lot 103, which was given him by Amos Patterson.

Hosford and Slosson married sisters of Solomon Williams. In January, 1797, Mrs. Mary Willson, mother of Peter and Elisha, came with her daughters and settled with Elisha. She died Dec. 9, 1814. Abram Johnson was here in 1798; married Mabel, sister of Esbon Slosson, and lived near where the fish-ponds are. Edward and Jonathan Edwards, grandsons of Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards, were here in 1797. Edward lived between where Dr. Tappan lives and the Deacon Curtis farm; removed to Ithaca, and then near the mouth of Nanticoke Creek. He was the first one to bring a suit, for he appears on 'Squire Brown's docket as plaintiff, Edward Edwards vs. Elijah Dwey. He was nonsuited and paid costs. Jonathan Edwards lived on the Daniel Moore farm, and removed to Binghamton in 1817. Henry Moore came from Stockbridge in the winter of 1798-99; settled near Dr. Tappan's house. His eldest daughter, Thersey, who taught school that summer in Asa Bement's barn, married Jonas Muzzy, Aug. 27, 1801. Henry Muzzy, Charles Muzzy, and Mrs. Mary G. Hotchkin are their children, and are now living in the town.

Jonas Muzzy was from Spencer, Mass., and felled the first tree on West Owego Creek, and was soon followed by Michael, Laban, and Elisha Jenks, Captain Scott, and Thomas Baird, where the settlement known as Jenksville is. He did not settle then, but afterwards worked for Elisha Willson, and then bought and settled on the lot Mr. Fellows had bought for his son, an account of whose death is in the history of Berkshire. Stephen Williams, Jr., and a brother Timothy came in the early part of 1801, and built a log house where Royal W. Clinton now lives.

* In a History of Stockbridge, Past and Present, or Record of an old Mission Station, compiled by Miss Electa T. Jones, occur these words: "The Chenango Purchase [meaning the Boston ten towns] was made about the close of the Revolutionary war, and many Stockbridge people engaged in the enterprise. Among the first were the five sons of Abraham Brown, and Elisha, Peter, Mary, Phebe, and Melitible Willson, who, with their mothers, settled in Newark; they were followed by the Balls, Williams', Slossons, Asa Bement, Hosford, the Carpenters, John Ruey, until Dr. Stephen West (their pastor) declared that if many more went he would go too.

"The Purchase consisted of ten townships, and our citizens seem to have been very generally distributed among them."

Their father, Stephen, with two other sons, Henry and Oliver, came in the fall, and Daniel Churchill with them. He began his home on a part of the same lot, 103, building the south front of the house now occupied by Mrs. Wells. Stephen Williams, Jr., married Selecta Draper, daughter of Amos Draper, one of the pioneers and Indian agent. She was the first white child born in Owego.

They all boarded at Esbon Slosson's while preparing their homes, as he was then keeping tavern where the old hotel now stands. Ripley Manning, Parley Simons, Joel Gaylord, Jonathan Hedges, and others settled about this time. In 1803, Otis Lincoln came in, when fourteen years of age, and worked for Elisha Willson; and in the spring-time, after his day's work was over, boiled sap and took the ashes for pay, selling them to an ashery as a means of getting cash. In 1810 he was manufacturing buckskin gloves, mittens, and breeches with Ezekiel Rich. Deer were plenty, and they tanned the skins in large quantities. Much of the early prosperity of the little settlement was due to his foresight and enterprise. He was a man of unusual ability, was foremost in all improvements and liberal towards schools and churches, was a member of the Masonic fraternity, amassed a large property, was a leading and influential citizen for over fifty years, and died Dec. 7, 1863, at the age of seventy-nine years. William Lincoln, his son, is living in Washington. His daughter is the wife of Dr. D. W. Patterson. Ezekiel Rich was here in 1808 or 1809, and engaged with Mr. Lincoln tanning deer-skins and manufacturing gloves, etc. He married Caroline Slosson in 1812, and remained here until 1821, when he removed to Richford, and was a prominent citizen there. Mrs. Rich is still living. She was born in Stockbridge, Mass., the 23d day of February, 1791, the same day that the four young men left that place to commence life anew in this wild western wilderness. She came here when two years old, and her memory extends over a greater period than any one living in the town, and the reminiscences of her youth are still fresh. The following incident she related to the writer: she remembers distinctly a storm coming suddenly in the night, in September, 1795, that raised the creek so high it came into the shanty and floated the puncheons, of which the floor was made, and the bark roof slid off, leaving them exposed to the rain. They took refuge in the log house of Enoch Slosson, passing through the water waist-deep to get there. Her father then built a log house where the Congregational lecture-room now stands.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first school was taught by David McMaster, part of the time in Elisha Willson's bark-covered shanty, and part of the time in Josiah Ball's shoe-shop, in 1796-97, and later, in 1799, Miss Thersey Moore taught in Asa Bement's barn.

Log school-houses were soon built, and the little ones trudged long distances to school. Upon the enactment of the State law in 1812 the town of Berkshire, which then embraced the towns of Berkshire, Newark Valley, and Richford, was made into twelve districts. In 1823 this town was redistricted, and Newark Valley village is No. 14. A large and commodious school-house is now being

built at a cost of about \$5000. The districts are all supplied with good school-houses, and the schools of this town are in a prosperous condition. Enos Slosson kept the first tavern and store in 1800, where the old hotel now stands, and in 1812 he was appointed the first postmaster. Asa Bement and Elisha Willson erected a grist-mill in 1797. Previous to this time the grain (except what was ground in that primitive mill, the hollowed-out stump) was carried to Fitch's mill, on Fitch's Creek, four miles above Binghamton, about forty miles distant, until 1793, when Colonel David Pixley erected a mill at Owego. The first carpenter was Stephen Williams, Sr., but he was quite aged.

Otis Lincoln, as before mentioned, tanned deer-skins and manufactured gloves, etc.; for many years connected with tannery.

The first regular tannery was built by David Settle in 1825, using dug-outs for vats, about three miles east of the village. Jed Chapman did not come in till near 1830, but was a carpenter, and did much work in the valley.

The first steam saw-mill was built about 1830, by Chester Patterson and Jonathan Day, about one-quarter of a mile from the Methodist Episcopal church in East Settlement; they employed about thirty hands, and had an engine with a walking-beam, such as are used on steamboats. Dr. Jos. Waldo was the only physician for many years up and down the valley. Drs. Seamary, Sutton, Curtis, Nelson, Root, Tappan, and others acted their part here in the drama of life. Drs. Sutton, Nelson, Root, Curtis, Tappan, and Churchill died and are buried here. Dr. William Sutton represented his county in the Assembly in 1836, and died the next year. Dr. Seymour Churchill was reared here, studied and practiced abroad, died and was brought here for burial.

CHURCHES.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Religious services had been held in this town prior to the organization of this church, and were held in barns and dwelling-houses, and conducted by Rev. Seth Williston, a missionary from Connecticut. This church was formed as the first Congregational Church in the town of Tioga, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1803. The constituent members were Dr. Joseph Waldo, Nathaniel Ford, Jesse Gleazen, Levi Bailey, Beulah Brown, and Caroline Ford. The church was organized by Rev. Seth Williston and Rev. Jas Woodward, missionaries from Connecticut. Mrs. Sarah Slosson, wife of Enoch Slosson, Mrs. Mary Hosford, wife of Joseph Hosford, and Mrs. Rachel Williams, wife of Stephen Williams, Sr., joined the church on Sunday, Nov. 20, 1803, three days after its organization. They probably had letters of dismission from churches in the East, as Barney Truman joined the church on profession of faith the same day and the first Sunday of its existence, making the number of its members at that time ten. It had no officers until April 4, 1805, when Nathaniel Ford was elected deacon, and no preaching except by the Connecticut missionaries.

The society of Westerns was organized Oct. 23, 1805, and fifty-eight of the inhabitants signed an agreement Nov. 11, 1805, fixing a rate of from two to eight per cent. which each should annually pay upon his property for the support

of the gospel. Dec. 24, 1805, the church and society voted to call Rev. Jeremiah Osborn to settle with them at a salary of \$275 annually, with an annual increase of \$25 until it reached \$350. This call was accepted Jan. 11, 1806, and the church and pastor elect called a council to assist in his ordination. The council met at the house of Widow Dudley, an account of which is given in the history of the Congregational Church in Berkshire. March 3, 1811, the church applied for a union with the Presbytery of Cayuga, and was admitted as a constituent member Sept. 11, 1811, and remained in that connection until July 2, 1869. Since that time it has been associated with Congregational churches. Rev. Mr. Osborn remained with them until 1818, when he resigned; was succeeded by Rev. Marcus Ford, who was ordained Dec. 3, 1820, filled the position acceptably, and resigned on account of ill health April 27, 1859. Samuel F. Bacon became their pastor in 1866; Samuel Johnson in 1871. Jay Clisbe, Jan. 14, 1872, commenced his labors, and is at present their pastor.

During the winter of 1830-31 a revival occurred, and in the April communion 107 joined the church by profession of faith and 6 by letter; in July following 22 more, thus more than doubling the membership. The whole number has been 705. They number at present 260. January 12, 1823, 8 members were dismissed to form the North Church, in Berkshire, now the Congregational Church of Richford. Three were dismissed, Sept. 14, 1823, to form a church on West Owego Creek. In June and July, 1833, 72 members were dismissed to be embodied in a church at Berkshire, which was organized July 24, 1833, with 68 members, of whom 54 were from this church. The first house of worship was built north of the village of Newark Valley, where now stands the brick house owned by Samuel Watson. It was erected as early as 1803 or 1804, and was a plain framed house, 24 by 36 feet in size, with posts 11 feet high and a steep roof. It was never finished, but was left open from floor to rafter. This is the style of meeting-houses that for fourteen years the ancient worthies of this church worshiped in, without a fire, except the few coals the good old mothers carried in their foot-stoves. This building was moved across the way, a little below its original site, in the corner of the sugar-maple grove, afterwards used by Rev. Mr. Ford for a barn, and is now doing duty as a wagon-house on the place of Jules Fivaz.

The second house was built on the old site and dedicated July 4, 1817. It was 45 by 55 feet, with a spacious gallery and the old-fashioned high pulpit. For fourteen years more the congregation worshiped here, when the gradual growth of the two centres of business, Berkshire and Newark Valley, each three miles from the meeting-house, made it inconvenient for the people. September 1, 1831, the society instructed the trustees to consult the several individuals belonging to the society relative to a change of place of worship, and report at next meeting. The trustees reported in favor of moving, and the report was accepted, the north part of the society giving their consent. \$1944.86 was subscribed for a new church, and the contractor bought the old house, took it down, and used it in the new house, built on the site where the present church stands (Otis Lincoln presenting half an acre for that purpose), and substantially



WILLIAM SLOSSON.

The father of this gentleman was one of the first settlers of Newark Valley, emigrating from New England as early as 1793. Our subject was born in Newark Valley, Tioga Co., N. Y., in July, 1800, being the eldest son of five children of Esbon and Electa Slosson. He was united in marriage, July 1, 1824, to Maria, daughter of Joseph and Phebe Benjamin, of Ithaca, where she was born Jan. 29, 1807. Their family consisted of three children, two of whom are now living, viz.: George, who was born the 24th of June, 1825, and at present occupies the position as station agent at Newark Valley, on the Southern Central Railroad; and Phebe E., born March 9, 1830, is the widow of Frederic H. Todd, and resides on her father's old homestead located in the same town. Mr. Slosson was an active and energetic worker in the old Whig party, and on the formation of the Republican party in 1856 became one of its most prominent members. He was called upon by his fellow-citizens to occupy many positions of trust and honor in the town; held the office of supervisor, assessor, and was justice of the peace for about forty-five years. In his early life he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but in later years he joined the Congregational. Mr. Slosson ended a busy life May 26, 1872, loved, honored, and respected by all who knew him. His widow, who had been his companion in life for nearly fifty years, survived him but a short time, she passing away Aug. 5, 1878. Thus we record on the pages of history a short sketch of the life of a descendant of one of Tioga's pioneer and prominent families.



FREDERIC H. TODD

was born in North Haven, New Haven Co., Conn., Feb. 6, 1819, being the youngest son of six children of Josiah and Elizabeth Todd. His father removed with his family to Newark Valley when our subject was about thirteen years of age, and being in poor circumstances could give his son only the advantages of a common-school education. Upon arriving at the age of manhood Mr. Todd became a tanner (which was his father's occupation in life), which business he followed for a number of years; he also opened and carried on a store for the sale of general merchandise at Newark Valley. He was married, Sept. 17, 1851, to Phebe, daughter of William Slosson. Their family consisted of five children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Frederic L., born March 10, 1856; he is at present telegraph operator at Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa.; Frank H., born Feb. 26, 1866.

In 1858, Mr. Todd made a purchase of lumber lands in northern Michigan, and seven years later, or thereabouts, began operations in clearing, lumbering, etc., in that State. He was drowned, 18th of March, 1868, in the Muskegon River while attempting to cross the boom or shute, letting out the logs, the current being very rapid. He was a staunch member of the Republican party, and represented the town of Newark Valley in the board of supervisors for two or three terms. In his death his wife lost a dutiful husband; his children, a loving father; his friends and business associates, an honest man.



ROYAL W. CLINTON.

Royal W. Clinton was born in the town of Colebrook, Litchfield Co., Conn., March 1, 1823, and was the eldest child of a family of thirteen children. His father was Lyman Clinton, Jr., and his grandfather Lyman Clinton, Sr.; the latter a native of Connecticut, being born April 3, 1771, and who lived out the allotted span of threescore and ten years, and passed to his rest April 30, 1855, much respected in the community in which he lived. The wife of Lyman Clinton, Jr., and mother of Royal W., was Miranda, daughter of Wells Stone, of Sharon, Conn. In 1831 they removed to Newark Valley, arriving in the month of May, after a tedious journey, with teams, of two weeks, crossing the Catskill Mountains *en route*.

The grandfather of the gentleman of whom we write more particularly had visited this section of country in 1830, and had selected six hundred acres of land for the purpose of dividing it among his children, reserving a portion thereof for himself. Lyman Clinton, Jr., not being satisfied with the location of his allotment, chose a different one a mile and a half east of the present village of Newark Valley, where he remained until the winter of 1871, when he removed to the village; and three years later, July 4, 1874, he passed away, aged seventy-five years. His widow survives and lives near her son, Royal W.

The subject of this memoir received a common-school education; also attended a select school two years. He lived with his father until he was nineteen years of age, and two years later was married to Anna C., eldest daughter of William and Rosanna Knapp, of Newark Valley. Immediately subsequent to his marriage he became proprietor of his father-in-law's wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment, which business he conducted summers, and during the winter months got out lumber, for about five years.

About this time he purchased a lot of timber-land, one and one-half miles east of the village, from which he commenced getting the lumber, erecting a steam saw-mill on the property, which was the first one operated successfully in the town. He cleared a farm of one hundred and fifty acres in the vicinity of the mill, making improvements from time to time until it became a valuable property.

In 1861 he sold the mill, and in company with his brother-in-law, H. W. Clinton, built another mill, and from that time until the present has engaged extensively in the lumber trade, purchasing, in addition to what he sawed himself, all that sawed by three or four other mills in the surrounding country. Twelve years ago Mr. Clinton found it necessary, in order to facilitate his rapidly-increasing business, to remove to a more central point; hence he erected a fine residence in the village, where he now resides.

In 1866 he engaged in the mercantile business with his son-in-law, Morris Elwell and brother, at Newark Valley, which is at present conducted by the Elwell Brothers. In 1866 he was appointed one of the railroad commissioners for the bonding of the town for the construction of the Southern Central Railroad, and in 1873 he was made one of the directors of the company in recognition of his valuable services in procuring this necessary improvement. He has held various town offices in the gift of his fellow-citizens of the Republican party, to which political organization he belongs. At the age of nineteen he experienced religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark Valley, of which he has ever since been an active and efficient member.

For more than thirty years consecutively he has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school of Newark Village. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton consists of three children, namely: Ella J., born April 20, 1845; Austin W., born March 11, 1850; Arthur G., born March 3, 1856. Austin W. was graduated with honors from Cornell University in the class of 1872, and he and his brother are now engaged in the mercantile and lumber business at Hartford Mills, Waltham Co., N. Y. The daughter, Ella W., is the wife of Morris Elwell, of Newark Valley.

From those who have known Mr. Clinton longest, and to whom he is best known, we learn that he is a man of strict personal integrity, of pure morality, and of a kind and neighborly disposition. By energy and enterprise he has achieved not only a creditable reputation, but also a position among the substantial business men of Tioga County. A deep religious zeal has attended all his efforts, and whatever of success he has attained is attributable to unrelenting industry and uncompromising rectitude.

like the old one. In 1849 it was moved back from the street and rebuilt in modern style, dedicated, and used seven years. In 1867 it took its third journey, about 100 feet to the north, to make way for its successor. In 1868 the present building was erected at a cost of \$12,725, and was dedicated Jan. 14, 1869. After the completion of the new church the old "traveling sanctuary" was again removed, and is now used and known as the "Allison Opera-House." The trustees of the church at present are William B. Bushnell, F. G. Bushnell, David Hess, William Reeves, C. H. Moore, H. Winship, Isaac Curtiss, Edgar Chapman, Herbert Richardson. Deacons, William B. Bushnell, John E. Smith, Lambert Beecher.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1822, Rev. Geo. W. Deansmore, stationed at Chenango, visited and preached through here, by way of Lisle, making a circuit. He was one of the first ministers in Oneida Conference. Admitted on trial in 1810, full communion in 1811, ordained in 1812. In 1826, Rev. Herota P. Barnes and Fitch Reed preached occasionally, there being no Methodist organization here. During the years 1831-32, David A. Shepherd, located at Berkshire, preached here, and held quarterly meetings in the old town-house in 1831, and organized the first society, composed of seven members, Minerva Collins, Mary Ann Ruey, Munson and Experience Clark, Miel Dean and wife, and Selecta Williams. In 1833, this place was recognized by the Oneida Conference as Newark Station, and Moses Adams was the first stationed minister, the church being built under his pastorate. He was succeeded by Jesse T. Peek, 1834; Hanford Colburn, 1835-36; Morgan Ruger, 1837-39; Charles W. Giddings, 1840-41; H. L. Rowe, 1842-43; Benajah Mason, 1844-45; Derius Simmons, 1846; Sylvester Manier, 1847-48; H. Colburn, 1849; P. S. Worden, 1850-52; Noah S. Dewitt Davison, 1853-56; George H. Blakeslee, 1857-58; O. M. McDowell, 1859-60; Nelson Rounds, 1861-62; C. V. Arnold, 1863-64; King Elwell, 1865-67; Leonard Cole, 1868-69; G. K. Peek, 1870-72; Charles S. Alexander, 1873; G. H. Blakeslee, 1873; George Comfort, 1874-76; William S. Wentz, 1877-78 and present pastor. The church has had 27 pastors during its fifty-two years of existence. Present membership, 337. This includes a branch society at East Newark, about three miles east. At this place they erected a fine church in 1859, and have a Sunday-school of 100 members, organized in 1848. Present Superintendent, Lorenzo D. McCullough. The Sunday-school belonging to the parent church was organized in 1834. George Clinton, first Superintendent; O. Ruey, Assistant. Present membership, 308. Royal W. Clinton is Superintendent, and has been for thirty years. Their house of worship was rebuilt in 1857.

A FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was located at this place prior to 1820, with a meeting-house on the corner of Main and Silk Streets; Rev. John Gould as pastor. It was in a weak condition, and the most of the members united with the Methodist Church after their organization.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEWARK VALLEY

was organized Oct. 27, 1857, by a council composed of delegates from other churches; among them, Revs. L. Ranstead, J. W. Emory, — Smith, of Candor, and W. H. King, of Owego. There were 26 constituent members at the formation of the church. The first baptism in the church was Stephen Platt, April 11, 1858. Rev. D. T. Leach preached here as a missionary from the Home Missionary Society, and was settled as a pastor June 9, 1860. He was succeeded by Revs. John Branch, Ransom T. Gates, John Ball, Henry T. Leach, Jacob Gray, R. H. Spafford, Wm. N. Tower, and Adam H. Todd. They have a present membership of 125. A Sunday-school of 126 members, with a branch of the same at Hull's school-house. Services were held for a short time in the Congregational church, and about 1858 a church was erected. In 1869 a large and commodious brick edifice was erected at a cost of \$10,000.

A CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized at West Newark in 1823 with 12 members. The first services were held in Wm. Richardson's barn. In the winter of 1823-24 they built a school-house sufficiently large for church purposes also, and worshiped there until 1848, when the present one was built. Rev. Zenus Riggs was the first pastor, and succeeded by Revs. Henry Ford, Moses Jewel, Samuel Scott, Joel Jewel, Ezra Scovill, Stephen Califf, Wm. McNab, and Horace Hubbard.

THE ALPHA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized at Jenksville in 1852 with 25 members. The first pastor was Rev. — Salisbury. It is now under the charge of the church in Candor, where a more complete history will be given.

A REFORMED METHODIST CHURCH

was organized at Ketchumville with 9 members in 1837, and a church erected in 1852.

CEMETERIES.

There are three cemetery associations in the town—Hope Cemetery, of Newark Valley, New Connecticut, and Union—and several small cemeteries and private ones. Up to 1820 no burial-place had been chosen by the people, burials having been in Brown Cemetery and on private grounds. Upon the death of Mrs. Enoch S. Williams, Aug. 22, 1820, the people immediately moved in this matter, and a portion of the farms of Joseph Brown and Anson Higbe were chosen; and Aug. 24, 1820, the bodies of Linus Gaylord and Jacob Everett were reburied in the forenoon without religious exercises, and in the afternoon Mrs. Williams was buried. Rev. Marens Ford, recently called to the pastorate here, preached the funeral sermon in a barn belonging to Ezekiel Rich, then standing a little north of the house now occupied by Mrs. Wells. As this was the first funeral in these grounds, the association thought proper to call the passage through the centre Ford Walk, in memory of Mr. Ford. The north avenue was called Brown Avenue, in memory of Joseph Brown, from whose farm part of the grounds were taken. The first land consisted of half an acre. In 1866 an addition of one and a half acres was

made, and the first burial in this new part was Albert Williams, one of the purchasers, who died May 31, 1866, two weeks after the purchase, and the middle avenue is named Williams Avenue in memory of him. One avenue is named in honor of William S. Lincoln; another Wayland Avenue, in honor of Rev. Francis Wayland, the Baptists in this place buying lots along that avenue. The south avenue is named Higbe Avenue, in honor of Anson Higbe. Semi-centennial services were held at the cemetery Aug. 24, 1870, at which a paper was read by Dr. D. W. Patterson, filled with incidents connected with the early settlements, and from whom these notes were obtained.

New Connecticut Cemetery is located in the eastern portion of the town, at the New Connecticut settlement.

Union Cemetery is at East Newark, about three miles from the village.

SOCIETIES.

A lodge of the *Independent Order of Good Templars* was organized July 21, 1876. Has sixty members at present.

Lodge No. 614, F. and A. M., was chartered June 26, 1866, and has at present one hundred members.

SCHOOLS.

The town has 14 school-districts. During the year ending Sept. 1, 1877, there was taught 424 weeks of school by 7 male and 18 female teachers, attended by 646 scholars, from 773 children of the school age in the town. Each district has a frame school-house,—all valued, with their sites, at \$5600. 368 volumes in the libraries were valued at \$155. There were received from the State \$1782.22, and raised by taxes \$1466.38, from other sources and balance on hand Sept. 1, 1876, \$79.42,—total receipts, \$3542.86. Paid teachers' wages, \$3006.73; incidentals, etc., \$328.24. Total expenses, \$3334.97; balance on hand, \$207.89.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Southern Central Railroad runs through the town, and is an outlet to the main lines of travel in the State. George W. Slosson, great-grandson of Enos Slosson, is passenger- and freight-agent at this place.

THE VILLAGE OF NEWARK VALLEY

has a population of about 800 inhabitants, and contains three churches, two hotels, United States express- and telegraph-office, grist-mill, tannery, two steam saw-mills, eight general stores, drug-store, tin and hardware store, four blacksmith-shops, three carriage-shops, three harness-shops, four physicians, one lawyer, one dentist, one photographer, printing-office, two cooper-shops, marble-shop, grain-cradle factory, cabinet-shop, a lodge of I. O. of G. T., and one of F. A. M.

KETCHUMVILLE

is located in the northeast corner of the town; contains a post-office, church, railway-hotel, store, and a blacksmith-shop.

JENKSVILLE

is situated in the northwest corner, on the west branch of Owego Creek, and contains a post-office (S. M. Avery, post-master), Methodist Church, store, saw-mill, grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, and a creamery and cheese-factory.

This place was settled as early as 1797. Michael Jenks built a saw-mill in 1803, and a grist-mill in 1814. The cheese-factory was built in 1867. It uses the milk of from 150 to 400 cows, and is very successful. The proprietors are Dr. Armstrong, H. Armstrong, and Byron Jenks.

WEST NEWARK

is a small settlement, two miles south of Jenksville, and contains a post-office and a Congregational Church. About 1802, Solomon Hover made the first clearing at this place.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Otis Lincoln & Son built a tannery in 1845, which was burned down and rebuilt in 1857; again burned on Dec. 26, 1876, and rebuilt in three days. This tannery passed through many changes of proprietorship, and is now in the hands of Davidge, Landfield & Co. It contains 140 vats and 12 leaches, uses spent-tan for fuel, and manufactures 50,000 sides of sole-leather annually. The motive-power is supplied by two engines, one of 45 horse-power, for general work, and one of 20 horse-power, for rolling. Belonging to this firm is a steam saw-mill operated by a 65 horse-power engine, with a capacity to saw 3,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

One member of this establishment (William A. Lincoln) represented this Congressional district in Congress in 1867-69. J. B. Landfield, another of present firm, represented his county in the Assembly in 1872-73.

Williams & Cargill have a steam saw-mill at this place, and connected with it the manufacture of furniture, and grinding of feed and meal,—operated by a 30 horse-power engine, with a capacity of cutting 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

Royal W. Clinton has a steam saw-mill at New Connecticut, east of the village, 30 horse-power engine, capacity of 1,000,000 feet per annum. His sons are connected with him in a steam saw-mill at Harford Mills. He has the honor of being a director of the Southern Central Railroad.

THE TIOGA COUNTY HERALD

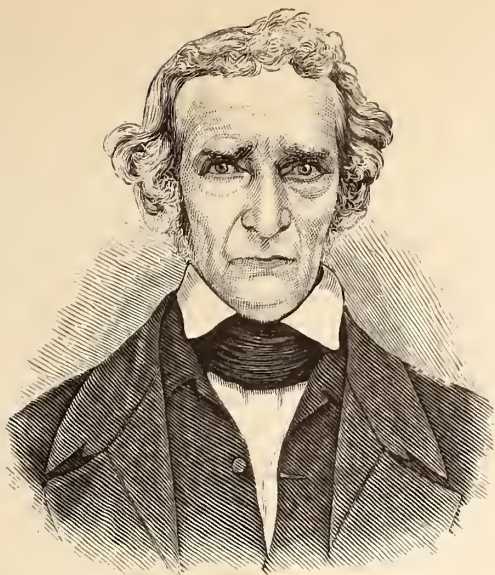
is published here, is independent in politics, was started March 4, 1876, has a circulation of about 600, and is owned by C. J. Noble.

THE NEWARK VALLEY TROUT-PONDS

were commenced in 1869, and opened to the public on June 6, 1872. They have a plentiful supply of water from springs on the grounds, are well stocked with trout, and have hatching-houses on the premises. These grounds are much frequented during the summer months by excursion-parties and visitors.

INCIDENTS.

The following incident occurred within half a mile of where young Fellows was killed in 1798, and on the farm where Sidney Belcher now lives. Linus Gaylord was making a clearing, and, on the 29th day of June, 1820, after having chopped all day, against his wife's earnest remonstrances went again to his toil after supper, to cut down two or three other trees "to make his day's work look better." Dark-



ELIJAH CURTIS.



MRS. MARY CURTIS.

ELIJAH CURTIS.

Elijah Curtis was born in Old Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1786. Mary (White) Curtis, his wife, was born in Canaan, Conn., June 22, 1788. They were married on the 6th day of December, 1810. Had five children, namely: Frederick, born Oct. 25, 1811. Mary, born Feb. 11, 1814. Isaac, born July 11, 1817; married to Mary Jane, daughter of John C. Lincoln, an old settler of Newark Valley, Feb. 22, 1858; she was born March 10, 1834; died Sept. 26, 1872. Caroline, born May 5, 1822; died Jan. 29, 1840. Mark Hopkins, born Oct. 20, 1824.

In the fall of 1817, Elijah Curtis, his wife and three children, the youngest, Isaac, being then but six weeks old, started from Old Stockbridge with an ox-team and a single horse and wagon, and traveled thus until they reached the present town of Newark Valley, where they permanently settled on the farm now owned by Samuel S. Watson. The early years of their pioneer life were characterized by hardships and privations such as usually attend the early settlers in their endeavors to open up a new country and to develop its agricultural resources. The Curtises were of an enterprising and industrious nature; so they overcame the many obstacles that stood between them and success, and, as

such people generally do, they succeeded. For nearly forty years Mr. Curtis lived on the place he first settled, and at the good old age of seventy years he died, respected by all who knew him. His death occurred October 19, 1856. On the 14th of November, 1860, his wife followed him to the grave, esteemed as a good wife, an affectionate mother, and a kind neighbor. They were both members of the Congregational Church, of which Mr. Curtis was a deacon.

Isaac Curtis, as before stated, was born July 11, 1817. He was an infant when his parents removed to this county, and for more than sixty years has lived in Newark Valley, of which town he is a prominent citizen.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Curtis had three children, namely: Caroline Lincoln, born Aug. 25, 1864; resides with her father. Albert Hopkins, born Sept. 11, 1866; drowned in Owego Creek, April 6, 1872; body never recovered. William Leon, born March 23, 1872; died August 30, same year.

The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Curtis which accompany this brief sketch were placed in this work by Isaac Curtis, their son, as a mark of affectionate regard, and as a tribute to their memory.

ness settled down, and still he came not. The ringing blows of his axe resounded no longer through the forest, and, filled with a sense of dread foreboding, the wife went forth to look for her husband. Beneath a fallen limb of a tree lay the object of her search, bleeding and senseless. She immediately cried out for help; and Samuel Truesdell, who was watching a deer-lick near by, came at once to her assistance, and found her supporting the head of her beloved companion and wiping the blood from his wounds. His brother, Joel Gaylord, Lyman Dean, and others soon arrived, and carried him to the house. Dr. Joseph Waldo trepanned the skull, but without avail. He died the next day, and was buried on the knoll where Mr. Knapp lives.

Henry Williams also was killed by a limb falling from a tree in the woods, on the farm that belonged to the place where Dr. D. W. Patterson lives.

Among the men who have other than a local reputation in this place are Rev. Marc Fivaz, Dr. D. W. Patterson, and Prof. Matille. Rev. Marc Fivaz was born in Vevay, Switzerland, in 1792. Was a clergyman in the National Church, and Professor of Natural Sciences in the Academy of Lausanne, and one of the first teachers of Prof. Louis Agassiz. By reason of the troubles in his native land, in company with Prof. Matille and others he came to this place in 1849, and settled where his son still lives. He was pastor of a Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia four years, and New York six years, spending his summers here with his family. Since that time he has spent the remainder of his days studying the Bible; and is interested greatly in science and art also, as the works of art collected by him (at the downfall of Napoleon) and still in the possession of his family will testify. He was a member of historical and scientific societies in Europe, and lectured before scientific societies in New York and Philadelphia. He was a man of fine culture and ripe scholarship, and died in July, 1876, aged eighty-four years.

Dr. D. W. Patterson is a son of Chester Patterson, and grandson of Amos Patterson, who settled at Union in 1793, and was one of the surveyors in 1790. Chester Patterson was born at Union, and came to this place in 1839, when Dr. Patterson was fourteen years old. He removed to West Winsted in December, 1846, remained till May, 1865, returned to this place, and is yet residing here. Since 1865 he has been engaged in writing genealogical histories, and his library is among the best, if not the best, on that subject in this State, concerning the immediate and intermediate branches of many families throughout the United States. He obtained the family records and incidents of the early days from the old settlers years ago, and has more interesting and reliable material concerning those times than any one living. Prof. Matille is a son-in-law of Prof. Fivaz. He settled here in 1849, on the Asa Bennett farm; was Professor of Jurisprudence in Neuchâtel. He still claims this as his residence; but is in Washington, as chief of one of the departments of the Interior. One of his sons was private secretary of President Lincoln.

CIVIL HISTORY.

An act passed the Legislature April 12, 1823, organizing that portion of Berkshire now known as Newark Valley as

a separate town by the name of Westville. March 24, 1824, by enactment, it was changed to Newark, and again, April 17, 1862, to Newark Valley. In 1875, as per census, it contained 2403 inhabitants. March 2, 1824, the inhabitants of Westville met pursuant to act of Legislature at the house of Otis Lincoln, Anson Higbe chairman, and proceeded to make choice of officers, as follows:

Solomon Williams, Supervisor; Beriah Wells, Town Clerk; Francis Armstrong, Ebenezer Pierce, Benj. Waldo, Assessors; Henry Williams, Wm. Richardson, Otis Lincoln, Commissioners of Common Schools; Benj. Walton, Wm. B. Bement, Geo. Williams, Inspectors of Common Schools; Anson Higbe, Abram Brown, Reuben Chittenden, Commissioners of Highways; Wm. Slosson, Constable; Lyman Legg, Collector; Peter Willson and Ebenezer Robins, Overseers of the Poor; Joseph Benjamin, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The following is a list of Supervisors, Town Clerks, and Justices:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1825. Solomon Williams. | 1853-54. Otis Lincoln. |
| 1826-30. Anson Higbe. | 1855. John M. Snyder. |
| 1831. John Waldo. | 1856. Sanford Comstock. |
| 1832-36. Elisha P. Higbe. | 1857-59. Fred. H. Todd. |
| 1837. Otis Lincoln. | 1860-62. Aaron Ogden. |
| 1838. Wm. Slosson. | 1863-64. C. H. Moore. |
| 1839-40. Jas. P. Hyde. | 1865-66. W. S. Lincoln. |
| 1841-44. Wm. S. Lincoln. | 1867-68. Lyman F. Chapman. |
| 1845-49. Ozias J. Slosson. | 1869-71. Chas. A. Clark. |
| 1850. Daniel G. Taylor. | 1872. J. B. Landfield. |
| 1851. Ozias J. Slosson. | 1873-78. Edward G. Nowlan. |
| 1852. Elliot W. Brown. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1825-30. Beriah Wells. | 1852. Elijah J. Johnson. |
| 1831-34. Wm. Slosson. | 1853-54. Lawyer Byington. |
| 1835. W. A. Sutton. | 1855. Geo. W. Slosson. |
| 1836-38. Lawyer Byington. | 1856. Daniel H. Burr. |
| 1839-41. Nathan Hovey. | 1857-59. Benevolent Stevens. |
| 1842. Chas. Willson. | 1860-61. Geo. W. Slosson. |
| 1843. Noah Goodrich. | 1862-64. M. N. Chapman. |
| 1844. Jno. H. Arnold. | 1865. Selah T. Benjamin. |
| 1845. Elijah Belcher. | 1866-67. Hart B. Sears. |
| 1846. Spencer M. Curtis. | 1868-69. Francis M. Bishop. |
| 1847. Henry S. Granger. | 1870-71. Ossian Dimmick. |
| 1848. Wm. Slosson. | 1872. E. G. Davidge. |
| 1849-51. Geo. W. Slosson. | 1873-78. Ossian Dimmick. |

The Constitutional Convention of 1826 made the office of Justice of Peace elective by the people, and the first election in this town was 1827.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1827. Anson Higbe. | 1837. Moses Spaulding. |
| J. P. Benjamin. | 1838. E. Richardson. |
| Elisha P. Higbe. | 1839. Christopher Burbank. |
| Lewis Miller. | 1840. Wm. Slosson. |
| 1830. Anson Higbe. | 1841. M. Spaulding. |
| Benj. Walton. | 1842. E. Richardson. |
| 1831. Peter Moore. | 1843. Samuel J. Nash. |
| Franklin Slosson. | 1844. Wm. Slosson. |
| 1832. Elisha Higbe. | 1845. Ephraim Ketchum. |
| Elias Richardson. | 1846. E. Richardson. |
| 1833. Anson Higbe. | 1847. E. Belcher. |
| Elisha P. Higbe. | 1848. Geo. Clinton. |
| 1834. Elias Richardson. | 1849. Josiah Todd. |
| 1835. Geo. Clinton. | Wm. Slosson. |
| 1836. E. P. Higbe. | 1850. E. Richardson. |

1851. Warren Piercee.
 1852. Robert B. Miller.
 W. S. Lincoln.
 1853. Henry Ketchum.
 1854. Chester Johnson.
 1855. W. S. Lincoln.
 1856. R. B. Miller.
 Herbert Richardson.
 Reuben D. Ketchum.
 1857. Watson W. Clark.
 1858. H. Richardson.
 1859. Ozias J. Slosson.
 Samuel Chamberlain.
 1860. R. B. Miller.
 1861. Fred. D. Hathaway.
 1862. Jeremiah Jones.
 H. Richardson.
 1863. W. Slosson.
 Benevolent Stevens, Jr.
 1864. Wm. Slosson.
 Geo. Hardendorf.

1865. Chas. A. Clark.
 1866. H. Richardson.
 E. Belcher.
 1867. Lewis D. Bishop.
 Gershom A. Clark.
 Chas. H. Moore.
 1868. Wm. Slosson.
 Wm. Wood.
 1869. Wm. Wood.
 1870. Samuel M. Avery.
 1871. L. D. Bishop.
 C. H. Dean.
 1872. G. A. Clark.
 L. D. Bishop.
 1873. Harvey J. Burchard.
 1874. S. M. Avery.
 1875. R. B. Miller.
 1876. G. A. Clark.
 1877. H. J. Burchard.
 1878. Herbert Richardson.
 S. M. Avery.

MILITARY RECORD.

George Boyce, Co. I, 3d N. Y. Inf.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; wounded at Big Bethel.
 Oscar Williams, private, Co. E, 44th Regt. N. Y. Inf.; must. Aug. 30, 1861, three years; pro. to capt., Co. G, 137th Regt.; killed by sharpshooter, July 3, 1863.
 Enoch J. Lewis, private, Co. E, 44th Regt., N. Y. Inf.; must. Aug. 30, 1861, three years.
 Adelbert C. Belcher, Co. E, 44th Regt., N. Y. Inf.; must. Sept. 28, 1861, three years; died at Hall's Hill, Va.
 Burdett Mone, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Wallace Lamb, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years; killed.
 Geo. Kenyon, sergeant, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Alex. Saddlemire, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Joseph Decker, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Chas. Russell, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Tracy Williams, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Charles Swan, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Allen Moore, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.
 William Moore, private, Co. I, 50th Regt.
 Waldo Belcher, private, Co. H, 64th Regt.; must. Nov. 3, 1861, three years; pro. to corp., then to sergt.; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, and at Po Creek, May 10, 1864.
 John Wheeler, private, Co. H, 64th Regt.; pro. to 2d sergt., then to 1st sergt.; killed at Chancellorsville.
 Philip Bieber, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
 Charles Kenyon, corporal, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
 Henry P. Kenyon, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
 Thos. Gower, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
 Barzilla Howard, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years; re-enl. in 21st N. Y. Cav.
 Seymour Shultsers, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
 Dick Spitzer, private, Co. E, 76th Regt.; must. Oct. 29, 1861, three years.
 Edwin Slosson, sergeant, Co. B, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Geo. A. Bogert, private, Co. B, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Isaac Arnold, private, Co. B, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 John Brumagin, private, Co. B, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Albert Guy, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.; must. Aug. 11, 1861, three years.
 John W. Lawrence, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 J. Lu King, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.; missing.
 Charles Richardson, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 James H. Reese, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 Erastus Benton, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 Ransom Gleazen, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 Andrew D. Hover, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 Henry Johnson, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 Lemuel A. Like, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 Samuel G. North, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 George Sanford, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 Anson J. Partridge, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 Charles Snapp, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 Philander M. Shaw, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 Alexander Zimmer, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 John Spencer, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Inf.
 Maurice R. Beard, 3d sergeant, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Levi Hammond, 2d corporal, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Edwin B. Chamberlain, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.

Michael Campion, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 John Dooley, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 David Farrell, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died in the army.
 Charles Guyon, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
 Theodore Guyon, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; missing.
 George Harvey, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; died from wounds received.
 John Harris, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Bradley Harris, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Ira Lipe, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg.
 David Lipe, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
 William Mahar, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 23, 1862, three years; killed at Peach-Tree Creek.
 Joseph Strait, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Samuel Strait, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Henry Bieber, 4th corp., Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Jacob H. Saddlemire, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
 David Saddlemire, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Seneca Schoolcraft, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Albert B. Sheldon, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Peter Ten Eyck, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 George Van Demark, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 William H. Van Valkenburg, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Charles Van Glone, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Charles Wanzer, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 John Morgan, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 Wm. Young, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; died at Fairfax Court-House.
 Daniel Zimmer, private, Co. G, 137th Regt.; must. Aug. 22, 1862, three years.
 John P. Ellis, private, Co. E, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Rial D. Hardendorf, private, Co. E, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 David Merrill, private, Co. E, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Ira J. Pollard, private, Co. E, 109th Regt.; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 John Lord, private, Co. H, 147th Regt.
 Byron Knowlton, private, Co. H, 147th Regt.
 Mortimer L. Manning, private, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Cav.; died Feb. 2, 1865.
 Perry Schoolcraft, private, 16th Cav.
 John Golden, private, 15th Cav.
 David Zimmer, private, 15th Cav.
 Harrison Zimmer, private, 15th Cav.
 Isaac Ackerman, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 John D. Ackerman, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Seymour Arnold, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Charles Keith, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.; recruit.
 Fred. C. Arnold, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Eugene Mix, recruit, Co. B, 21st Cav.
 Clark W. Beebe, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.
 Alexis Gifford, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.
 Charles T. Westfall, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.
 Eli F. Westfall, private, Co. B, 21st Cav.
 Josiah Keith, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Andrew J. Allen, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Wm. Allen, private, 16th Independent Battery.
 Edward Sturtevant, private, 16th Independent Battery.
 Theodore Turner, private, 16th Independent Battery.
 Edgar Perry, private, 16th Independent Battery; died in the army.
 Charles Perry, private, 16th Independent Battery.
 Nathan Perry, private, 16th Independent Battery.
 Charles Bradbury, private, 16th Independent Battery.
 Wm. De Garamo, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years; died Nov. 16, 1863, at Hampton, Va.
 Corydon Sears, private, 16th Independent Battery.
 Seneca Pollard, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Joseph E. Brown, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 George Perry, private, 16th Independent Battery.
 Henry Russell, private, 16th Independent Battery; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Sylvester Swan, Jacob Swan, Prescott Jackson, Orlando Cole, Avery Cole, Channey Thornton, Pharellus Johnson, Alphe Peirce, Chauncy Peirce, John Cooper, Jacob Saddlemire, George De Garamo, Milonzo De Garamo, Jos. Kenyon, Benjamin Kenyon, Alonzo Zimmer, Robert Miller, Charles Pinney, Amos Bailey, Nelson Brooks, Horace De Butts, Charles Dean, Robert B. Sharp, Bowen Hedges, — Shoultas, — Frisbie, all of the 16th Independent Battery.

CHAPTER XXIX.

NICHOLS.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, the town of Nichols is situated near the centre of the south border of the county, and lies upon the south bank of the Susquehanna. Its surface is mostly upland, terminating in steep declivities upon the river, and broken by the narrow valleys of small streams. The summits of the hills are broad, and attain an altitude of from three hundred to five hundred feet above the river. A productive gravelly loam forms the soil of the valleys, and a moderately fertile, gravelly, and clayey loam, underlaid by red sandstone, the hills. The principal stream in the town is the Wappasening Creek, which enters the town from Bradford County, Pa., at the hamlet of the same name, and flows north into the Susquehanna. That river forms the north and west boundaries of the town. Nichols, like the rest of the county, was, at an early day, inhabited by the Indians, who retained their occupancy of portions of it subsequent to the arrival of the early settlers. From Hon. C. P. Avery, a writer of some note, we learn that "for many years after this town (Nichols) was first settled, many Indian families lived upon the plain, near the mouth of the Wappasening. That portion of the town, and the river-plats generally, have furnished many articles of Indian handiwork and utility, which have been brought to light by excavations and the plow, as well as by the washings of the streams. The Maughantowano plain was a favorite corn-ground of the natives, and while it continues still unimpaired in its original distinction, it is of no little fertility and historic value in the vestiges of our Indian predecessors, which are thrown upon its surface from time to time, and have already enriched many cabinets. From events of stirring interest, which have there occurred, it is emphatically 'storied ground.'"

In this town are located a part of Coxe's Manor and Colonel Nichol's purchase.*

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town was commenced by Ebenezer Ellis, Pelatiah Pierce, Stephen Mills, and James Cole, in 1787, as stated by both French and Dr. Hough in their respective Gazetteers. A statement is made by John W. Lanning, a son of Daniel Lanning, one of the early settlers, to the effect that John and Frederick Evelin, or Eveland, as their descendants now spell the name, A. Vangorder, and two sons, Leonard and Benjamin, and a man named Sullivan, settled near Canfield Corners. An impartial investigation of the matter leads us to credit the information contained in the Gazetteers, as the most reliable authorities agree that none of the last-named six persons arrived prior to 1788-89. In speaking of the earlier settlers, Hamilton Child, in his "Historical Directory" of Broome and Tioga Counties, 1872-73, says, "The families of Ebenezer Ellis, Pelatiah Pierce, and Stephen Mills settled in the town at a very early day,—as early as 1787, and probably prior to that time,—as Daniel Pierce and Daniel

Mills, sons of Pelatiah Pierce and Stephen Mills, were born in the town, the former in 1787 and the latter in 1788. Alexander Ellis, of Barton, son of Ebenezer Ellis, was born in Barton, in October, 1788, to which town Messrs. Ellis and Mills soon removed. George Walker purchased the premises of Mr. Ellis, and occupied them. James Cole settled here about the same time as those previously mentioned, on the farm where Emanuel Coryell subsequently resided; and when Judge Coryell and Robert Lettice Hooper visited the valley on their exploring and surveying expedition, they were entertained at his house. The settlers in the town thus far claimed but a possessory interest in the land they occupied, having as yet received no title from the patentees. Judge Emanuel Coryell came with his family from Coryell's Ferry, on the Delaware, in New Jersey, in 1791. Families by the name of Isaiah Jones, Bass, and Emmons lived at an early day upon the Maughantowano Flats, and the latter is credited with sowing the first crop of wheat in the town."

Caleb Wight occupied the farm upon which the village of Nichols now stands at an early day, and Stephen Dodd resided next below him. From Mrs. Frances Baird, daughter of Judge Gamaliel H. Barstow, and granddaughter of Judge Emanuel Coryell, we learn the following touching the two last-named prominent pioneer citizens:

Judge Emanuel Coryell came with his family from Coryell's Ferry, on the Delaware, New Jersey, in 1791, having about two or three years previously been in the valley of the Susquehanna at this and other points above, in company with Robert Lettice Hooper, on an exploring and surveying expedition on lands in which the latter had an interest as patentee. He became the agent of Mr. Hooper and of those who subsequently acquired the title to the patents originally vested in that gentleman. He served in the commissary department during the Revolutionary war, and was granted a pension of \$240 per annum, under the act of 1832. His journey with his family to Nichols was made by crossing from the Delaware to Wilkesbarre, and thence ascending the river in a Durham boat, by the aid of men employed at the latter place. The journey upon the river occupied two weeks. Mr. Coryell served for many years with marked ability as First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the widely-extended county of Tioga, and was for several years a member of Assembly for this county, in which positions he wielded an extensive influence, and by his affability acquired a strong personal popularity. Judge Coryell died in 1835, at the age of eighty-two.

Judge Gamaliel H. Barstow came to Nichols from Sharon, Conn., in 1812. In 1815 he was elected member of Assembly, and filled that position three successive terms. In 1818 he was elected State Senator from the Western district, which then comprised nearly half of the territory of the State, and the same year was appointed First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of his county. In 1823 he was again elected to the Assembly; also in 1826. In 1825 he was elected State Treasurer, and in 1830 he represented his district in Congress. In 1838 he was again elected State Treasurer, and filled other minor offices with the same ability and integrity as characterized him in the

* For further information see Land Titles, in General History.

more responsible ones, his entire political career being pronounced singularly free from corruption. He died at Nichols on the 30th of March, 1865, aged eighty-one years.

Among other pioneers whose early settlement entitles them to mention were Major Jonathan Platt and his father, whose name was also Jonathan, with their families, who emigrated from Bedford, Westchester Co., and settled upon what was known for many years as the Platt Homestead. The elder Mr. Platt did not survive long to reap the rewards of his enterprise. Within two or three years afterwards he died from the effects of an injury received while preparing a field for wheat. His son, Major Platt, held, among other offices of trust, that of sheriff, for three years, and died in 1824, after a life of active usefulness, and of more than ordinary success in business, highly esteemed for his substantial worth and many excellent traits of character.

Colonel Richard Sackett, Lewis Brown, Miles Forman,—the latter a Revolutionary hero and pensioner, and familiarly known for many years as Sheriff Forman, who has a numerous representation in the town, many of his descendants residing therein, notably, John and Stephen P. Forman,—Major John Smyth, also a Revolutionary soldier, all of whom arrived prior to 1795, some before 1790. Benjamin Lounsberry came in about 1790. He had five sons, namely, Platt, Horace, Benjamin, James, and William. Ziba Evans, father of Charles and Cyrus Evans, the former born in the town in 1802, the latter in 1804. Jonathan Hunt, father of Seth Hunt, who settled in the town about 1801. Richard Searles and Asahel Pritchard were among the very earliest settlers, but soon removed to the town of Owego, where they lived and died, and in the history of which town mention of them is made. Jonathan Pettis, Joseph and John Annabel, Joseph Morey. Daniel Laning settled in the town on March 15, 1796. His son, John W., is one of the oldest living settlers. John Russell, a Revolutionary soldier, whose grandson, Lieutenant Edmund Russell, graduated from West Point in 1846, and was killed by the Indians in Colusa Co., Cal., in 1853. Daniel Shoemaker, also a soldier of the Revolution, and pensioner under the act of 1832, son of Benjamin and brother of Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, of Wyoming, became a resident of the town in 1801. Nicholas Shoemaker came in 1804. His son, William R., now resides in the town, and has in his possession a map of the town made in 1791, on which appear many of the names above given. H. W. Shoemaker resides on the old Maughantowano, or (as he spells it) "Mohontowongo, Farm." Lieutenant Elijah Shoemaker, a relative of those above named, was slain by a treacherous and ungrateful Tory, named Windecker, upon the day of the battle of Wyoming. He married a daughter of John McDowell, a generous-hearted Scotchman, of Stroudsburg, whose sympathy and aid was felt so materially by the fugitives and sufferers of the Wyoming massacre. His widow subsequently married Laban Blanchard, leaving two daughters, who became respectively the wives of Nicholas and Judge Shoemaker, two prominent settlers of this county, whose descendants are quite numerous.

Isaac Sharp, a veteran of the Revolution, who served

under General Burgoyne, was an early settler in this town. David Briggs came in 1806, and settled on part of the farm now owned by his son, David B. Briggs.

The Dunham family are quite numerous in this town, there having been, between 1836 and 1840, nine brothers of the original stock. Henry Dunham, father of Norman, settled on the farm now occupied by the latter, in 1810. Daley Dunham arrived in 1814, and settled on the farm now owned by E. W., on Wappasening Creek. He is now in his seventy-ninth year, and lives on the farm he settled on in 1826. Eben Dunham's father came in 1817. Isaac Dunham was the last to come, not arriving until 1836. He settled on the Major Platt homestead, where his son, Harvey W., now resides.

George Kirby, father of Selim Kirby, Esq., of Nichols, who does business as a banker at Waverly, came in 1814, and erected the first steam saw-mill in the county, in 1833-34. This was subsequently converted into a water-mill, and stood near the site of the mill now operated by Edmund Shipman.

John Howell, father of John L. and Robert, came in from Sussex (now Warren) County, in 1806, and settled on the farm now occupied by Thaddeus Stewart. John W. was born on the farm now owned by Emanuel Coryell, in 1810. Robert is noted as a geologist and zoölogist, upon which subjects he has written several interesting works.

Joshua White, Joseph Morey, John McCarthy, the Williamson family, Joseph Densmore, and others came in prior to 1825. In the latter year Oliver A. Barstow, Esq., arrived, and has since been a prominent resident. Daniel Pearl, father of Thomas F., ex-sheriff of the county, settled in Nichols in 1826. Judge Chubbuck, whose widow resides on the river-road, was an early settler. The Palmers were among the first on the river-road. Mrs. Palmer, now in her ninety-fifth year, is still living (May, 1878), an intelligent and well-preserved old lady.

The first crop of wheat in Nichols was sowed by a man named Emmons, on Maughantowano Flats, where he, Isaiah Jones, and — Bass settled in 1791.

The first white child born in town was Daniel, son of Pelatiah Pierce, in 1787.

The first house erected within the present limits of the town was by Pelatiah Pierce. The next one, within a few months of the first, by Stephen Mills, both in 1787.

The first grist- and saw-mill was erected by Caleb Wright, about 1794.

The first steam saw-mill was built by George Kirby in 1833-34. It is claimed that this was the first steam saw-mill erected in the county.

The first church edifice was the Methodist Episcopal house of worship, located on the river-road, which was built in 1822. It was the first church built between Owego and Elmira.

The first school was a primitive log structure, which stood on the farm now owned by Samuel B. Smith, as early as the year 1800. Among the early scholars were the Lounsberrys, Charles and Cyrus Evans (now aged seventy-four and seventy-two years respectively), the Deckers, Cortrights, and others. One of the earliest traders was James Stackhouse.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Nichols was organized by act of March 23, 1824, and was detached from Tioga. It lies upon the south bank of the Susquehanna, near the centre of the south border of the county, and contains 19,850 acres, of which 14,200 are improved, and had, according to the general census of 1870, a larger percentage of cleared land than any town in the county.

Owing to the destruction by fire of the town records, we are debarred from giving the customary proceedings of the first town-meeting, together with a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace prior to 1865. The burning of the building in which the records were kept, together with its contents, occurred in 1864, during the clerkship of Mr. Luther Conant. From 1865 to 1875 the following-named gentlemen have held the office of

SUPERVISOR.

Oliver A. Barstow, three years; John L. Howell, three years; Frederick C. Coryell, three years; Selim Kirby, three years; McKean McDowell; Robert H. Morey, present incumbent.

TOWN CLERKS.

Luther Conant, Robert H. Morey, six years; Charles H. Willson, two years; John J. Howell, present incumbent, five years.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cranston V. S. Bliven, Oliver A. Barstow, seventeen years; Ezra Reed, eight years; Elijah K. Evans, twelve years; Oliver P. Harris, eight years; Stephen P. Matthews, vacancy; John B. Annable, Charles P. Lanning.

The present incumbents are Oliver A. Barstow, Charles P. Lanning, Elijah K. Evans, and Jno. B. Annable.

NICHOLS VILLAGE

was formerly known as Rushville, and received that name from Dr. Galanriel H. Barstow, in honor of Dr. Rush, the celebrated physician of Philadelphia. The village was first settled about the year 1793, by Caleb Wright, whose farm occupied a portion of the present site. Very little actual improvement, however, took place there prior to the arrival of Dr. Barstow, in 1812. A tavern was kept by Jonathan Platt, about one mile east of the village, as early as 1800, which stood on the farm now owned by Isaac Dunham.

The first frame house in the village was erected by Dr. Barstow, in 1813. It is still standing and occupied by Abraham Davenport, and is one of the venerable landmarks of the place.

The first brick house was built by Nehemiah Platt, in or about 1830. It is the one now occupied by J. P. Cady, M.D. A few years subsequent Judge Barstow erected the one in which his daughters now reside.

The first store was established by Judge Barstow, in part of his frame residence, in 1814.

The first hotel in the village was built, and kept until his death, by Jonathan Platt, about 1820. It is now kept by a grandson of the original proprietor, also named Jonathan.

The post-office was established as Rushville, probably about 1812-13, a post-office existing some years previously

at Smithboro', on the opposite side of the river, two miles from Nichols. A few years subsequent to the naming of the place it was discovered that a post-office of the same name existed in Yates County; so that in order to avoid confusion of the mails, the name was changed to Nichols, in honor of Colonel Nichols, the patentee of the site and surrounding country. In return for the compliment conferred, Colonel Nichols directed his agent, Judge Emanuel Coryell, to give \$200, to be applied towards the erection of some public building, and the sum was used in the erection of the "Free Meeting-House,"* the one now occupied by the Methodists, and, as it is claimed, absorbed by them, which was the first church edifice built in the town. It was completed in 1829.

Nichols is charmingly situated on the south bank of the Susquehanna, near the mouth of Wapaseening Creek. It contains five general stores, kept respectively by Selim Kirby, John L. Howell & Son, Harris Bros., E. W. Wolcott, and C. Bliven; one hardware, of which A. A. Swinton is the proprietor; one drug-store, by E. H. Latham; one grocery- and provision-store, by E. Dunham; one millinery establishment, by A. P. Roak; a boot- and shoe-store, by Luther Conant. There are also two blacksmith-shops and one wagon-shop, two boot- and shoe-shops, one cooper-shop, one grist- and saw-mill, operated by Beniah Vandemark. The religious interests of the village are represented by two churches, denominationally classified as Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian (and we may here remark that the church edifices and parsonages are as handsome and valuable as we have seen in any place of like size); the educational by an excellent graded school, of which a more extended notice follows. The population of the village is fairly estimated at 375. It has railroad communication within two miles (Smithboro'), surrounded by a fine agricultural region, and is in every respect a thriving and enterprising place.

HOOPER'S VALLEY

is a post-village, situated on the south bank of the Susquehanna, opposite Smithboro', on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. It was named in honor of Robert Lettice Hooper, patentee of Hooper's Patent. Some members of the Coryell family settled near the place at an early day, and Emanuel Coryell, grandson of the judge of that name, now resides in the vicinity.

Prominent among the early settlers there were the Pearsalls, Thomas, Nathaniel, and Gilbert, the former coming in 1828, and the others in 1829-1830. Ira J. Parks came in with the Pearsalls. In 1830 they commenced building the saw-mill, and, in 1831, the grist-mill was erected by them; the latter was burnt in 1860, and the present general lumber-manufacturing mill was built in 1875, by L. Burr Pearsall, son of Gilbert. In 1831, Thomas and Nathaniel built a store, the first in the place, the building now occupied by O. P. Smith as a dwelling.

A post-office was established there in 1854, and Gilbert Pearsall was appointed postmaster, and served as such until 1861. Emanuel Coryell is the present incumbent.

* See under head of Religious, page 152.

The Smithboro' and Nichols Bridge Company was incorporated in 1830, and the first bridge over the Susquehanna from Hooper's Valley to Smithboro' was built in 1831. It only stood a few months, when it was carried away by a freshet. The second one, built in 1833, shared the same fate as the first, being washed away about 1837. The third structure remained until superseded by the present one, built in 1865-68. The first President of the company was Thomas Pearsall; Secretary, Isaac S. Boardman; Treasurer, Benjamin Brooks. The original charter was granted in 1829, and expired in 1869, when it was renewed for thirty years.

Hooper's Valley contains a saw- and planing-mill, a wagon-shop, a blacksmithy, a public school, fifteen houses, and about seventy-five inhabitants.

WAPPASENING

is a hamlet, situated on the creek after which it is named, about one and one-half miles from Nichols village, near the State line. It contains a saw-mill, grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, a turning-shop, and about one hundred inhabitants.

CANFIELD'S CORNERS CROSS-ROADS,

situated in the northeast part of the town, a little above the Tioga Centre Ferry, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, named after Ezra Canfield, an early settler there. A post-office was established at the Corners years ago, and Ezra Canfield was appointed postmaster. It has been long since discontinued.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Nichols is almost exclusively an agricultural town, hence very few manufacturing establishments exist therein. The principal of these are the grist- and saw-mills, of which we append the subjoined information:

Barstow's Mills were erected at a very early day, probably about 1795, by Caleb Wright. Their antiquity is substantiated by the fact that as early as 1830, when Judge Barstow purchased them, the flouring part was so dilapidated by age that it became necessary for him to rebuild, and the result of his enterprise in this direction is yet standing. The property fell to Mrs. Frances Baird, daughter of Judge Barstow, whose possession of the mill-site made her familiar with its early history, and she corroborates the facts above stated. The mills are now operated by B. M. Vandemark; the grist-mill has two run of stone, and grinds annually about 15,000 bushels; the capacity of the saw-mill is 500,000 feet; actual product, 200,000 feet.

The Howell Saw-Mill.—The water-power and site of this mill have been utilized for nearly three-quarters of a century. The original proprietor was Elijah Cole, who disposed of the property to James Howell in 1814. The latter gentleman rebuilt the mill about 1824, and again in 1845. The present mill was built in 1874. It is now owned by J. L. Howell, Esq.

Dunham's Grist-Mill was originally built by Wright, Henry and Ebenezer Dunham, about 1822. It is now owned by Samuel Dunham, J. L. Howell, the heirs of Norman Dunham, and the widow of George Dunham. It is located above the Howell Saw-Mill, on Wappasening

Creek. Its annual product is 30,000 bushels of custom-work.

The Kirby & Shipman Saw-Mill was originally built in 1833-34, and is claimed as the first steam saw-mill erected in the county. In 1839, Levi Shipman and his son Edmund purchased a half-interest in it, and after digging a race of about ninety rods converted it into a water-mill. It remained until 1860, when it was partially destroyed by a freshet, and two years later was torn down. The present mill, operated by Edmund Shipman, was built during the latter year a short distance from the site of the old one. It has one circular saw, and a capacity of from 60,000 to 100,000 feet per annum.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious meetings were held at an early day in Nichols, at first principally by the Methodist itinerants, who were soon followed in their labors by preachers of other denominations,—notably by those of the Presbyterian faith. Prior to 1822 meetings were held in school-houses or private dwellings—which was the case with all—by the members of old Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church until 1829, when the "free meeting-house" was erected in Nichols for the benefit of all religious denominations. Touching this building, we quote from the records now in the possession of John L. Howell, Esq.:

"At a meeting duly notified and convened at the house of Peter Joslin, in the town of Nichols, on the 14th day of February, 1829, for the purpose of forming and arranging a religious society, and making arrangements for building a meeting-house in said town of Nichols on a lot of land given by the late Jonathan Platt for that purpose:

Resolved, That Gamaliel H. Barstow serve as chairman of this meeting."

We further glean the fact that forty-nine slips were sold in the building, which was built during the year 1829, and completed in 1830, by Hezekiah Dunham, contractor. The prices paid for the slips ranged from \$20 to \$100; Messrs. Nehemiah Platt, Emanuel Coryell, William Platt, and Jonathan Platt paying the latter price each for one. The trustees appointed were Emanuel Coryell, Nehemiah Platt, Gamaliel H. Barstow, Peter Joslin, Jonathan Hunt, Ezra Canfield, John Cassel, Edwin Ripley, Wright Dunham, John Pettis, Sylvester Knapp, Cyrus Field, Daniel Ferguson, Justus Brown, and James Thurston. The generalistic character of the society then organized has almost entirely disappeared. The original members of it have nearly all "joined the church triumphant," while those following them have assimilated with some orthodox body, and allowed the old sacred edifice to pass into the hands of a distinct religious organization.

ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

located on the river-road, in the northwest part of the town, was organized in 1817, with four members, namely, Elijah Shoemaker and Phebe, his wife, and Daniel McDowell Shoemaker and Maria, his wife. The first pastor was Rev. John Griffin. The church edifice was erected in 1822, at a cost of \$2000, and will seat 250 persons; the present value of the church property is \$4000. The membership of the church is given in the last "Annual Minutes of

Wyoming Conference," together with the other two churches forming Nichols circuit, at 225; number of officers and teachers in the Sabbath-schools, 24; number of scholars, 165; present pastor, Rev. J. K. Peck. Present Trustees, Henry Coryell, John Hunt, Nathan Dean, Jacob Stewart, and A. Chubbuck.

NICHOLS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

at Nichols village, was organized as a class in 1829. The society now occupies the "Free Meeting-House," which was repaired and re-dedicated by it in 1872. The original cost of the church was \$2000; its present value, with parsonage, \$8000. It has a seating capacity for 400 persons. The present pastor is Rev. J. K. Peck; Trustees, William Morey, H. H. Manchester, Robert Morey, Jefferson Johnson, John Forman, and O. P. Smith; Superintendent of Sunday-school, O. P. Smith. Membership given in history of Asbury Church, above.

RIVER VALLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

situated about four and a half miles from Nichols village, was organized as a class as early as 1815. First meetings were held in a log house, the residence of Joseph Utter; subsequently preaching was had in the school-house. Their church edifice was built in 1873. Trustees, John Smith, Jr., James Lounsberry, William W. White, Edwin T. Moore, and George S. Lane. First pastor, John Griffin; present, Rev. J. K. Peck; membership included in Nichols charge; Superintendent Sunday-school, William W. White.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NICHOLS

was organized with thirteen members in 1859. Their first pastor was Rev. G. M. Life; the present incumbent, Rev. A. D. Stowell. The church edifice was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$3000, and having a seating capacity for 300 persons. Its present value, including parsonage,—which is one of the finest in the county,—is \$10,000. The present Board of Trustees consists of William R. Shoemaker, Selim Kirby, E. Dunham, Luther Conant, L. B. Ross, O. P. Harris, S. H. Latham, Henry Cady, and G. P. Cady, M.D.; Elders, Henry Cady, William R. Shoemaker, Luther Conant, and E. Dunham. The church has a membership of 103; the Sunday-school, 68 teachers and scholars; Superintendent, S. H. Latham; Secretary, A. B. Kirby.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

The facilities for education at an early day were few, hence the acquisition of useful knowledge was limited. As soon, however, as enough families had arrived to constitute a school a suitable building was erected, and the one among the pioneers whose qualifications were sufficient to "teach the young idea" was chosen schoolmaster or mistress, as the case may be, and the remuneration for whose services were cheerfully tendered from the little means the first settlers possessed. Next to religious assemblages, indeed, the school received the attention of the people, and little by little educational advancement was made, until the grand climax in this direction was achieved in the organization of the present excellent system of public instruction.

From the annual report of the commissioner of schools we subjoin the following statistics:

Number of districts, 12; number of teachers employed, 14; total number of children of school age (from five to twenty-one years), 552; number attending school, 475; average daily attendance, 255; number of volumes in school library, 629; value of same, \$810; number of school-houses, 12; value of school-house sites, \$1460; value of school-houses and sites, \$9071; assessed valuation for school purposes, \$322,675. Receipts,—Amount on hand, \$59.10; State appropriation, \$1549.63; raised by tax, \$1376.59; from all other sources, \$122.70; total, \$3513.92. Expenditures,—Teachers' wages, \$2981.31; repairs and furniture, \$132.36; other incidentals, \$241.77; balance on hand, \$158.28; total, \$3513.92.

THE NICHOLS GRADED SCHOOL,

in Nichols village, was organized with an academic department in 1874. The first examination was held February 26 and 27 of that year. The first principal was Prof. Miles Ellsworth; the present incumbent, Prof. T. J. Vose, who has held the position since the spring of 1874. The assistant teachers are Misses Cassie Wiswell and Katie Wheelhouse.

POPULATION.

Nichols contained, according to the State census of 1875, a population of 1683; of which number 1650 were native born, and 33 foreign.

MICELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Riverside Cemetery Association was incorporated, under the State law in relation to rural cemeteries, June 1, 1861. The first officers were Smith Forman, President; Stephen P. Forman, Secretary; Charles Lounsberry, Treasurer. The grounds contain one acre, tastefully laid out and neatly kept. The present officers are the same as above, except the treasurer, who now is James, instead of Charles Lounsberry.

The Nichols Cemetery Association was organized Feb. 10, 1876. The incorporators were Gilbert Pearsall, Selim Kirby, F. C. Lowman, McKean McDowell, Henry Cady, L. Burr Pearsall, O. P. Harris, and George P. Cady, M.D. The first officers were selected from the above-named incorporators. The present officers are O. P. Harris, President; George P. Cady, M.D., Secretary; Selim Kirby, Treasurer. The cemetery grounds contain eight acres, and are well laid out and carefully kept.

Westbrook Lodge, No. 333, F. and A. M., was chartered Feb. 1, 1854. The first principal officers were Abraham Westbrook, W. M.; Sylvester Knapp, S. W.; Ozias Higley, J. W.; James Fulton, Sec.; Edward Platt, Treas. The present chief officers are H. L. Knapp, W. M.; E. Dunham, S. W.; J. S. Rogers, J. W.; George P. Cady, Sec.; O. P. Harris, Treas. Membership, 109; whole number initiated since the organization of the lodge, 218.

The following persons have kindly furnished the information contained in the above history of the town of Nichols, namely: Mrs. Frances Baird, William R. Shoemaker, John L. and Robert Howell, John W. Laning,

Charles and Cyrus Evans, Oliver A. Barstow, Esq., John and Stephen P. Forman, the Dunhams, the Hunts, the Lounsberrys, L. Burr Pearsall, George P. Cady, M.D., David B. Briggs, Prof. F. J. Vose, the pastors of the various churches, John J. Howell, town clerk, and many others.

MILITARY RECORD.

- Charles M. Donovan, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died of sickness acquired in service, Jan. 18, 1864.
- John Donovan, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; taken prisoner; died Feb. 9, 1864.
- James Benjamin, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded slightly in the head.
- Chauncey G. Trip, private, 157th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp.
- David Campbell, private, 10th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864.
- Charles Williams, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
- Oren D. Nichols, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Daniel Willber, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; re-enl. Dec. 15, 1864.
- Wesson Wilber, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1864.
- Thomas T. Lathrop, private; enl. Sept. 30, 1863; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry.
- William B. Lathrop, private, 8th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March, 1864.
- Albert Hanson, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 25, 1863.
- Samuel Densamore, private, 104th N. Y. Regt.; drafted July 14, 1863.
- Joseph Staunton, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862.
- Elliott Walker, private, 147th Regt.; enl. July 12, 1863.
- Aaron Walker, private, 147th Regt.; enl. July 12, 1863.
- Addison Pease, private, 1st Pa. Regt.; enl. July, 1861.
- Charles E. Grant, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 30, 1863.
- Simon Grant, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1864.
- John Densamon, private.
- James Phillips, private; enl. July 25, 1863.
- Alexander Badon, private, 131st N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 18, 1863.
- James K. Mallery, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; wounded twice.
- Warren Mallery, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 14, 1864.
- Daniel Granger, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863.
- Eli Granger, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 15, 1862.
- John Conklen, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1864.
- William H. Leonard, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861.
- Francis Mills, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. March, 1864.
- Silas Leonard, private, 22d N. Y. Cav.; enl. June 17, 1863.
- Miles Briggs, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; supposed starved at Andersonville.
- Vincent Reynolds, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.
- Charles Everson, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 10, 1864.
- Andrew J. Wood, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 6, 1865.
- Isaac Babcock, private, 50th Pa. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 14th N. Y. Art.; shot through left lung.
- James Yerrington, private, 15th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.
- Charles P. Laning, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 28, 1864.
- James Doland, private.
- William Doland, private.
- George Paget, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
- Wm. McSherry, private, 131st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1863; died of sickness acquired in service.
- Andrew Sprat, private, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
- John L. White, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Albert Crandell, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
- Enderson Hunt, private, 147th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1863.
- George Warwick, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 5, 1861.
- Harrison Atwood, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1863.
- Absalom Wiggins, private, 52d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- James Sherman, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; supposed shot in battle.
- John Campbell, private.
- Charles Wood, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Philow Eckler, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
- William W. Grant, private.
- Vincent Nichols, private, 23d Pa. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Theron Cole, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; taken prisoner.
- Firm Hoover, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 1, 1863.
- George McNeal, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861.
- James Reynolds, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864.
- Wm. H. Cole, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 27, 1862.
- Willison G. Cole, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June, 1862; shot through the head; still living.
- Henry Hagadorn, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 16, 1861.
- Augustus Quinn, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 15, 1862.
- Silas O. Trip, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Daniel Vangorder, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Charles Easterbrook, private, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
- John K. Warner, private, 3d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, 1861.
- James Quinn, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 20, 1862.
- Cranston Blivin, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861.
- Herbert Jones, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; pro. to sergt.
- William Curkendalls, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.
- Henry W. Vandermark, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1864; wounded in battle of Cold Harbor.
- Charles C. Coryell, corp., 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
- William Decature, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; was wounded.
- John Sullivan, private, 57th Pa. Art.; enl. Sept. 1861.
- Leroy Vandermark, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; wounded in leg.
- Fred. Vandermark, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861; wounded at Bull Run.
- Thomas Vandermark, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863.
- William Lellis, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 16, 1861.
- Sellice Waterman, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; has not returned.
- Lorenzo Nichols, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 10, 1863.
- Edgar Shoemaker, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862; re-enlisted; has not returned.
- Dolphus Fox, private, 2d Mo. Cav.; enl. April, 1861; pro. to 1st lieu.
- Gershon Fox, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 18, 1861; re-enl. 1864.
- Standish Fox, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; wounded in leg.
- Jefferson Fox, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
- Charles Fox, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863; missing after battle of Wilderness.
- John W. Nichols, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1861; shot in hand.
- Henry Reynolds, private, 130th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; taken prisoner.
- George Ellis, private.
- Owen Ellis, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
- Lyman Ellis, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864.
- Frederick Riddle, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded in head; still living.
- Reuben Washburn, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
- Joshua Washburn, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- William Washburn, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.
- John Washburn, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
- William Herrick, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Simon Washburn, private, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1861.
- Russell Washburn, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Nicholas Washburn, private, 3d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; taken prisoner and missing.
- Hezekiah Stephens, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
- Franklin Booth, private, 17th Penna Cav.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864.
- William H. Andrus, private; enl. Feb. 9, 1863.
- Lucius Vandermark, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 18, 1861.
- Richard Asburn, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864.
- Harvey Neal, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Albert Pelin, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Albert Vandermark, private, 95th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 10, 1861.
- James Vandermark, private, 172d Penna. Regt.; enl. Oct. 20, 1862; re-enl.
- Holsey Cole, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 1862; re-enl. Feb. 18, 1864, in Pennsylvania regiment.
- Sylvester Cole, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; re-enl. May 12, 1863.
- Abraham Bennett, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- John Wiggins, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Frank Wiggins, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Horace Cole, private.
- James C. Warner, private.
- William S. Goodsell, private.
- Allen Cole, private.
- Richard Coryell, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 27, 1863; killed at Ashby's Gap.
- William K. Coryell, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1863; killed near Staunton.
- Charles Middaw, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; buried on the field.
- Peter Decker, private, 96th N. Y.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; buried at Fredericksburg.
- Thos. M. Everson, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 20, 1864; buried at Fort-tress Monroe.
- Charles Sharp, private, 26th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864; died of disease.
- John V. Fisher, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1863.
- Avery Cole, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. April 17, 1861.
- James Cole, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 20, 1862.
- Charles Waman, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861.
- Bishop Herick, private, 64th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 20, 1861; died of disease in Washington.
- Benjamin Davenport, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
- Miles Davenport, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861.
- George Averel, private (substitute), 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 14, 1863.
- Lewis Tway, private (substitute); enl. July 14, 1863.
- Charles Lane, private.
- Maton Kelner, private.
- Alexander Stanton, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1863; shot at Gettysburg.
- James Leonard, private, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 23, 1863.
- Enoch Hunt, private; enl. Aug. 1862.
- Jeremiah Reed, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 9, 1862.

Wm. Warwick, capt., 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; shot while making a charge at Petersburg.

Andrew Sharp, private, 14th N. Y. Art.

Wm. H. Atwood, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 31, 1863; died of disease.

Silas A. Wiggins, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.

John Quinn, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1861.

George Jones, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; died with heart-disease.

Albert Angel, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1862.

Jackson Brandon, private, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. March, 1862.

George Waterman, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

Thomas James, private; drafted July 14, 1863.

Joseph D. C. Leng, private (substitute); enl. July 14, 1863.

Wm. Beal, private (substitute); enl. July 14, 1863.

Fleld Nichols, private; drafted July 14, 1863.

Jackson Lunn, private; drafted July 14, 1863.

Cornelius Van Sice, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.

Samuel Van Sice, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.

Joseph Nichols, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.

Franklin Densamen, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Smith Warick, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Frank Cole, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Ananias Buffington, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Elijah Briston, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

John Vandamark, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

John Knupenberg, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

John Stephenson, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Frederick Antisdal, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

William Ciker, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

George Antisdal, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Thomas Thompson, private, 15th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.

Ebenezer Warner, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

James Ganington, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

James C. Forbes, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

Horace Mann, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

Andrew Forbes, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

Franklin Towner, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

Philander Towner, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.

Oscar T. Warner, private, 3d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861.

Coe Owen Coleman, corp., 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; disch. July 31, 1862; accidental gunshot wound in left hand.

John Sweet, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; discharged June 9, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

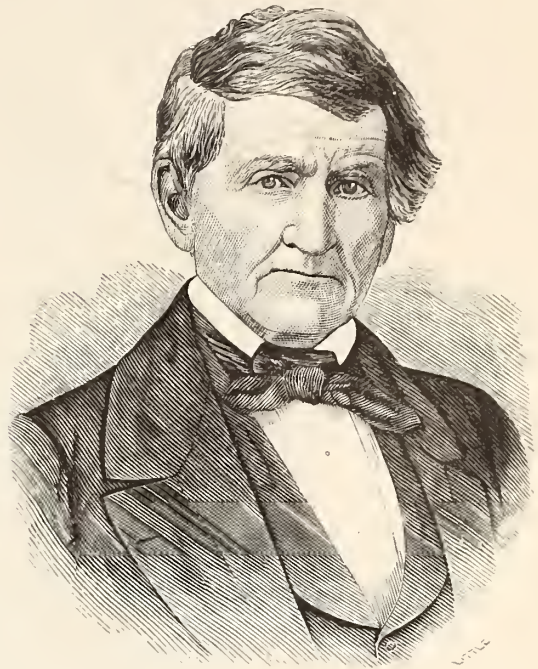
HON. GAMALIEL H. BARSTOW.

No one within the limits of Tioga County has shared more largely in public confidence, or wielded greater political influence at home and throughout the State, than Judge Barstow.

Gamaliel H. Barstow was born in Sharon, Litchfield Co., Conn., July 20, 1784. His ancestors were early settlers in the colony of Massachusetts Bay, in Plymouth County, the judge being the seventh in descent from William Barstow, who immigrated to Hanover, in that county, from Yorkshire, England, in 1635. Gamaliel lived with his father until he was twenty-five years of age, working at farming summers and teaching school winters. In 1809 he commenced the study of medicine with his brother Samuel, at Great Barrington, Mass. In 1812 he settled in Tioga Co., N. Y., at what is now known as Nichols village, erecting the first house at that place. This building is yet standing on the corner opposite the Jakway Hotel. From the time of his coming to this county he practiced medicine successfully until 1823, when he turned his attention to trading and farming. But from the spring of 1815, when he was first elected to the Assembly of the State of New York, through all the subsequent years until his death, he was prominently connected with the political history of his town, county, and State.

He was a member of the Assembly from 1816 to 1819,

and again in 1823 and 1826; a State Senator from 1819 to 1822, and a member of Congress from 1830 to 1832. When first elected Senator it was from what was then designated as the "Western District," embracing nearly one-half of the territory of the State,—the other districts being



G. H. Barstow

known as the Eastern, Middle, and Southern. Upon nomination by Governor Clinton, and the concurrent action of the Council of Appointment, he was appointed (June, 1818) the first judge of the court of Tioga County. Owego and Elmira were made half-shire towns in 1822, and upon the reorganization Judge Barstow held the first courts in the new court-houses at those two places. The bill of March, 1822, altering the bounds of Tioga County, so peculiar and remarkable in many of its features, was drawn up by him. He officiated as judge until 1823, when he was again elected to the Assembly. "He was at this juncture warmly supported by Judge Latham, A. Burrows, Charles Pumpelly, and others, who then claimed to belong to the Democratic organization, although not so conceded by their opponents, the Clintonians."*

In 1825 he was elected treasurer of the State of New York, and again in 1838, when he declined the office.

Subsequent to 1830 he served as magistrate and supervisor in the town of Nichols, as he had in the same offices in the widely-extended town of Owego, in 1813, and for six successive years after it took the name of Tioga. He also served one term as a member of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Sessions.

He figured prominently in the political movements of the old Whig party, and was a firm adherent of De Witt Clinton. The author of "Hammond's Political History of New York," in the compilation of that excellent work was largely indebted to the accurate memory of his cordial

* Annals of Tioga, in *St. Nicholas*.

friend and compeer, Judge Barstow. In that work he is mentioned as "an experienced legislator, and very popular both with the Clintonian and People's party;" "a vigilant, faithful, and competent State officer;" "a man of high moral integrity, correct business habits, yet of consummate shrewdness and sagacity."* He was frugal in his habits, methodical in his business, and firm in his adherence to old-fashioned standards of morality and his early-cherished doctrines of political economy.

"During the period of fifty-three years that has passed since his settlement in the Susquehanna Valley, he has seen it transformed from almost a wilderness to a lovely and fertile country, and filled with an industrious and enterprising population. He has outlived all his contemporaries, and lived to see another, and yet another, grow up around him, all of whom would probably class him among their earliest recollections. For many years he has been like an ancient and venerable tree which stands alone of all the forest, fine and vigorous in spite of the storms of many winters, but which finally yields to the destroyer, to be long missed as a landmark far and near. He was a patriot in the noblest sense of the word; and this great and terrible Rebellion gave him sore grief and trouble. . . . He rejoiced over the victories of Sherman and Sheridan, but he was not spared to see anything more. He expired the 30th of March (1865), and before the grave closed over his remains Grant's victorious army entered Richmond."†

In March, 1865, the Susquehanna Valley was visited by one of the most disastrous inundations known within the century. All that part of Nichols where Judge Barstow lived suffered greatly, and the exposure and excitement consequent upon it caused an attack of erysipelas, which terminated fatally about two weeks after.

Samuel Barstow was the oldest son of Judge Barstow; he moved to Detroit, was United States District Attorney, but subsequently died of cholera at Buffalo, N. Y. Mary L. Barstow, his surviving daughter, is still residing in Nichols. In honor to her father's memory she contributes his portrait to this work.

THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF OWEGO.

CHAPTER XXX.

OWEGO.

A CENTURY, lacking less than a decade, has elapsed since the first permanent settlement was made in the town of Owego. Ninety-two years, with their momentous events and changing vicissitudes, have passed away, and there is not one now remaining whose memory extends backwards to the time of the arrival of the *first* pioneer,—to the time when an unbroken wilderness existed where now are fertile

and highly-cultivated farms; when the face of the town was o'erspread with an almost impenetrable forest; when an old log cabin, or perchance here and there a humble frame dwelling, constituted the principal habitations of the settlers. What wondrous changes have the industry and skill of the pioneers wrought! Where was once the wilderness, is now the farm; where once the log cabin, is now the commodious dwelling wherein are enjoyed the comforts, in places even the luxuries, of life. On the hills, where once roamed the wild beast, the cattle graze. Churches and school-houses are dotted over the town, so that religion and education, the prime factors of man's success, are placed within the reach of all. To bring down, step by step, the progress and development of the town, to note the varied changes in its history, and to inscribe on its pages a tribute to those who have labored to accomplish these results, has been our aim in the brief history of the town which follows.

Geographically, Owego is located in the southeast part of the county. Its surface is mostly upland, separated into two distinct parts by the Susquehanna River, and broken by narrow valleys and small creeks. The summits of the ridges are broad and rolling, and from three hundred to five hundred feet above the river. The intervales along the river in some places is an unbroken flat more than a mile in width. Owego Creek, flowing through a broad and beautiful valley, forms the western boundary of the town north of the Susquehanna. The other streams are Nanticoke Creek from the north, and Apalachin Creek from the south, and a great number of brooks and creeks of lesser importance. The declivities bordering upon these streams are generally steep. A well in this town is described in *Silliman's Journal*,‡ seventy-seven feet deep, yet frozen four or five months in the year, so as to be useless. Other deep wells freeze as soon as at the surface, from some peculiarity of the soil.

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town was commenced in 1785, on the present site of the village of Owego, by Amos Draper, an agent and Indian trader from the Wyoming Valley. At first the influx of emigration centered around the trading-post and embryo village at Owego, but soon extended to other parts of the town. From Dr. Hough's "Gazetteer"§ we learn that "John McQuigg and James McMaster, from New England, the original patentees of the half-township on which the village of Owego stands, settled there in 1785. A clearing was made and grain sowed on an Indian improvement at Owego, in the season of 1786, by William McMaster, William Taylor, Robert McMaster, John Nealey, and William Wood, who entered the valley from the east, by way of Otsego Lake and the Susquehanna." The town was originally subdivided into patents or purchases. Those north of the river were McMaster's Patent, Coxe's Patent, and the Nanticoke Purchase. Those south of the river were Coxe's Manor, Nicholls Tract, Edgar's Tract, Gospel Tract, and Literature Tract.

Among the earliest settlers in the town, who arrived after those above named, were Caleb and Simeon Nichols,

* Political History of New York, vol. i. p. 427; vol. ii. pp. 143, 199, 510, etc.

† From an obituary published in the *New York State Agricultural Journal* soon after Dr. Barstow's death.

‡ Vol. xxxvi. p. 104.

§ Foot-note 5, p. 653, ed. of 1872.



OWEGO, NEW YORK.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA'DA.

Hicks Horton, and other pioneers mentioned in the history of Apalachin, which place was settled contemporaneously with Owego, but not having the same facilities did not grow as rapidly. With the exception of the land on and near Apalachin Creek, that on the north side of the river received accessions to its settlements before that on the south side, except, perhaps, in the immediate vicinity of Nichols.

Among the earliest settlers of the town, on the north side of the Susquehanna, the following are worthy, as pioneers, of particular mention: Richard Searles, father of Emanuel and Chester Searles, came in from Bedford, Mass., in the spring of 1795, and settled on the farm now owned by Lucius Fleming. He first settled in Nichols in 1791. He died Sept. 9, 1849, at the good old age of ninety-six, and his remains repose in the cemetery near Flemingville.

Asahel Pritchard, father of Amzi, Salmon, and Calvin Pritchard (the latter of whom now occupies the old homestead), came in from the Wyoming Valley, first to Nichols, in 1791, to Owego in 1795, having resided there at the time of the Indian massacre of July 3, 1778.

Another pioneer, whose settlement was about contemporary with the above, was Samuel Stewart, who originally settled the farm now occupied by S. L. Barrett. He lived for a number of years in a primitive log cabin, and, when the country was yet new, he removed with all his family to one of the Western States.

Following closely the above came Benjamin and Jeremiah Brown, in 1796. None of their descendants now reside here. Solomon B., son of Benjamin, resides in the town of Union, Broome Co.

In the year 1800, Abijah Foster arrived and settled in the valley of the Little Nanticoke, at what has long since been known as "Foster's Hollow." His son, Daniel R., was born there in 1802, and now resides on part of the old place.

Two years later than the last-named pioneer came Elizur Talcott, father of Joel and George Talcott, from Hartford Co., Conn. Joel now resides on a farm on which he settled in 1830.

In 1808, Abraham Hoagland came in, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, William Hoagland.

In 1816, Aaron Truman—father of Lyman Truman, Esq., the millionaire banker of Owego, and of Charles E. Truman—came into this town, having settled in the town of Candor in the year 1800. Charles E. occupies the old homestead farm, located at Flemingville.

In 1817, Elijah Walter came in from Cheshire Co., N. H., and settled near Gaskill's Corners. He was in the war of 1812. His son William now resides on the old homestead.

Isaac Whittemore came from Vermont in 1818, and settled on what is now known as "Whittemore's Hill," near the eastern line of the town. He had eleven children, of whom eight survive. Following the above, within the decade from 1820 to 1830, came Michael Lainhart, father of Adam and John Lainhart, in 1822; Hiram Buck, father of A. D. Buck, the same year; John T. Pettigrove, in 1825; Gideon Brownell (father of P. W. Brownell), in 1826; Abraham Cole, Alvin Hollister, Jacob Becker (father

of Fayette Becker), James Phillips, Joseph Dodge, Alva Griffin, Lewis Oakley, M.D., Wm. W. Richardson, Levi and Benjamin Green, Moses Ingersoll, Judson Spencer, Jonathan and Briar Truesdell, Clark Hull, and others.

On the south side of the river, off from Apalachin Creek, settlements were made at an early day on the old Owego and Montrose Turnpike, and in what has long since been known as the "Wait Settlement." On the turnpike Aaron Steele settled in 1819. He came from Windham Co., Vt., and located on the farm now owned by Wm. H. King. He had five sons, viz., Ransom, Lucius, Aaron W., William, and James, of whom the three last named survive. He had three daughters,—Emily, the widow of Calvin Darling, who resides in Iowa, being the only one who survives. Abraham Williams, father of Jacob Williams, came in 1817 from Rensselaer County, and settled on the farm now occupied by Daniel Dodge.

Adam Gould arrived in 1820. He had a numerous progeny, of which many descendants reside in the town and county. His sons were Hiram, Cornelius, Philip N., Adam C., Smith, and Joel; his daughters were Zilpha, Polly, and Abigail. Zilpha married Ezra Tallmadge, father of Ezra W. Tallmadge, now a resident of the town. Mr. Tallmadge came into the town in March, 1826, and settled on the place now occupied by his son-in-law, Charles S. Hills. James Archibald came to the town of Owego, Feb. 22, 1822. He was born on the 4th of July, 1776, thus celebrating practically the two grand events in American history,—the Declaration of Independence and the birth of George Washington. One of his sons, Almon W., now resides on the old homestead; the other, Samuel, is proprietor of the Owego tannery, on the south side of the river, in Owego.*

Caleb Lamb and Smith and Daniel Payne came in from Saratoga County in 1825. The Paynes removed to Illinois, and Mrs. Hewitt is the only member of Mr. Lamb's family remaining in the town. The next year Benjamin Gifford came in, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, David S. Gifford.

Henry Wait, the original member of that now numerous family, came in from Saratoga County in 1819, and located on 900 acres, which tract has since borne the name of "Wait's Settlement." His deed was given by Judge Coryell, through Dr. Waldo, for Colonel Nichols, the patentee. He had five sons, of whom Christian, William, Henry, Jr., and John reside in the town. The old homestead farm is now owned and occupied by Henry Wait, Jr.

Among other settlers in and around Wait's Settlement, and between that and Owego, were Captain Stephen Ward, David Briggs, Isaiah Matthews, James Newman, Joshua White, Thomas Pettis, William, Theodorus, and Willeus White, James, Henry, and Francis Blow, Timothy and E. P. Robertson, Nathan Bostwick, Olney Aldrich, Levi Thurston, Searle and Loren C. Pearl, Nicholas Groesbeck, the Beebes, the Notewares, Fosters, Leonard L. Barton, Silas Moore, and others, were also early settlers.

Nathaniel Catlin settled on the farm where he and his

* For history of tannery, see under head of "Manufacturing," in history of the village.

son George L. now reside in 1833. His father, Nathaniel Catlin, came from Deekertown, N. J., and settled in the town of Tioga, in 1803, where he died several years ago.

Other early settlers in various parts of the town were Wm. French, the Lamonts, James Clark, Nathaniel Goodspeed, Eli Gilson, from whom Gilson's Corners received that name, Clark Hull, Livermores, Smiths, in the Hollister neighborhood, G. W. Southwick, near Flemingville, the Speneers, near Hoagland's Corners, James Hill, near Campville, and his father, who is now eighty-six, and has been in the town eighty-four years.

BEGINNINGS.

The first house erected in the town of Owego was by Amos Draper, in 1785. It stood on the present site of the Ahwago Fire-Engine House, on Main Street, in the present village of Owego. Mr. Draper built this house while residing temporarily at Smithboro' the year previous to his actual settlement here.

The first frame house in the town, outside of the present limits of the village, was erected by Miel Dean, on the site of the residence of Joel Talcott, on lot 11.

The first actual improvement of an agricultural nature was made by Amos Draper, in the spring of 1787, at which time he sowed the first crop of wheat.

The first white child born in the town was Seleeta, daughter of Amos Draper, June 19, 1788. She became the wife of Stephen Williams, Jr., and moved to Newark Valley, where she died.

The first school taught, outside of the village on the north side of the river, was in what is known as the "Park Settlement." The school-house was erected in 1817. Prior to that, for a number of years, those living too far distant from Owego sent their children to school in Candor, on the opposite side of the creek, near Flemingville. A school was also taught at Gaskill's Corners at an early day.

The first church edifice erected in the town of Owego, outside of the village, was that by the Free-Will Baptists, at South Apalachin, in 1844. It was destroyed by fire in 1859.

The first grist-mill of any importance in the town of Owego, outside the village, was erected by Messrs. Platt & Turner in 1820, now known as the "Red Mills." There had doubtless been mills of a very primitive character erected prior to the above date.

The first saw-mill of which any reliable information can be obtained was that erected by Willard Foster in 1826. Mills were doubtless built prior to this, but no definite information could be gained any earlier.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Owego was organized Feb. 16, 1791, and then covered all the territory between Cayuta and Owego Creeks. In the act of general division of the counties and towns in the State, in 1813, all that territory, with the exception of Spencer, which was set off Feb. 20, 1806, was embraced within the town of Tioga, and the name of Owego was then applied to its present limits.* Owego is the largest

town in the county, its area being 53,651 acres, of which 35,500 are improved. The first records relating to the town bear date April 3, 1800, and are those of the original town of Tioga.

David Pixley, Esq., was moderator of the first town-meeting, and the following officers were elected, namely: Supervisor, John Brown; Town Clerk, Lemuel Brown; Assessors, Asa Bement, Asa Camp, Henry Stewart; Collector, Jesse Gleason; Overseers of the Poor, Vine Kingsley, Lemuel Brown; Commissioners of Highways, William Roe, Asa Bement, Stephen Mack; Constables, Henry Stewart, Stephen Ball, Stephen Mack; Fence-Viewers, Vine Kingsley, Stephen Ball; Poundmaster, Vine Kingsley.

The supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, from 1800 to 1878 inclusive, have been as follows:

SUPERVISORS.

John Brown (4 years), Joseph Waldo, Asa Leonard, Stephen Mack (4 years), Charles Pumpelly (6 years), John R. Drake, Eleazur Dana, Anson Camp (7 years), William A. Ely (14 years), David P. Tinkham, Lyman Truman (3 years), Joseph C. Bell, James Cameron, James Ely (3 years), David Wallis, Benjamin W. Green (2 years), George Hollenbeck (11 years), John Holmes, Stephen B. Leonard (2 years), Arba Campbell, A. E. Cable (2 years), Charles K. Lincoln, Ezra S. Buckbee, William P. Raymond, James Bishop (5 years), Frederick O. Cable (2 years), Frederick K. Hull (4 years), William H. Corey, John B. Brush, Charles M. Haywood, Anson Decker, present (1878) incumbent.

CLERKS.

Lemuel Brown (8 years), William Jones (2 years), Samuel Barclay (4 years), Jedediah Fay (3 years), William Platt (7 years), Joel S. Paige, Jared Huntington (5 years), Ezra Smith Sweet, Jared Huntington (14 years), David G. Taylor, John Carmichael (3 years), C. H. Sweet, William B. Coleman, Warren E. Reeves, John Danforth, Frederick I. Fay, Gurdon G. Manning (2 years), William P. Hillard, Joseph Berry, George W. Fay (3 years), Dwight I. Bloodgood, Jefferson C. Divelle, Ezra W. Reeves (6 years), George Cameron, William F. Chitery, Calvin B. Dean (2 years), Thos. Brady, Thomas W. Dean, Levi T. Rising, Albert H. Keeler, Jonas Shays (1878).

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Ezra Smith Sweet (1830, and 16 years),† Robert L. Fleming, Ransom Steel, Francis Armstrong, Edmund Wood, Benjamin Tracy, Andrew H. Calhoun (8 years), George Mead, John Holmes (20 years), William T. Johnson, Lewis B. Mead, William P. Raymond, James Cameron, Benjamin Stiles, Thomas J. Ferguson (vacancy), John Ripley (12 years), Jared Huntington, Asa G. Thomas, Benjamin W. Brownell, Charles A. Munger, Charles E. Truman (16 years), George Cooper, Harry Jewett (five years), Alvah B. Archibald, James P. Lovejoy (vacancy), Nelson Brink, Charles R. Barstow (vacancy), Charles E. Parker, Eugene B. Gere, George Cooper, Henry L. Bean (5 years), Alanson Munger, William L. Bean, Thomas W. Barton, Henry H.

* See C. P. Avery's *Susquehanna Valley*, in bound volume of *St. Nicholas*, pp. 357 and 358.

† First on record; appointed by the Governor previously.

Rouse, Gilbert Newell (vacaney), Gilbert Newell, Harvey Jewett.

APALACHIN

is located on the south bank of the Susquehanna, eight miles east of Owego and about one mile south of Campville Station, on the opposite side of the river. It was named after the Apalachian system of mountains. The first settlers were John and Abel Bills, who came in from New Lebanon, Columbia Co., in 1790. About the same time came from Rhode Island Caleb and Simeon Nichols, who were both Revolutionary soldiers. William Nichols, son of the latter, was born on what now constitutes the Ransom Steele estate. Simeon Nichols had ten children, all of whom were born in the town of Owego. Of these but four survive,—Elizabeth, widow of Harvey Fox; William, now living on Apalachin Creek, one-half mile west of village; Almira, wife of Abel Bills, now resides in Michigan; Annie, wife of Uriah Short, who lives within a mile or two of the Apalachin.

Asa Camp came in from Broome County about the year 1792, having removed into that county in 1787. He located first on the Catlin farm, and in 1800 crossed the river and permanently settled on the site now occupied by the village that bears his name.*

Benjamin Tracey, the father of the noted Brooklyn lawyer, B. F. Tracey, is an old-time resident here. The lawyer was born here. Anson B. Glover was one of the earliest settlers on Apalachin Creek.

Isaac Harris, Simeon Brown, Amariah Barney, Henry and Chauncey Billings, Joseph S. Dean, Vincent Gland, Josiah Mead, David Foster, John Goodenow, Josiah Griswold, the Pearsalls, Levi Morton, the Lamontes, C. T. Bell, Deacon Armstrong, W. Foster, Charles Webster, and others were among the early settlers.

The first store in the place was kept by John Hollenback, and was a sort of a branch of the establishment kept in Owego by the same party about 1820. The first regular mercantile business was established in the village by David Beers, about 1824, who was succeeded by Ransom Steel, Esq., in 1830. This store was kept in the old building now used as a barn by Edson Edwards.

The first tavern was kept by Henry Billings, about 1822, in the house now owned by Aaron Steele, and occupied by Ira Edwards. The present "Exchange Hotel" was built by Ransom Steele, Esq., in 1830. The "Eagle Hotel" was erected by Edward Murphy in 1844, and until 1860 retained the sign superscribed with "Murphy's Inn."

The post-office was established here in 1838, and Ransom Steele was appointed the first postmaster. The present incumbent is Aaron Steele, son of the above-named gentleman.

The first church edifice erected in the village was that of the Presbyterians, in 1856.†

The village now contains four general stores, of which the respective proprietors are W. Scott Mersereau, Edson Edwards, Edward Buffum, and W. J. Gaskill; one drug-store, three boot- and shoe-shops, one steam saw- and grist-

mill, three blacksmithies, one wagon- and carriage-shop, one cooper-shop, one livery-stable, two hotels, three churches (Presbyterian, Free-Will Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist), one public school, two resident physicians (Drs. I. W. Lewis and G. W. Beach), one justice of the peace (John Holmes, Esq., who has held the office, in all, twenty-six years). The village contains a population, fairly estimated, of 375. It is surrounded by an excellent agricultural country, and is one of the most prosperous and thrifty villages in the county in proportion to its population.

The Linta Silver Cornet Band, of Apalachin, was organized and incorporated in 1876. The present members are William Barton, leader; George Lane Catlin, drum-major. William Jewett, Ransom Holmes, F. S. Pearsall, William Giles, E. R. Buffum, Charles Knapp, Theodore Probosco, Frank Knapp, Joel K. Marsh, Charles P. Doble, Gilbert Holmes, and Charles Giles.

FLEMINGVILLE

was so named after Captain David Fleming, a hero of the war of 1812, who came in from Trenton, New Jersey, with his family, in 1804, and settled on the site at present occupied by the residence of his son's widow, Mrs. General Robert L. Fleming. Captain Fleming died on the old homestead in 1861, at the advanced age of eighty-two. His son, General Robert L., died Feb. 26, 1877, aged seventy-six years, the last of the direct issue of the original settler of that name. Numerous members of the family in the second generation reside in the town of Owego, and one daughter of Captain Fleming resides in Nichols. He removed his family and household effects to this town in wagons, making a very toilsome journey in those days of primitive improvements and bad roads.

Flemingville is but a hamlet, the principal feature of its early importance being the establishment of a post-office there as early as, if not prior to, 1820. The first postmaster was General Robert L. Fleming. The present incumbent is Charles E. Truman. A tavern was kept here, in the dwelling of Samuel Stewart, in 1812. He came into the vicinity in 1795. The present hotel was built by Asa H. Truman in 1818, and kept by him for several years. The present proprietor is George Pease. Flemingville is located on the Southern Central Railway, about five miles from Owego. It now contains a general store, a hotel, a Methodist Episcopal church, a public school, a cooper- and blacksmith-shop, a post-office, and about 100 inhabitants.

Among the early settlers in Flemingville and vicinity, other than those mentioned under the head of "Early Settlement," were Reuben Hatch, Amzi Steadman, Walter Herrick, Captain Thomas Parks, Mason Webster, Moses Grimes, Kasie Cortwright, Ezekiel Mead, Daniel Ferguson, Ahira Anderson, Moses Darling, and Jasper Taylor. Some few of the above settled on the west side of the creek, in the town of Candor.

CAMPVILLE

was first settled about the year 1800. It is pleasantly located on the right bank of the Susquehanna, seven miles east of Owego, on the Erie Railroad. It was first named

* See history of Campville.

† See under head of "Religious," for church history.

East Owego, and a post-office was established there in 1827, and Henry Thompson was appointed first postmaster. He retained the office until 1833 or 1834, and was succeeded by Roswell (son of Asa) Camp, and the name was changed to Campville, in honor of the latter. Asa Camp was a Revolutionary hero, and settled in the town, on the farm now occupied by Nathaniel Catlin, in 1792. Roswell kept the post-office for many years, until incapacitated by age. Mr. Thompson removed from Campville to Owego, where he took an active part in local politics; was elected town collector every year until the close of his life, in 1844. He was a man generally respected. Several of his children now reside in Owego.

Among other old and respected settlers of Campville and vicinity we may mention B. D. Montonye, who came in 1807; Jacob and Joseph Heinstrough, the former now in his one hundred and third year, and the oldest man in Tioga County; Rev. Cyrenius, father of Colonel Roswell C. McNeil; Joseph Mersereau, John Camp, and others.

The first store was kept by Joshua Mersereau, about 1835.

The first tavern was erected by Asa Camp, about the year 1800, and the present hotel by Roswell Camp, in 1835. It was a stopping-place for the stages between Owego and Newburg, and used to be quite a lively place.

The stock-yards of the Erie Railroad Company were established here in August, 1855, and Colonel R. C. McNeil was appointed general superintendent of live-stock of the road and master of the yards, which position he held and filled satisfactorily until the discontinuance of the yards at this point and their establishment at Port Deposit, January 1, 1871. The removal of the stock-yards detracted materially from the general prosperity of the village.

Campville now contains three general stores, kept by Abraham Heinstrought, Colonel R. C. McNeil, and Grove Moore, respectively; one steam saw-, lath-, and planing-mill, owned and operated by R. C. McNeil; a grist-mill, three blacksmith-shops, one church (Methodist Episcopal), one hotel, a public school, post-office,—Orville Smith, postmaster,—a depot on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, telegraph- and express-offices, and about 150 inhabitants.

Colonel McNeil was appointed station-agent on the opening of the road through Campville, June 14, 1849, and has retained that office, in connection with other railroad duties, continuously ever since. He accompanied the officers of the road, Daniel Webster, and other celebrities through to Dunkirk, and presented the company with a silk flag, which is still retained in their archives at New York City, together with many others presented at that time along the line of the road. Colonel McNeil was born in the old tavern at Campville, Oct. 14, 1829, and has certainly contributed more to the general growth and prosperity of Campville than any other of its residents.

GASKILL'S CORNERS,

a hamlet situated on Little Nanticoke Creek, five miles northeast of Owego, a little north of the centre of the town. It received its name from Joseph Gaskill, who came into the town from Richmond, Cheshire Co., N. H., his

native place, March 20, 1789. He first settled on the farm now occupied by Peter E. Cart, and came to the Corners in April, 1822. He was born in 1780, and died June 19, 1866. The first settler in the immediate vicinity of the Corners was Elijah Walter, who came from Massachusetts in June, 1817, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, William Walter. A post-office was established at the Corners in 1867, and Clark Green was appointed postmaster; the present incumbent is James Walter. The Corners now contain two general stores, one private and one under the supervision of the grange; one butter- and cheese-factory, which receives the milk from 500 cows, established in 1866, by G. R. Curtis, Joseph A. Blanchard, and others; one saw-mill, one blacksmith-shop, two wagon- and repair-shops, and about 50 houses.

SOUTH OWEGO,

a hamlet of a few houses, in the southern part of the town, so called from a post-office having been established there in 1840. The first postmaster was Stephen B. Leonard, who was succeeded by Caleb Lamb, and he by the present incumbent, Benjamin F. Hewitt.

SOUTH APALACHIN

is a post-office located on Apalachin Creek, in the southeast part of the town. It is chiefly noted as being the seat of the Free-Will Baptist Church, organized there in 1816. The Notewares and other families settled at an early day in its vicinity. It is a settlement in a good agricultural region.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of the northern part of the town of Owego are represented by the following establishments, namely:

THE FLOURING-MILLS,

known as "The Red Mills," situated on Owego Creek, were built in 1820, by Messrs. Platt & Turner. The mills are now operated by John T. Pettibone, who took possession in 1853. There are three run of stone, and the annual capacity is about 20,000 bushels, exclusively custom work.

FOSTER'S SAW-MILLS.

The saw-mill known as the "Lower Mill" was built by Willard Foster in 1826. It is still owned by the estate, and is used also as a grist-mill. The "Upper Mill" was erected by Daniel R. Foster in 1833. It stood for thirty-seven years, and in 1870 it was replaced by the present mill, owned by Leonard Foster, son of the original proprietor.

The saw-mill now operated by Messrs. Cornell & Ingersoll was erected by Cornelius Potter about 1840. These saw-mills are all located on the Little Nanticoke.

The Walter saw-mill was built by William Walter, in 1872, on the site of one built about 1830, by Joseph Gaskill. The dam was constructed in 1830 by Elijah Walter, father of William, who came in from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1817, and settled on the farm where his son now resides. The mill is located on the west branch of the Little Nanticoke.

THE STEAM SAW- AND GRIST-MILLS

now operated by John D. Weed, located on the river, about one mile from the south end of the bridge, was originally

built by James Pempelley and John Drake, about 1826, and stood until 1865, when it was washed away by a freshet. Jacob Hand then purchased the site, and erected a mill thereon, which was destroyed by fire July 3, 1874. The present mill was built by John D. Weed in the fall of 1876. The capacity of the saw-mill is about 2,500,000 feet per annum, that of the grist-mill 30,000 bushels of feed.

THE STEAM SAW-MILL,

now owned by Burr Duane, was erected by John Duel about 1856, and has a capacity for about 1,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

THE BOSTWICK MILL

was built by Martin Bostwick, an enterprising citizen of the town of Owego, about 1868. It is now operated by Chatfield & Coe. Capacity, about 1,500,000 feet.

APALACHIN STEAM FLOURING- AND SAW-MILLS

were erected by W. J. Gaskill, Jan. 1, 1870. The grist-mill has three run of stones, and ground last year 15,000 bushels of custom flour, 2000 barrels of merchant, 1000 barrels of buckwheat, 10,000 bushels of rough feed, 300 tons of plaster; the saw-mill, 500,000 feet of lumber.

DAVID R. GARRISON'S STEAM SAW-MILL,

located on Apalachin Creek, about three-fourths of a mile from the Pennsylvania line, is capable of sawing about 2,225,000 feet per annum.

MENEIL'S STEAM SAW AND PLANING-MILLS,

at Campville, are the most extensive manufactory of their class in the town, and among the largest in the county. The building was erected by R. C. McNeil, in 1876, the main part being 50 by 100 feet; the extension for board-way and office, 50 by 24 feet. It is supplied with one five-foot American inserted-tooth saw; the "Climax" carriage of Barnes & Co., arranged to saw from 4 to 60 feet in length, and adjustable to any desired length by extensions; a double engine, 100 horse-power, of the New York Steam-Engine Works; a boiler of the Hawley Manufacturing Co., of Lockport, upright, about 8 by 12 feet, 630 flues; a rotating surfer and combined planer and matcher; shingle, lath-, and feed-mills; an iron engine-lathe, back gear, 36 inches swing by 12 feet bed, and a wood lathe, for handles, with patent milling attachment; a large Wright's patent scroll-saw; and other wood-working machines. The capacity of the saw-mill is from 10,000 to 15,000 feet per day (10 hours), and 20 men are required to run the establishment to its full capacity.

RELIGIOUS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH*

at Flemingville was first organized as a class about the year 1811, with Thomas Stocky and David Fleming as its first leaders. Among the early members were Walter Herrick, Minerva Herrick, Elisha Forsyth, Frelove Forsyth, Mrs.

Parks, David Darling and wife, Richard Searles and wife. The church edifice was erected in 1834, during the ministry of Revs. Alanson Wood and Sylvester Mincar. The first Board of Trustees consisted of David Fleming, Walter Herrick, Robert L. Fleming, John M. Grimes, George Mead, Robert Cole, and James Ireland. The present pastor is Rev. N. S. Dewitt. The present trustees are Asa Phelps, George Lake, John Brownell, Edward Joslin, John Searles, S. H. Phelps, Lyman Steadman, and Ezra Gage. The membership of the church is about 140; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 107; Superintendent, S. H. Phelps.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTH OWEGO

was organized May 20, 1856, though a class had been formed as early as 1830. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Ezra Tallmadge, Caleb Lamb, Russel D. Gifford, Smith Gould, William G. Knight, Clark Beecher, and H. B. Gifford. Their house of worship was erected in 1856, at a cost of \$1200, or about one-third of its present value. It will comfortably seat 200 persons. The first regular pastor was Rev. Joseph Whitham, though Rev. John Griffin, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of this part of the country, had preached to the class prior to that time. The present pastor is Rev. Melvin E. Bramhall. The trustees (as given by Mr. Charles S. Hills) are George Slawson, David Harris, Smith Gould, Chester Graves, and Charles S. Hills. The present membership, about 60; Superintendent Sunday-school, John Boyce; number of teachers and scholars, 80.

CAMPVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A Methodist class was formed at Campville probably as early as 1820, although no church records exist prior to 1833. At the latter date, Rev. Marmaduke Pierce was pastor of the church. The present church edifice was erected 1854. The present membership is 37; Pastor, Rev. H. C. McDermott, who is also Superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers 50 teachers and scholars. The present board of trustees consists of G. L. Severson, Michael Livingston, and Zenas Case.

WHITTEMORE HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized about 1835-36, and the church edifice erected about 1853. It is a part of the Apalachin and Campville charge, the pastor of which is Rev. H. C. McDermott. The present membership of the church is 65; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 76; Superintendent, L. E. Potter; Trustees, George Walker, Virgil Whittemore, P. S. Surdam, Alexander Morgan, and A. Barton.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Wait's Settlement was organized about 1853, by Father Davey. Henry Wait donated an acre of land for a church site, and the present building was soon thereafter erected, at a cost of about \$1200, or one-half of its present value. Pastor, Rev. A. W. Loomis; Trustees, James Goodspeed, William White, Henry Wait, James Dunham, and William Wait; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Manrice Bolton. The

* Furnished by Rev. John M. Grimes, of Candor.

statistics, as given in last minutes of Wyoming Conference, for Mr. Loomis' charge: members of church, 103; officers and teachers in Sunday-school, 33; scholars, 180.

THE FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH,

at Apalachin, was organized with 13 members, Feb. 25, 1850, by Rev. Matthew Dearstine, its first pastor. Their house of worship was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$1500, and was dedicated on the 11th of December of that year. The building is of wood, and will comfortably seat 200 persons. The present pastor is Rev. W. S. Fessenden; membership, 53.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

at Apalachin was formed with five members, in 1855, through the efforts of Mrs. Margaret Camp and the Rev. O. N. Benton, who remained with the church until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he accepted a chaplaincy in the 51st Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1864. His remains are interred in Owego, and fill a soldier's grave. The removal of Mr. Benton was a great loss to the congregation, which has not been in nearly as flourishing a condition since. In 1856 they erected a commodious church edifice, at a cost of \$3000. It is of wood, and has a seating capacity for 300 persons. The last pastor (who ceased his labors with the church this year, 1878) was Rev. John C. Calnon; the present Trustees are James F. Camp, Asher Holmes, John Townsend, Alfred Griffin, and Aaron Steele; Elders, Isaac W. Ayer, James F. Camp, and Alfred Griffin. The number of communicants is 20.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF OWEGO,

located at South Apalachin, was originally organized at Little Meadows, in the town of Apalachin, Pa. (then the town of Choconut). The society embraced two neighborhoods, one at Little Meadows, and the other at South Apalachin, where the meetings were held alternately. The church was formed in October, 1816, by Rev. John Gould, its first pastor. There were fourteen constituent members. The first church edifice was erected in 1844, and was destroyed by fire in 1859. The present one, which will seat 200 persons, was built in 1865, at a cost of \$1500. The present pastor is Rev. D. D. Brown; Trustees, F. H. Noteware, F. D. Coffin, and W. H. Coffin. Membership, 54; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 75; Superintendent of Sunday-school, W. H. Coffin. The church and Sunday-school are both in a prosperous condition.

THE FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

at Apalachin was formed in 1869, by Rev. H. S. Ball, its first pastor. The church building was erected in 1874, at a cost of \$3000. It will seat 250 persons. The present membership is 45; Pastor, Rev. W. H. Witcher; Trustees, David M. Lamont, John Sherwood, William Thompson, William Sherwood, and Josiah Mead. The Sunday-school has a membership of 70 teachers and scholars; Superintendent, George Sherwood. Church and Sunday-school reported flourishing.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

The educational interests of Owego, both town and village, received the attention of the settlers at an early day. In fact, as soon as a sufficient number of families settled within a radius of four or five miles, a primitive school-house was erected, and some one among the pioneers whose educational acquirements qualified him or her, as the case might be, was chosen teacher, and paid by the parents of the children attending. This was the way the youth received the modicum of learning bestowed in "ye olden time," when the services of the youth were required to clear the land and assist in tilling the soil, as soon as ever their muscular development was capable of wielding the implements of agricultural industry. On the inauguration of the present excellent system of public instruction, a greater interest was manifested in educational matters. The people were better able to dispense with the labor of the youth until such time as they had acquired at least the rudiments of a good, sound education, which by self-application could be, and very often was, bettered to a commendable extent, as is shown by the general intelligence of the passing generation.

As an evidence of the rapid growth and steady development of educational facilities, we quote the subjoined statistics, from the annual report of the Commissioner of Schools, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877:

Number of districts, 37;* number of teachers employed, 36; number of children of school age, 1616; number of children attending school, 2389; average daily attendance, 797; number of volumes in school library, 1952; value of library, \$630; number of school-houses, 36 (frame); value of school-house sites, \$2717; value of school-houses and sites, \$24,822; assessed valuation, \$1,424,844.

POPULATION.

The number of inhabitants in the town of Owego, according to the State census compiled in 1875, was 9729, of which 8982 were native born, and 747 foreign.

GASKILL CORNERS GRANGE, NO. 403,

was organized April 22, 1876, with 27 charter members. The first principal officers were James H. Rising, Master; Allen L. Green, Overseer; Nathan W. Gaskill, Lecturer. The present officers are W. E. Mead, Master; George Hull, Overseer; Lewis Strong, Lecturer; N. W. Gaskill, Sec.; Aaron Truman, Treas.; Mrs. Mariah Gaskill, Ceres; Delsea Truman, Pomona; Amanda Halstead, Flora. The present membership is 35.

APALACHIN GRANGE, NO. 177,

was organized in April, 1874, with a membership of 15, and J. S. Giles as Master. The present number of members is 16; Master, F. D. Coffin; Sec., Orin Beebe.

FOREST LODGE, NO. 22, INDEPENDENT ORDER PATRONS OF TEMPERANCE,

was organized in May, 1877. The first chief officers elected were L. E. Potter, Worthy Sire; Leslie Potter, Sec.; Delia

* Exclusive of the village.

Hull, Treas. The present chief officers are Thomas Leanhart, Worthy Sire; Albert Reeves, Sec.; Dollie Randall, Treas. The present membership is 60. The society own the neat and substantial hall in which they meet, which was erected and furnished in September, 1877, at a cost of about \$500.

RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH OWEGO was organized in 1864. The grounds contain ninety square rods, and are located about one-fourth of a mile south of the church. They are regularly laid out, and beautifully shaded with spruce and maple trees. The first officers of the association were Ezra Tallmadge, President; Chester Graves, Treasurer; and Milton Slawson, Secretary. The present incumbents are Smith Gould, President and Treasurer, and Milton Slawson, Secretary.

We acknowledge ourselves indebted to the following persons and authorities for information and assistance in the compilation of the history of the town of Owego: Salmon Prichard, the Searles', Charles E. Truman, Mrs. General Robert L. Fleming, Joel Taleott, Paul Gaskill, William Walter, William Hoagland, Moses Ingersoll, Lewis Oakley, M.D., John M. Grimes, Benjamin Tracey, Jacob Hemstrought (the latter now in his one hundred and third year, and the oldest man in the county), William Nichols, John Holmes, Esq., Asher Holmes, Nathaniel Catlin, John Camp, Reuben Beebe, Daniel Noteware, the Waits, and many others; French's and Hough's Gazetteers, C. P. Avery's interesting articles entitled "The Susquehanna Valley," published in *St. Nicholas*, 1853-54, and to Hamilton Childs' "Historical Directory of Broome and Tioga Counties," 1872-73.

MILITARY RECORD.

3d REGIMENT—Company II.

Isaac S. Catlin, capt.; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; resigned; must. as lieutenant-col., 109th Regt.; lost a leg at Petersburg, July 30, 1864; promoted to brevet brigadier-general.
Willoughby Babcock, lieutenant; must. May 14, 1861, two years; resigned; re-enl. maj., 75th; pro. to lieutenant-col.; killed.
Eli W. Stone, ensign; must. May 14, 1861, two years; wounded at New Market Bridge, June 10, 1861.
Henry R. Wells, 1st sergt.; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
Frederick Fox, 2d sergt.; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
Nathaniel W. Davis, Jr., 3d sergt.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to 2d lieutenant.
Albert T. L. Amoreaux, 4th sergt.; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
Wm. W. Williamson, corp.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Timothy E. Royal, corp.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Byron E. Carpenter, corp.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Eli B. Hubbard, corp.; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
Isaac Irvin, mus.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
David W. Avery, mus.; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Oliver J. Avery, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Wm. J. Barden, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
John S. Bartlett, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Jeremiah Berry, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Andrew J. Blanchard, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
George Boyce, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; wounded at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.

Amos O. Brink, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Edward Brown, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Francis W. Burch, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Maxwell Catlin, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Horace Champlin, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to corp.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Alfred P. Cleveland, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
John A. Corbin, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
Michael Cunningham, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
Earnest De Valliene, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to corp.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Benjamin F. Dexter, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
John Dolan, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
Charles R. Eastman, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Oscar E. Farnham, private; taken prisoner Jan. 27, 1864; made his escape by jumping from the cars, while moving at the rate of twenty miles an hour, between Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; he was thirty-four days in reaching General Sherman's army, assisted by negroes; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Richard Fenderson, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
John D. Frear, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Clark S. Green, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Albany in 1863.
Charles Herrick, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to corp.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Geo. F. Hollenbeck, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Henry S. Jewett, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to sergt.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Wm. C. Jacobs, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to sergt.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Edward H. Kane, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Edward Kerr, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863; re-enl. in 21st Cav., Co. B; killed at Ashby's Gap, Va. July 19, 1864.
Daniel T. Lane, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
Chester Lane, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Benj. F. Mahan, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to corp.; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Charles A. Marsh, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; re-enl. in 5th N. Y. Cav., Oct. 1863, three years.
Henry Nash, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; re-enl. in 21st N. Y. Cav.
Francis Parmenter, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; died at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Wm. A. Peck, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Fred. H. Pinney, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; pro. to sergt. and to 2d lieutenant; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Wm. H. Spencer, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Benj. Springsteen, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Edward J. Stout, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Geo. Stratton, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
Chester M. Taylor, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Nathan S. Truesdell, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; died at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Lewis W. Truesdell, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; first man credited in Tioga County; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; pro. to captain, Co. C; pro. to brevet-major; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
James E. Leddis, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
Edward L. Fletcher, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Geo. N. Lindsay, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years.
Sayman Powell, private; must. Aug. 3, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Alanson L. Vermilyea, private; must. May 14, 1861, two years; must. out at Fortress Monroe in 1863.
Nathaniel W. Green, private; must. Oct. 22, 1861, two years.
Joseph H. Albright, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.
Lewis A. Beers, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.
Wm. M. Ferguson, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.
Hervey P. Laue, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.
Angelo McCollum, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.
Edward Partle, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.

Herschel A. Padgett, enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.
 Sanford M. Powell, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, two years.
 Joseph Lane, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, three years.
 Franklin Cafferty, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, three years.
 Albert Springstead, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, three years.
 Albert Barford, private; enl. Oct. 3, 1861, three years.
 Benjamin F. Truesdell, private; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, two years.
 Stephen Ulrich, private; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, two years.
 Chas. W. Boyce, private; must. Oct. 22, 1861, two years.
 Lorenzo Waterman, private; must. Oct. 22, 1861, two years.

5TH CAVALRY REGIMENT—*Company G.*

Eugene B. Gere, 2d lieut.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years; pro. to 1st lieut. July 1, 1862; wounded at Orange Court-House, Aug. 2, 1862; resigned, Nov. 19, 1862; re-enl. as capt. Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; was in skirmishes at Rappahannock, New Market, Thoroughfare Gap, and Warrenton.
 James Bryant, 1st sergt.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John H. Phelps, sergt.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Edward M. Gatefield, sergt.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Horace P. Johnson, corp.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years; pro. to 1st sergt.; pro. to 2d lieut. March 1, 1864; wounded at Ashby's Gap, July 19, 1864; re-enl. in 21st N. Y. Cav. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Charles A. Phelps, corp.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years; was employed as scout in the secret service by Generals Stahel, Kirkpatrick, Pleasanton, and Meade.
 Peter Conlan, corp.; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Allen Barney, blacksmith; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 William Butman, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 James D. Billings, must. 1863, three years.
 W. Harrison Camp, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Byron R. Carpenter, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Michael Dunn, private; must. 1863, three years.
 John Doyle, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Asa S. Noble, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Charles A. Phelps, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John H. Phelps, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Jeremiah M. Phelps, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Theodore A. Phelps, private; must. 1863, three years.
 S. P. Rhinevault, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Daniel Sullivan, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Joseph Tierney, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John Thorn, private; must. 1863, three years.
 John B. Witter, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Charles White, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Barney H. White, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Peter H. White, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Le Roy Adams, private; enl. 1863, three years.
 — Adams, private; enl. 1863, three years.
 Egbert B. Davidson, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John Dingman, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John Daniels, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Abram Dingman, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Samuel Gordon, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Wheeler C. Green, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 William H. Knight, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John Knuppenburg, private; must. 1863, three years.
 David Lane, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Coester Lane, private; must. 1863, three years.
 William Moran, private; must. 1863, three years.
 Cornelius Maracle, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 Marvin A. Narsh, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.
 John W. Narsh, private; must. Oct. 9, 1861, three years.

Company I.

RECRUITS.

Asa Gray, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 James McNollen, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Wm. H. Varbinder, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Wm. White, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Isaac Wiltse, enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Kelsey W. Wiltse, enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Robert E. Wiltse, enl. Nov. 1863, three years.

Company M.

Charles Delano, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Charles Moran, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years.
 Benjamin Mahan, private; enl. Nov. 1863, three years; killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

21ST CAVALRY—*Company B.*

Theodore Gere, 2d lieut.; pro. to 1st lieut.
 George F. Lane, 2d sergt.; must. Aug. 29, 1864, three years; pro. to 1st sergt.
 Thomas Pearl, corp.; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; pro. to q-m. sergt.; must. out in 1865.
 Cornelius Groesbeck, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; pro. to sergt.
 Alexander Barden, teamster; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.

Horace Adam, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; pro. to chief bugler; pro. to 1st lieut., 1st N. Y. Cav.
 Wm. Charles, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Seymour B. Eldridge, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; wounded at Ashby's Gap, Va., Feb. 4, 1864; disch. by reason of wounds, May 11, 1864.
 George W. Garrison, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; killed at Ashby's Gap, Va., Feb. 4, 1864.
 Aaron Henrys, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Wm. Henrys, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; pro. to corp.
 Albert R. McDowell, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; wounded at Rood's Hill, Nov. 22, 1864.
 Allen W. Padgett, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Frank A. Phelps, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Robert Palfan, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; served in the 4th N. Y. Inf.
 Albert Travis, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years; killed at Ashby's Gap, Va.
 George W. Padgett, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 Lemuel Clift, private; must. 1864, three years.
 Richard Haynes, private; must. 1864, one year.
 Ephraim Willson, private; must. 1864, three years.
 Omer Harder, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 David Willson, private; must. Aug. 28, 1863, three years.
 This company was in twenty engagements.

23D REGIMENT—*Company C.*

Sumner Barstow, capt.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; wounded in head at second Bull Run.
 Moses M. Van Benschoten, lieut.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; pro. to capt.
 Chas. O. Durland, ensign; must. May 16, 1861, two years; pro. to 1st lieut.
 Wm. V. Bailey, 1st sergt.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; pro. to 2d lieut.; re-enl. 5th N. Y. Cav., 1863, Co. G; captured at Wilson's Raid; prisoner eight months.
 George Warwick, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 David Bailey, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G; captured near Spottsylvania; nine months in prison.
 Harrison Camp, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 5th N. Y. Cav., 1863, Co. G.
 Nelson J. Wright, corp.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; died at Arlington Heights in 1861.
 Andrew J. Towner, fifer; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 John W. Camp, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; died in hospital, Sept. 1, 1862.
 Lewis Manning, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., 1863.
 Israel Marquart, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; died at Upton's Hill, Va., in 1861.
 Charles E. Moran, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 5th N. Y. Cav., Co. G.
 John Mandelau, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 21st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. B.
 Hiram Morse, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 George K. McNeill, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; in hospital sick, and crippled while there.
 George W. Probasco, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Alfred Rhinevault, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 21st N. Y. Cav., Co. B; taken prisoner at Martinsburg, sent to Andersonville, and died there.
 Geo. W. Truesdell, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. in 21st N. Y. Cav.; com-sergt.
 Fayette Truesdell, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Albert G. Wright, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 21st Cav., 1863, Co. B.
 Vincent De Groat, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Lewis De Groat, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Charles F. De Groat, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 21st Cav., 1863; missing in action at Lynchburg, Va., June 19, 1864.
 Ira A. Gould, private; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Daniel Ogden, must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 John Zehr, must. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 21st Cav., 1863, Co. B.
 Wm. H. Catlin, corp.; must. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Charles H. Young, private.

50TH REGIMENT—*Company I.*

Peter E. Reynolds, 1st lieut.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Tillman Wiles, 2d lieut.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Alonzo Whitmore, sergt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 George F. Forsyth, musician; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Elisha Forsyth, musician; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Enoch B. Chadbourne, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Hansen G. Champlin, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg.
 Jefferson Ferguson, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Thomas Z. Ferguson, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Orton Guile, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.

Charles W. Ingersoll, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 David Kehoo, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Michael Kelly, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Burdett Moon, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Orville L. Newell, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, three years.
 Theodore Probasco, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 William S. Padgett, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 John Conson, corp.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Philip R. Goodrich, 1st sergt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Peter T. White, sergt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Thomas J. Owen, sergt.; must. Aug. 1861, two years.
 Albert B. Beers, sergt.; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Charles D. Ledyard, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 John Malone, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Isaac W. Newton, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 William Pease, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Mortimer Searles, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Egbert Whitmore, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Newton E. Wheeler, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 William Young, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Benjamin W. Wilson, wagoner; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 William Fisher, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 William H. Maslen, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Daniel N. Perry, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Anthony C. Shopp, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years.
 Eugene F. Camp, private; must. Aug. 26, 1861, two years; re-enl. for the war.

109TH REGIMENT.

B. F. Tracy, colonel; must. in June 1, 1862, three years.
 James S. Thurston, q-m; must. Aug. 28, 1862, three years.
 Wm. A. King, q-m-sergt.; must. Aug. 28, 1862, three years.
 Dr. Seymour Churchill, surg. of the 23d and 109th Regt.; must. in June 1, 1862.

Company C.

John Gornan, capt.; must. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.
 Wm. H. S. Bean, 1st lieutenant; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
 Solomon Oakley, 2d lieutenant; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.
 Edward C. Jones, 1st sergt.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Stephen Hauser, sergt.; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 John T. De Groot, sergt.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Amos E. Dewell, sergt.; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Charles B. Hoag, corp.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Smith B. Kimball, corp.; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Lyman B. Truman, corp.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Herman L. Chidsey, corp.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Lewis A. Beers, corp.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Charles F. Terwilliger, corp.; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Charles Anson, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 David P. Brink, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Frank Dewell, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Tetterly, private; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Joel Gould, private; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Benger Guile, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Francis M. Hyde, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Henry Head, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Hiram Haner, private; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 James Loder, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Asa C. Mend, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Edward J. Malone, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Oscar T. Probasco, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Stephen D. Phelps, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Samuel Swick, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Vincot, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; trans. to the Navy.
 Abram W. Van Gorder, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Wesley Vanover, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Ephraim B. Yost, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Almon A. Van Gorder, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Myron Knight, musician; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Arnold, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Wm. H. Belden, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Wm. H. Bird, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 James M. Benjamin, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Cannon, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; died of smallpox at Georgetown.
 James Dodge, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Jesse Jennings, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 George E. Morton, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Edward M. Newton, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; died in the Wilderness.
 Wm. H. Newton, private; must. Aug. 9, 1862, three years.
 Williston Preston, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Robinson, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Thomas M. Reading, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Hiram D. Shaw, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded in the foot in the Wilderness.
 Elisha Tallmadge, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.

Company B.

James Wattles, corporal; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Jephtha Cranee, corporal; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Samuel Brumagen, private; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Robert E. Dnygan, private; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Franklin E. Osborn, private; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Geo. N. Phillips, private; must. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.

Company E.

Hiram Manning, private; must. Aug. 15, 1862, three years.

Company H.

Austin W. Alvord, captain; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. to accept commission in U. S. C. T.
 John S. Giles, 2d lieutenant; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Feb. 14, 1864.
 Frank L. Olmstead, sergeant; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; wounded June 17, 1864; disch. to accept 2d lieutenant, Co. B.
 Warner W. Ayre, sergeant; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded June 17, 1864; disch. to accept commission as 1st lieutenant, U. S. C. T.
 Simeon Dorman, sergeant; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Clifford, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 George Mayhew, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Almon W. Gould, corporal; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded in arm May 6, 1864; first man wounded at first battle of the regiment, while supporting a battery in the Wilderness.
 Charles Coffin, corporal; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; pro. to sergt., Feb. 16, 1864; to 1st sergt., Nov. 24, 1863; wounded and taken pris. May 12, 1864.
 Henry G. Hall, corporal; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; died Oct. 9, 1864, from wounds received May 12, 1864.
 Alfred Fairbanks, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 David Brown, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John Barney, must. Aug. 12, 1863, three years.
 Frank L. Brown, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Robinson W. Barton, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; prom. Feb. 10, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner May 12, 1864.
 Orin F. Chidester, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Hiram J. Cooper, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Albert Chidester, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; pro. Feb. 16, 1864; missing in action, May 12, 1864.
 Harrison H. Card, must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years; killed June 27, 1864.
 Frederick Dean, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Charles Dyer, must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1864.
 Peter Dyer, must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 23, 1863.
 Asa Dewel, must. Aug. 15, 1862, three years; died Aug. 2, 1864, from wounds received July 7, 1864.
 James O'Dowd, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Jacob Engle, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; pro. to corp.; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864.
 Patrick Tenn, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded May 6, 1864.
 Chester Goodenou, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 12, 1864.
 Nelson Gowin, must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1864.
 William Gale, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; killed Aug. 19, 1864.
 William Hillas, must. Aug. 15, 1862, three years.
 Pardon F. Jones, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Pulask Kent, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Augustus Lentzene, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; killed at the explosion of mined fort, July 30, 1864.
 James Lillie, must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years.
 Charles Lillie, must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1864.
 Wm. J. Maloney, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; May 18, 1864, badly wounded, and died a prisoner.
 John Miller, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1864.
 Charles Mayhew, drummer; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Davis Oxford, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Anson Phillips, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded May 6, 1864.
 Levi E. Potter, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Halsey Snooks, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 Abram Schmitt, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; wounded May 16, 1864.
 Isaac Schmitt, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 23, 1864.
 David Sherwood, must. Aug. 15, 1862, three years.
 Andrew J. Spatt, private; must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years.
 Royal Wood, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 James H. Wood, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 George M. Weeks, must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
 John E. Maloney, must. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; wounded May 6, 1864.
 James Cory, must. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.
 William D. Hall, must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years; died at Arlington Heights, of fever from wound.

Geo. Fox.

Darius Cortwright, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.

Watson Johnson, private; must. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.

Peter B. West, private; must. Aug. 15, 1862, three years; hospital nurse.

William Warwick, capt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

Fayette J. Truesdell, sergt.; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

John Wiles, corp.; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

Silas O. Tripp, color-sergt.; must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years.

Dolphus S. Legg, corp.; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

David Barney, mus.; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

John W. Gould, mus.; must. Aug. 18, 1862, three years.

Charles Brink, private; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

Exes Brink, private; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

Ezra Bills, private; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

Frederick Bills, private; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

Amaziah Conklin, private; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

John E. Hills, private; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

Levi G. Hilber, private; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

Lucius Ingersoll, private; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

Seth Ingersoll, private; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

Reuben Orcutt, private; must. Aug. 7, 1862, three years.

Albert W. Padgett, private; must. Aug. 7, 1862, three years.

Obadiah Sturtevant, private; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.

David Stephenson, private; must. Aug. 7, 1862, three years.

Lathrop E. Truesdell, must. Aug. 7, 1862, three years.

Company H was in the following battles and skirmishes: Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864; Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., June 17 and 18, 1864; and July 30, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Aug. 19 and 21, 1864; before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865; Spotsylvania, May 9 and 10, 1864; Cold Harbor, Va., June 4, 1864; Poplar Grove Church, Sept. 30, 1864; Boynton Road, Oct. 27, 1864.

13TH REGIMENT—Company C.

Watkins L. Hoskins, capt., to rank from Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

David R. Russell, 1st lieutenant, to rank from Aug. 29, 1862, three years; pro. to capt. 1863.

Ambrose Thompson, 2d lieutenant, to rank from Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Wm. K. Porter, 1st lieutenant; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; pro. to 2d lieutenant; taken pris. at Chancellorsville; paroled; pro. to 2d lieutenant.

Sextus Ross, sergt.; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to V. R. C. 1863.

Francis Tingley, sergt.; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

George L. Kilborn, sergt.; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; lost a leg at Gettysburg.

Sewell Pettigrove, sergt.; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded at Ringgold, Ga.; must. out of service in 1865.

Anson Walker, corp.; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Jacob W. Brockham, corp.; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg.

George Stone, corp.; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Frank H. Dexter, corp.; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Frederick A. Archibald, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg.

Luke S. Brant, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed at Wauhatchie.

Joseph W. Brott, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Lewellyn P. Baker, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; six months on Belle Island; must. out of service in 1865.

John P. Brundage, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg.

George Burchard, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Matthias P. Brundage, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg; must. out of service in 1865.

James H. Bradshaw, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

George N. Catlin, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

John N. Conklin, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Philip M. Campbell, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; must. out at expiration of term.

Marion Corwin, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; paroled; must. out of service in 1865.

George W. Doty, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded at Wauhatchie; trans. to V. R. C.

William De Groat, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed near Lost Mountain, in Georgia.

Taylor Elmore, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; pro. to 2d asst. surg., Nov. 19, 1862; died on the march through Georgia.

Charles French, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Ephraim D. Gould, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; was at the capture of Savannah, Ga.; must. out of service in 1865.

Joel Gould, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; pro. to corp. in 1865; was in eighteen battles; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; two days and nights in Libby, same in Belle Island; paroled; must. out.

Don. Gilson, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Wm. Gould, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded at Wauhatchie; was in two battles; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; two days and nights in Libby, same in Belle Island; paroled; trans. to V. R. C.

Edward A. Gould, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Billings Hill, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; pro. to 6th corp., March 5, 1863; was in ten battles.

Truman N. Hubbard, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; pro. to 5th sergt., March 5, 1863; pro. to Hospital Steward.

John M. Head, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; paroled; must. out of service in 1865.

Elijah H. Jackson, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; was in ten battles; must. out of service in 1865.

James H. Jackson, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

John H. Jones, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Francis M. Letts, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Rufus T. Like, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Isaac Lane, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Frank M. Lane, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; was in sixteen battles; must. out of service in 1865.

Elijah Loomis, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg.

Charles Manning, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg.

John Mensor, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded at Wauhatchie; must. out of service in 1865.

Andrew Myers, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Freeman McArthur, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; died of small-pox at Convalescent Camp Alexander.

John K. Perrine, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; died of fever contracted in service, in Philadelphia.

Marshall D. Pratt, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded in the hand accidentally at Fairfax Station.

Jared Robertson, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded at Chancellorsville; must. out of service in 1865.

Wm. Sullivan, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Ernest Sheldon, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

George H. Seager, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Jacob B. Vost, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

James Wallace, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Harvey L. Smith, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; died of the small-pox at Baltimore.

John H. Hall, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Joseph C. Elway, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Harry Cornell, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Wm. H. Chamberlain, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

John Cornell, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Joseph H. Ellis, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Martin Kelner, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; died in Pleasant Valley, of typhoid fever.

John J. King, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg.

John Lamont, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg.

Wm. Morton, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; died at Aquia Creek, of typhoid fever.

James C. Newton, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed at Wauhatchie.

Frederick Phelps, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg.

Wm. Ryan, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Alvin Whittemore, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Charles Wanzer, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; died in Nashville.

James Webster, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; supposed to have died in Andersonville prison.

Andrew J. Williams, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; killed at Peach Tree Creek.

Charles Williams, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Jotham H. Wright, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; must. out of service in 1865.

Lewis Conklin, private; must. Aug. 29, 1862, three years.

Wallace Foster, private.

Company H.

Jesse Brink, private; must. Sept. 6, 1862, three years; pro. to color-sergt.; killed at Lookout Mountain.

Enoch B. Chadbourne, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years; mustered out of service in 1865.

Charles Chase, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.

George Forsyth, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.

Alfred Hull, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; mustered out of service in 1865.

Watson D. Hull, private; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

Williams Haner, private; must. Aug. 8, 1862, three years.

Mordecai Hill, private; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; paroled; died of typhoid fever, at Annapolis Junction.

James Moran, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.



Lyman Brown

Daniel Probst, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
 Wm. E. Terwilliger, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
 George W. Talcott, private; must. Sept. 4, 1862, three years.
 Wesley Winans, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
 Daniel J. Williams, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
 Abraham Winfield, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years.
 William Yerks, private; must. Sept. 3, 1862, three years; mustered out of service in 1865.
 Henry Young, private; must. Sept. 13, 1862, three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Walter A. Nixon, private, Co. A, 144th Regt.; in battles of James Island and Honey Hill, S. C.; wounded in the head, at Honey Hill, Nov. 30, 1864.
 Thomas Ayers, private, Co. A, 144th Regt.; killed at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864.
 Samuel Barstow, capt., 64th Regt., Co. K; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Merritt L. Coffin, private, 64th Regt.; Co. K, must. Dec. 4, 1861, three years.
 Dennis R. Cole, private, 64th Regt., Co. K; must. Dec. 4, 1861, three years.
 Ephraim Lanchart, private, 64th Regt., Co. K; must. Nov. 18, 1861.
 Isaac L. Morton, private, 44th Regt., Co. E; enl. Aug. 19, 1861, three years.
 Sherwood F. Cary, 5th sergt., 44th Regt., Co. E; enl. Aug. 20, 1861.

INDEPENDENT BATTERY OF ARTILLERY, No. 16.

Thomas Collins, sergt.; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Henry Maslen, artificer; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 William J. Bowen, corp.; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 John Brockham, private; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 John Carney, private; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Philip Carrigan, private; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.
 Allen Whalen, private; must. Dec. 10, 1861, three years.

NAVY.

Richard S. Stout; enl. in vessel "Isaac S. Smith."
 Adelbert Cameron; enl. on gunboat "Freeborn"; wounded Jan. 30, 1863, at Stone River, S. C.
 Theodore Barnes; enl. on gunboat "Freeborn."
 Edward W. Muzzy, private; enl. 1861, two years, U. S. frigate "Santee."
 Cicero B. Curtiss, engineer.
 Albert Kenyon, engineer, and still in service.
 James H. Tinkham, surgeon in regular navy.
 Geo. H. Avery, lieutenant commanding steamer "Sassacus."
 Boynton Leach, still in navy.
 Wm. Lord; enl. in 1861, on board steamer "Richmond."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. LYMAN TRUMAN

is at the present time the leading business man of Tioga County, and its wealthiest citizen. He was also, until a recent period, the leading Republican politician of that county. His life is a remarkable example of what one can accomplish, unaided and alone, without any external advantages of wealth or family, in working out for himself a successful personal career by force of character and a temperate, moral, industrious, and economical habit of life.

He started a poor boy, on a farm remote from any business locality, the eldest of a family of ten children, of whom Aaron Truman was the father.

Aaron Truman was born in Granville, Mass., and came to Owego in the year 1804, where he married the year following Miss Experience Parks, of Candor. Lyman Truman, the brother of Aaron, came in 1808, and Asa H., another brother, followed about 1814.

Lyman Truman, the subject of this memoir, was born March 2, 1806. His brothers and sisters were Charles, born in 1807; Dorinda, in 1809; Orrin, in 1811; Francis W., in 1813; Charlotte, in 1814; George, in 1816; Fanny, in 1818; Mary, in 1820; and Adaline, in 1822.

Aaron, the father of this large family, died in 1822, when Lyman, the oldest, was but sixteen years of age.

The only property left by the deceased to his family was a small farm of sixty acres, incumbered with a debt greater than its value; and it was due to the sympathy of creditors only that the household was not driven from its humble shelter, which was but little better than a cabin located on the farm. By the blessing of Providence, the mother, who was endowed with remarkable sagacity and energy, so admirably stimulated and directed the efforts of the young but industrious and untiring family, that within three years she not only succeeded in paying the heavy debt, but erected a comfortable house, that still remains as a monument of their thrift. From the death of his father until the year 1830, Lyman continued to follow the drudgery of day and farm labor, raising and carting the produce of the farm to market, making shingles, and sawing and selling boards.

Of course the intervals of labor in such an overtasked youth left but a few scanty weeks for schooling, at the district school before, and none after, his father's death. These brief intervals were improved, however, with the same energy that has characterized all of the subsequent career of the man.

In 1830 he left the farm and became a clerk in the store of his uncle, Asa H. Truman, at the village of Owego. He rapidly acquired the skill and tact in trade that made him desirable as a partner, and enabled him soon to start in business for himself, though without capital, as a member of the firm of Greenleaf & Truman, composed of John M. Greenleaf and himself.

In January, 1838, he married Emily, daughter of Anor Goodrich, by whom he had four children, three of whom still survive, to wit, Adaline, married to John B. Stanbro; Emily, wife of Hon. E. B. Gere; and Dora, wife of Clarence Thompson.

In 1836, with a magnanimity and love for his family that have characterized all his subsequent arrangements, he brought three of his brothers—Orrin, Francis, and George—from the farm, and sharing with them what he had earned, associated them with himself, under the firm-name that has since become distinguished in the locality for its credit and solidity, of "L. Truman & Brothers." This firm, for certain purposes, continues to the present day. The next older brother, Charles, was left to manage, and still resides on the farm. He is now and has been for years the leading magistrate of the locality.

From 1836 onward, uniform success, unchecked by any considerable reverse or misfortune, has marked the business career of Lyman Truman. That success has been largely due to the strong native sense and almost unerring sagacity that has rapidly solved, with instinctive accuracy, every business problem that presented itself; he having never engaged in any speculation, except an extensive purchase, at government prices, of Illinois lands in 1856, in company with Gurdon Hewitt, Jr., Esq., which proved very remunerative. These lands were skillfully located before any settlement of the region, in the vicinity of streams and along the lines which their sagacity predicted prospective railroads must take. In the profits of this enterprise he generously associated the other members of the firm of L. Truman & Brothers with himself.

In 1856 he was elected president of the Bank of Owego,

and continued to hold that office until that institution became the First National Bank of Owego, of which he is still the president and principal stockholder.

In 1857 he was elected State Senator from the senatorial district composed of the counties of Tioga, Tompkins, and Broome; and continued to be elected to that position for three successive terms. His strong native sagacity, and his known integrity, gave him a commanding influence in that body; and although he made no pretension to skill as a public debater, yet, even in that capacity, the directness with which he addressed himself to the subject under debate, the promptness with which he laid open the real point at issue, and the personally independent, frank, and outspoken fashion in which he treated all the influences at work to defeat measures that he favored, made him a formidable antagonist in debate. His original style and manner had a certain peculiar relish, and his home-thrusts remarkable point and force.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Truman was, as a matter of course, one of the foremost in favor of every measure calculated to bring that war to a speedy issue, and from its very commencement he contributed largely to the support of the families of ten volunteers.

During all Mr. Truman's active life his pecuniary help, and his invaluable personal direction and superintendence, have been often sought, and largely and successfully given to carrying business friends over difficult and embarrassing emergencies in their affairs. When, in 1849, a fire nearly destroyed the principal business portion of Owego, he was largely influential and active in rebuilding it, expending a large part of his own means, not very profitably, for that purpose. He has always been a ready contributor to public enterprises, and very helpful to many in the way of private charities.

Since he left the Senate Mr. Truman has retired from political life, the cares of his large property interests, now estimated by his neighbors at upwards of a million of dollars, demanding his exclusive attention. Recently a nervous disorder, which seriously affects his ability to go from place to place, whilst it leaves his mental faculties entirely unimpaired, has obliged him to somewhat withdraw his attention from the minute details of his business. These he has devolved largely on his nephew, William, the son of George Truman. His brothers, Orrin and George, aid in the supervision of the bank, and of his more distant and extended property interests. The brother Francis, as a member of the firm of Johnson, Gere & Truman, is the principal capitalist in the largest manufacturing interests in Owego.

Over all, however, that bears the name of "Truman," the ex-Senator, as the head of the house, still extends, as ever, his supervisory care, and from time to time, as needed, his kindly and never-failing pecuniary and personal help.

HON. WILLIAM SMYTH

was born in County Derry, Ireland, June 19, 1819. His ancestry, both on his father's and mother's side, were among the defenders of Londonderry, strongly supporting King William, Prince of Orange, in the struggle for Protestant

ascendency, which at that time caused such intense bitterness in Ireland.

The subject of this memoir, having received a thorough classical education, entered the Royal Academie Institute, Belfast, from which he was graduated in 1842, having taken second honors in the Greek and Moral Philosophy



Photo. by Churchill.

W. Smyth.

classes. He also spent two years in Edinburgh University. For the next three years he was engaged as a private tutor in a gentleman's family, and prepared three young men for entering Glasgow University. He was afterwards employed as principal of a classical school in County Derry.

In 1847 he married Martha, eldest daughter of Daniel Stuart MacKay, of Moss Side, County Antrim. The same year he emigrated to America, landing in New York the 27th of November. For a few months his time was employed in writing contributions to the *New York Sun* and *New York Observer*. March 4, 1848, he visited Owego, and was engaged by the trustees of the Owego Academy as principal, entering upon his duties the 12th of April following, which position he retained until June, 1854, when he resigned on account of ill health. The most successful period in the history of the Owego Academy was during his administration. The management found it necessary to add three departments, and he had engaged six assistants, having an average attendance of 250 pupils.

In 1854 he purchased the *Owego Advertiser*, and soon thereafter changed the name to the *Southern Tier Times*, and subsequently to the *Owego Times*, which name it has since retained. As a journalist Mr. Smyth occupies quite a prominent position.

In 1857, Mr. Smyth was elected school commissioner of

Tioga County, and re-elected in 1860, this time by the exceeding large majority of 1012 votes. The same year he was appointed village clerk; in 1864-45 he served as trustee of the village, and from 1866-69 was its president; in 1867 was appointed justice of the peace; in 1872 he represented Tioga County in the Assembly; in 1873 was appointed deputy superintendent of the State Insurance Department, which office he held for three years, and at the resignation of the Hon. O. W. Chapman he became acting superintendent, and held the office for one year, until his successor was appointed. It was during his incumbency that a rigid examination of insurance companies commenced, which resulted in the indictment of the officers of the Security Life Insurance Company, of New York. Pending this examination, frauds were discovered, and Acting Superintendent Smyth energetically pressed the case, and secured the indictment and conviction of its president and vice-president, being the first instance in the history of life insurance in this State where the president of a life company was convicted.

Mr. Smyth has always taken a commendable interest in the material development of the village. During the time he was its president many desirable improvements were consummated. Among other items, the first steam fire-engine was purchased during his administration. In 1862, '63, and '64 he was chief engineer of the fire department, which organization owes much of its present success to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Smyth.

Mr. Smyth is now, and has been since its organization, an active member of the Republican party. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His has been, so far, an active and useful life, and now, in the prime of manhood, he has the prospect of many years of future usefulness.

THOMAS IVES CHATFIELD

was born in Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass., Sept. 16, 1818. His father, John Chatfield, came from Oxford, Conn., where he was born in 1792. He held the rank of major in the old Massachusetts militia, and died in Tioga Co., N. Y., at the residence of his son, Thomas I., in the summer of 1865.

Mr. Chatfield (Thomas I.) received his education at the public schools of his native town, which he generally attended during the winter months, working in the summer. He continued to work on the farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the baker's trade. This he thoroughly mastered, and worked for about five years at that trade as a journeyman. In March, 1839, he removed to Owego, where he permanently settled. He engaged with Gad Worthington as an assistant in his bakery, and in October following he purchased the business, and added thereto a grocery branch; which resulted in a regular retail grocery business, and finally to the wholesale establishment which he at present carries on. In 1868 the old store which he rented was destroyed by fire. The site was afterwards purchased by Mr. Chatfield, and he built the present substantial brick block thereon. The virtue of perseverance has been ad-

mirably illustrated in Mr. Chatfield's long and successful career as a merchant. For nearly forty years he has been engaged in business.

Mr. Chatfield has frequently been honored by his fellow-citizens with that distinguished mark of confidence—election to office. He has filled a number of responsible positions, and has always acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of those whom he has represented, and to his personal credit. He has been supervisor of the village, one of its trustees, and for two terms its president. In 1852 he was selected to represent the county of Tioga in the Assembly. In 1868 he was a delegate to the memorable Republican National Convention which nominated General Grant to the Presidency. In the politics of the past he was a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party he has been an ardent member of that body. In 1872-73 he was a member of the State Senate, having been elected by the almost unprecedented majority of 4169. He was chairman of two committees,—roads and bridges, and grievances,—and was a member of the committee on canals and public health. His official life has been marked by sound judgment, large capacity for public affairs, and incorruptible integrity. (See illustration and portrait elsewhere in this volume.)

CHAPTER XXXI.

OWEGO VILLAGE.

OWEGO: this name has descended to us from one of the *Iroquois* nations. According to a map dated 1665, it was written "Owegy;" according to the *St. Nicholas*, March, 1854, "upon Guy Johnson's map of 1771 it was written the same way, and also on the map in use at Fort Stanwix." By the early settlers, according to tradition, it was pronounced as if written "O-wa-go," the *a* being pronounced as in fate. In a document of 1791, and letters written in 1799, 1801, and 1805, it is so written. Mrs. Whitaker, who was acquainted with the locality of Owego village during her captivity with the Indians, and became a resident in its immediate vicinity previous to the extinction of the Indian claim, has sanctioned the last orthography. In "Morgan's League" it is spelled Ah-wa-ga, the *a* in the second syllable being pronounced as in fate. Some have spelled the name indifferently either way, so that it is probable that the orthography is to be determined by the intelligence of the person doing the writing at the time; be this as it may, there is no dispute about the locality or the significance of the name, meaning "Where the valley widens." The narrows below and above, and also upon the creek about two miles from its mouth (to which this name—Owego Creek—was also given), render that meaning peculiarly significant, as applied to this extended valley or basin, the outlet to which, on all sides, is through narrow gorges or passes.

Amos Draper, the pioneer settler of Owego, came in the spring of 1788, according to Mrs. Williams, his daughter, and began to reside with his family. She also states that an Indian chief and his wife, who bore the title of queen,

passed the first winter with her mother at Owego, under the same roof, while her husband was yet trafficking at Choeonut; and at this time there was no other white family here, her Indian guests, who were christianized and well-disposed *Oneidas*, acting as protectors. Their house was in the western part of the village. According to Judge Avery, who has paid great attention to the pioneer settling of this country, Mr. Draper "moved into a house built by him the year previous, while residing temporarily at Smithboro', to which place he gave the name of the Wyoming country, in 1786." The house erected by him was the first in the town. The following year (1788) McMaster and McQuigg moved their families to the site of Owego: they became the patentees of the West Half Township; they came from New England. William Taylor, who died in Candor, Tioga Co., in August, 1849, aged eighty-two years, said he accompanied James McMaster to Owego as a bound boy, and there was in the company also John Nealy and William Woods. It was through the influence of Draper, who had the confidence and friendship of the Indians, that McMaster and his little party were allowed to settle at Owego unmolested. A further mention of Draper and McMaster will be found in the chapters on Land Titles and Indian History.

The first white child born in the town of Owego was Seleeta, daughter of Amos Draper; she was born June 19, 1788; she became the wife of Stephen Williams, of Newark Valley; her great intelligence and worth made her a general favorite. Her father died May 20, 1808. His father, Simeon Draper, was one of the forty settlers, or proprietors, of the township of Kingston, in the Wyoming Valley, under the Connecticut claim.

The family of John McQuigg came from Massachusetts, and entered the valley by way of Otsego Lake. They lived in a log house, which stood on the site of Mr. H. Camp's furnace; it fronted towards the river, and the road ran between it and the river. It had two square rooms; it was "the best house in town;" it was built of logs filled in with bits of wood and "mudded." A square hole in the outer wall for light, but, lacking sash or glass, would occasionally let in cold also. Split pine logs, hewed pretty smoothly, made the floor; there was a wide hearthstone, and sufficiently high chimney-back of stone, with an opening in the roof of ample dimensions, and above it a chimney made of sticks, the crevices filled with clay and "mudded," a wooden fastening on the door, with "the latch-string out," honest welcome presiding at the threshold, peace and hope at the hearthstone, and genuine hospitality at the board.

From the moment of the first infant effort at settlement to the beginning of internal improvement, commencing with the issuing of the first commission in 1797 "to lay out the road from the Catskill landing upon the Hudson to Catharine's Town, in the county of Tioga," down to the projection and completion through the "Southern Tier" of the New York and Erie Railroad,—that crowning triumph of this era,—the pioneer struggles, from first to last, have been strengthened by sympathies and heartfelt mutuality shared in brotherhood. History, with its practical philosophy, has taught us that moral and social usages uniformly assimilate

to those of the region from which the first settlers of that country emigrated,—in which they were educated and reared.

The father of Mr. Otis Lincoln settled at Owego village at an early day; he came from Worcester Co., Mass., in 1804; he removed to Newark.

The pioneers in 1788, at Owego, found no mill nearer than Wilkesbarre, which was reached by canoes as their means of conveyance until the establishment of Fitch's mill, four miles above Binghamton, or that at Milltown, (they were constructed about the same time), whither they all took their grain to be ground until Colonel Pixley built his mill about 1799, somewhere near or perhaps on the same site occupied by the plaster-mill, a few rods west of Owego Creek.

Mr. Jacob Catlin came in 1800; he is now (1878) in his eighty-fifth year, vigorous in body and mind, above the average strength. His wife has been dead nine years. Her father was Daniel Mercereau, who came from Staten Island. Mr. Catlin came to the place where he now lives through rugged pathways,—brush and brambles. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, a great hunter, and an accurate shot. In those days of rattlesnakes, panthers, and wolves this was a necessary accomplishment. They cured their snake-bites with whisky, their aches with whisky, and made merry with whisky; got up their courage to kill black bears (then numerous in some parts) with whisky.

David Pixley, father of the colonel, died in 1799, and was buried in the woods. They had not started a graveyard.

Jesse McQuigg, one of the sons of John McQuigg (the pioneer), gives the following touching incident: "An Indian chief of the *Oneida* tribe was often seen at Owego with his family, accompanied by a young man of about twenty years, who had been taken captive in early youth from a white settlement on the North River, during the war. They sometimes remained a month or more. During one of these visits some of his relations, including the father of the captive, who had been apprised of his temporary residence at this place, endeavored to induce him to return to his kindred. The interview between the father and son was very affecting, but not more so than the parting scene between the captive and his foster-parents. A mutual attachment, the result of reciprocal kindness during a long captivity, had taken root, which it was difficult to eradicate. The adopted son had been treated with more than parental kindness. His dress was similar to that of the chief, richly worked and ornamented with the same brooches, and in every particular he was his apparent equal. In this interview the young man assured his foster-parents of his affection, and alluded to many of their evidences of kindness, one of which was, that they never put upon him the burden of carrying even a deer-skin from the hunting-ground. His arm was around his Indian mother's neck, and he wept bitterly. The scene of the interview and parting was near the bank of the river, a short distance above the Indian burial-mound" at the foot of Paige Street.

The custom of adopting young captives into some family of the tribe was practiced among the *Iroquois*, and very generally by the other Indians. It was usually done when

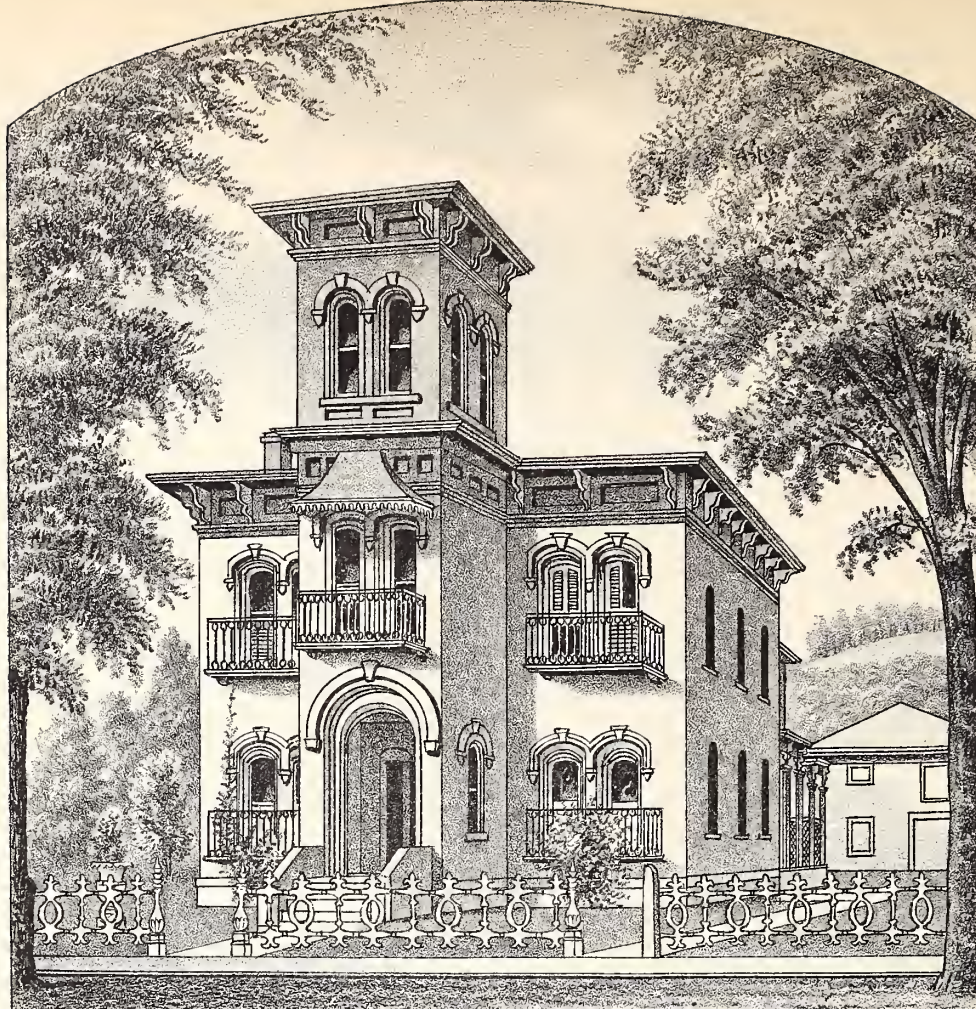


T. I. Chatfield

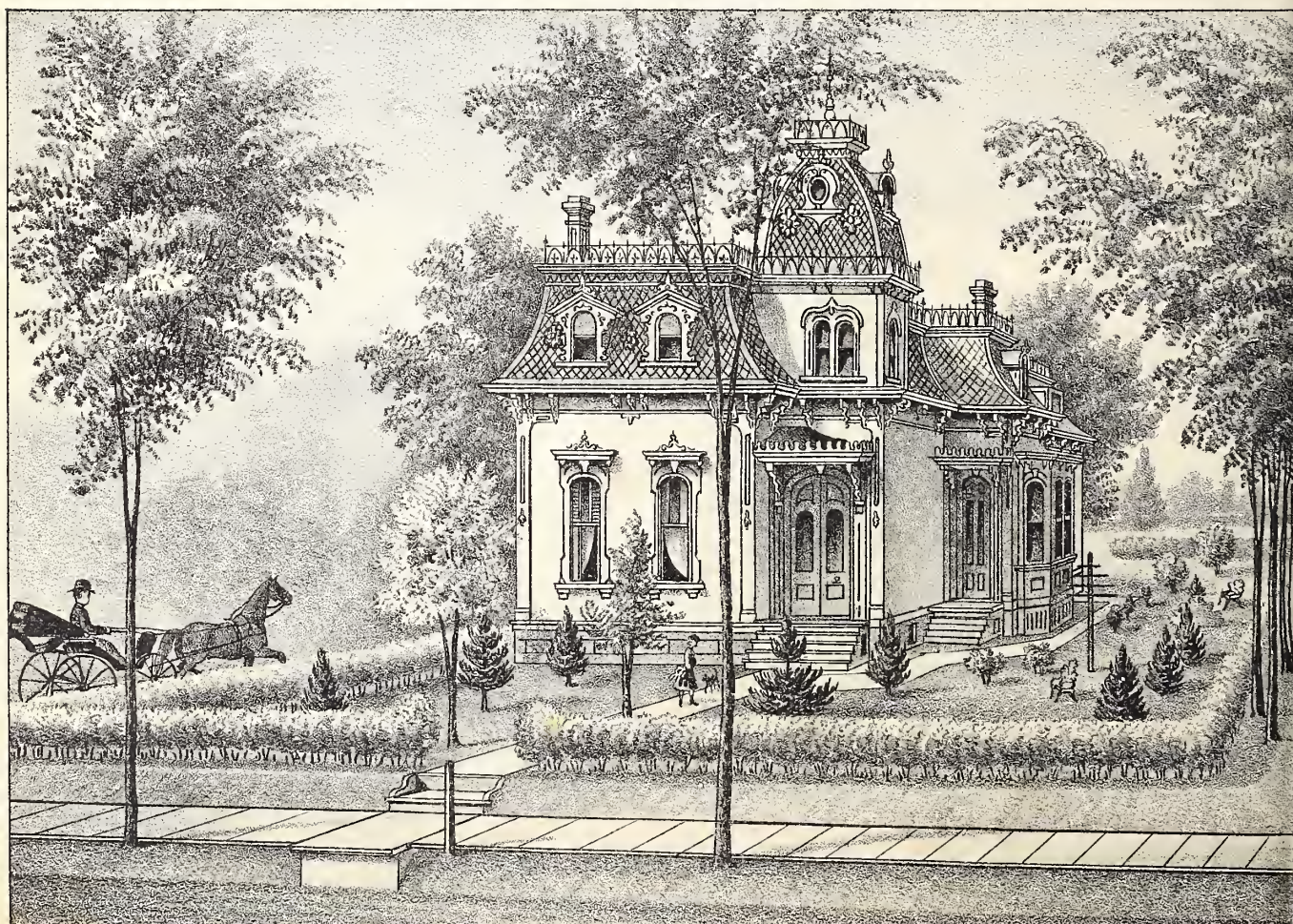


RESIDENCE OF T. I. CHATFIELD, OWEGO, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.

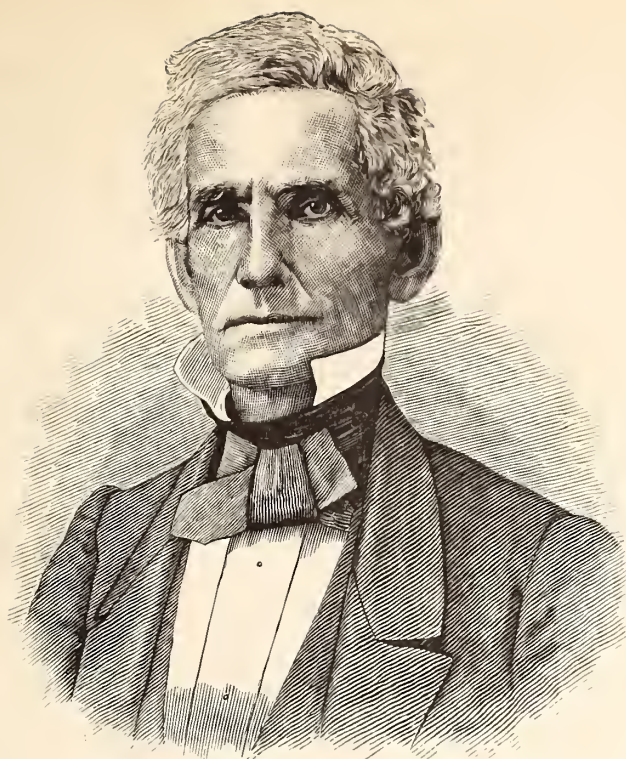


RESIDENCE OF HON. STEPHEN B. LEONARD, OWEGO, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF C. H. KEELER, OWEGO, N. Y.
 "PUBLISHER TIAGA COUNTY RECORD."

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.



S. B. Leonard

This name stands for a man who was for many years a leader in the politics of Southern New York, and who started and conducted what is now the oldest newspaper in the Southern Tier. He was pre-eminently a self-made man. Born in the first years of the Republic, setting out in life at an early age, without the advantages which wealthy parentage or liberal education afford, by an industrious, honorable, and useful career he achieved not only distinction, but has left an impress of his character upon the section where he lived which will not soon be forgotten.

Mr. Leonard was of English descent, his ancestors having been ironmongers in England. He was born in New York City, April 15, 1793. He came to Owego in early boyhood, with his parents (Silas and Joanna), and began to learn the "art preservative" in the office of Stephen Mack, at that time publishing the *American Farmer*. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he purchased an interest in that paper, and then went to Albany, where he worked in the office of Mr. Southwick, a well-known journalist of that city, contemporary with the Hon. Thurlow Weed, who was there employed as a journeyman printer. We quote from a letter of Mr. Weed, written in 1873:

"I went to work for Mr. Southwick in February, 1815, where I used to hear the journeymen talk of yourself, Davis, and others. . . . Of all the journeymen printers in Albany of that day, John O. Cole and yourself only survive."

After leaving Albany Mr. Leonard worked for a time in the book establishment of the Messrs. Wood, of New York, and then returned to Owego, where, taking possession of the *Farmer* office, he changed the name in 1814 to *The Owego Gazette*, which he continued to publish until 1835, when he was elected to Congress.

As the editor of an influential political journal he attained a decided prominence in politics, and was early elected by the Democratic party, with which he always affiliated, to represent the district then composed of the counties of Tioga, Chemung, Cortland, and Tompkins in the popular branch of Congress. He was first elected in 1834, served with distinguished success, and was re-nominated in 1838 for a second term, which expired March 4, 1841. A re-nomination was tendered him for a third term, so well had he represented his constituency; but, having promised not to be a candidate against a friendly competitor, he declined. His course in Congress was uniform, honorable, successful.

Mr. Leonard held the office of postmaster of Owego for several years while editing the *Gazette*, and afterwards during the administrations of Presidents Tyler and Polk. He was also a Deputy United States Marshal for this district under President Buchanan. Local offices, such as trustee of the village of Owego, supervisor and commissioner of excise, were often bestowed upon him. He took a deep interest in the cause of education, being one of the trustees of the Owego Academy from the time of its incorporation until it was merged into the free-school system, and his labors in this department were assiduous and valuable. As a business man he was also successful, being for many years an extensive mail contractor and stage proprietor. In 1818, Mr. Leonard carried, on horseback, the first mail

ever taken through this section. He was a venerable member of the Masonic fraternity for a long period of years, was Master of Friendship Lodge, No. 153, and held various offices in the Royal Arch Chapter.

By the practice of honesty and economy he amassed a competence which secured him a beautiful home,* surrounded with plenty and comfort, and cheered to the end of his days by the presence of children who venerated their sire. He died suddenly, from an attack of pneumonia, May 8, 1876, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The surviving members of his family are his widow—Esther Henrietta Sperry, a native of Litchfield Co., Conn., who attended the celebrated school of Miss Pierce, at Litchfield, contemporaneously with Catharine Beecher—and three sons and two daughters, viz.: William B., a banker in New York City; Hermon C., located at Portland, Oregon, where he is connected with the Portland Gas-Light Company and the Portland Water-Works; and George S., a resident of Owego. The two daughters reside with their mother, at the family home, in Owego.

Rev. William A. Leonard, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y. (who is alluded to in the letter of Hon. Thurlow Weed), Lewis H. Leonard, merchant, New York, and Mrs. Louise Leonard Van Nostrand, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are the children of William B. Leonard and the grandchildren of the subject of this sketch.

The Hon. Thurlow Weed, in a letter to the *New York Tribune*, dated May 9, 1876, thus speaks of Mr. Leonard:

"The Hon. Stephen B. Leonard, a venerable printer and editor, died on Sunday, at his residence in Owego. Mr. Leonard established the *Owego Gazette*, in 1814, and conducted it for more than thirty years with marked ability and devoted patriotism. He was twice during that period elected to Congress, serving creditably and usefully there, as he did in other positions of trust and responsibility. My acquaintance with Mr. Leonard dates back to 1814, when we were both journeymen printers. He established himself at Owego two years after I broke ground editorially at Norwich, a neighboring village. Though seeing each other less frequently than would have been pleasant, we have always been friends. . . . The Rev. W. A. Leonard, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, in Brooklyn, N. Y., is a grandson of my deceased friend."

In politics Mr. Leonard was firmly attached to principles, and never swerved from what he believed to be duty; at the same time he was always considerate of the feelings of others. His private life was singularly pure and irreproachable. He was one of the people in heart and feeling, and, as a result, had a large acquaintance and many friendships; he was, in fact, one of the few remaining links connecting us with the memories of the early days of the Republic, when honesty, integrity, and patriotism were requisite to entitle a man to the esteem and confidence of the people,—the days of pure statesmanship and honesty in the administration of public affairs.

* See view, on another page.

there had been a death in the family of some favorite child; the adopted one being received in the place of the deceased and treated with the utmost kindness. The romantic case of Mary Jameson and the wonderful Frances Slocum, and quite likely Queen Esther, are cases in point. After the adoption it was considered displeasing to the Great Spirit to allow a separation, which added strength to the attachment so sure to spring up between the foster-parents and the adopted child.

At the first session of the Sixth Congress, held in 1799-1800, a mail-route was established from the Hudson, by way of the *Kwatskill*, Harpersfield, Oulanout, Unadilla, and Windsor, in New York, to Tioga Point (Athens), Pennsylvania. The same act provided a mail-route from Wilkesbarre, by way of Wyalusing, Tioga Point, Newtown (Elmira), Painted Post, and Bath, to Canandaigua. It is difficult to conceive how a mail could have been conveyed over these routes, where there were neither roads nor bridges. For fifteen years, however, the pioneer had been dependent upon private hands and chance ways for receiving by letter or verbal communication news from distant friends, until 1801, when a post-office was established at Owego, with David Jones as postmaster. In 1814 the mail was carried between Chenango Point and Tioga Point in a one-horse wagon. This continued until 1816, when Conrad Peter commenced carrying the mail between Owego and Newburg on the Hudson, in a wagon drawn by four horses. In 1825, Stephen B. Leonard established a line of coaches running twice a week between Owego and Bath, Steuben County; subsequently Lewis Manning and his son, Chester J. Manning, of Owego; Major Morgan, of Chenango Point; Cooley & Maxwell, of Newtown (Elmira); and John McGee, of Bath, became the proprietors of the Great Southern Tier Mail and Passenger Coach Line, between Newburg and Bath, which became a daily line, and was continued until the opening of the New York and Erie Railroad in 1849. Thus the first fifty years of this century were a period in which were made three marked advances in the mail service: *first*, from the irregular and chance service to one at intervals of two weeks; *second*, a mail twice a week, and improving to a daily delivery; *third*, the present mail service, beginning in 1849.

The changes wrought in the facilities for travel, commerce, transportation of mails, and by telegraph, within thirty-five years, are marvelous.

The first school-teacher was John Kelly. He taught in a log school-house that stood where the academy now stands. Mrs. Carmichael (who was born in Connecticut, Sept. 11, 1794, and came to Owego with her parents a child in arms) remembers the school-house and the teacher; and from her we glean the thought also that he was a thorough teacher, imbued with the love of his profession, and sowed seed that laid the foundation for the stability and integrity of the characters that have brought about the excellent state of public instruction of which Owego may so justly boast.

About 1824, Philip Goodman was the publican of the old Owego tavern, built previous to 1800 by Captain Luke Bates, and the first in the county. Soon after, the Franklin House was opened. It stood near the corner of Front and Court Streets, and was consumed by fire in 1849, an account of

which will be found elsewhere. The next lot west of the Owego Hotel was vacant until 1840, when the Log Cabin was built for the Whig headquarters in the presidential campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," or the "Hard Cider" campaign, of great importance in this as well as many other parts of the county. Beginning at the southwest corner of the Park, going west on Front Street, the residence of Wm. Pumpelly, still there; then that of Wm. Camp and the small house occupied by the widow of Eliakim Goodrich; then the James Pumpelly mansion and land-office stood as now. Below McMaster Street, on Front, were the residences of Dr. Charles White, Isaac Lillie, and Daniel Turner. The old court-house, with its dove-cote and bell-tower, was then a familiar object. The David Tinkham building was the only building between Mrs. Mary A. Lanning's dwelling and "the Ithaca Turnpike" (now North Avenue). Dean & Valentine occupied the corner of Lake and Main Streets as tin and stove dealers. Jared Huntington's residence and harness-shop, on west side of Lake Street, survived the fire of '49.

The Owego Academy opened in 1828, with Joseph Ely as principal. The ground occupied by the academy was the early burying-ground of the village, and was thus used about 1810.

On Front Street above Church were the residences of Judge Latham, A. Burrows, Widow Mack, John H. Avery, Charles Pumpelly, Eleazer Dana, Stephen B. Leonard, Asa H. Truman, John Hollenback, now the residence of Wm. Pumpelly; but here the enumeration would be that of to-day—or their descendants.

On the corner of what is now Temple Street and North Avenue "the Old Brewery" stood. The residences of David Thurston, Asa Dearborn, and two maiden ladies named Dwight were on the east side of the turnpike, between Temple and Main Streets. On the north side of Main Street, facing Lake, was the residence of Isaac B. Ogden and his furniture-shop. Jas. Ely and Amos Martin had residences on Park Street, then without a name; the Park was then called "Public Square."

No material change took place in the village until 1849, when the whole business portion was swept away by fire. In the autumn of that year the New York and Erie Railroad was completed to Owego, which at once changed the whole aspect of the town. The old-fashioned stage-coach and the memorable stage-driver, with his whip and horn, disappeared. The new impetus aided the rapid rebuilding of the burnt district; nearly every building standing in 1830 had either disappeared or been so transformed as not to be recognizable. The village has excellent railroad facilities; openings exist to the east and west and in two directions northward. Here all the wooden bridges of the Erie are made, and the timbers prepared for all repairs.

The Bank of Owego was chartered in 1836, with a capital of \$200,000; reorganized in 1864 as the First National Bank. The Tioga National Bank was organized in 1865. There is also a private bank.

The postal service, as now known, was established at Owego, Oct. 7, 1806. The first postmaster appointed was John Burt, who held the office until Jan. 24, 1815, when he was succeeded by William Dolloway, who was succeeded

by Nathan Sage, June 17, 1816; and he by Jedediah Fay, May 15, 1820; and he by Daniel Ely, Feb. 4, 1842; and he by Stephen B. Leonard, Nov. 20, 1844; and he by Chas. R. Barstow, April 18, 1849. The office became a Presidential appointment April 18, 1849. Hiram A. Beebe was appointed May 4, 1853, and Charles Stebbins June 30, 1862; and the present incumbent, Frank L. Jones, Feb. 17, 1871.

In 1790 the entire length of the post-roads in the United States was only 1875 miles; on the 30th of June, 1875, the post-roads had extended to 277,873 miles.

James Pumpelly was prominent among the citizens of the county, not only on account of the magnitude of his dealings in real estate but his uprightness, genial manners, and many excellent qualities. He was born in Glastenbury, Conn., settled in Owego in 1802, and with his two younger brothers surveyed the twelve townships. His land-office for fifty years and more was a well-known place. His unexpected death produced a deep gloom in the community. Charles Pumpelly, his brother, settled at Owego about the same time; he was for half a century one of the active business men of the county, had a pleasant temper, and was highly respected. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1822. William Pumpelly, another brother, settled in Owego in 1802; was for many years a surveyor, subsequently a merchant, and also connected with the Bank of Owego as its president: his career has been honorable. Harmon Pumpelly, another brother, settled in Owego about the same time; was also a surveyor and became a wealthy land-owner, but removed to Albany about 1842.

William Platt was one of the earliest lawyers of the county. "His was a blameless life, without guile." He was agent for "Cox's Manor." He was son of Jonathan Platt, of Nichols, and died in 1865, aged sixty-three. There were Jonathan and Nehemiah Platt, men of strong and good character also. Other of the prominent men of Owego will be found written more in detail in the recital of members of the bar and the medical profession.

Hon. Charles P. Avery was the first judge elected after the change of the judicial system by the constitution of 1846, making the office elective; he was elected in 1847, and held the position during two terms. He was very zealous and active in reviving an interest in the early history of the county, and in 1854 published in the *St. Nicholas* several important papers on the History of the Susquehanna Valley, from which some extracts for this work have been made. Though his influence mainly several pioneer festivals were held in this and adjoining counties in 1852, 1853, and 1854, bringing together the early settlers of Tioga, Chemung, Broome, Bradford, and Susquehanna Counties, and at which addresses were made and much valuable data collected. He was also active in tracing Indian history of those tribes who had frequented here. About the year 1855 an Indian of the *Mohawk* tribe in Canada, by the name of Loft, with two sisters, came through this part of the country giving musical entertainments for the purpose of obtaining funds to publish the Bible in the *Mohawk* language. They were entertained for some time by Judge Avery. A few days after leaving Owego, *Sa-sa-na*, the eldest sister, a very beautiful and intelligent girl, was

killed by a railroad accident at Deposit, Broome Co. Judge Avery erected to her memory a monument in "Evergreen Cemetery."

Some ladies in Auburn, Albany, Binghamton, and Oxford manifested their sympathy for the bereaved and their regard for the deceased by contributing \$109.75 towards a monument; Hon. Charles P. Avery delivered a lecture at the court-house, "Tioga County and its early History," which netted \$34.27, which he donated to the same purpose; and the ladies of Owego made up the rest; so that a monument was obtained for \$201.58—value much more—and placed on her grave. It is a handsome shaft, 17 feet high, and is inscribed:

"SA-SA-NA LOFT.

"By birth a daughter of the forest;
By adoption a child of God."

The site is one of the most commanding, overlooking the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna, with its bright and shining river laving the shores where once her ancestry bathed their blood-stained forms, danced on her verdant banks, and recounted their victories, or prepared for new deeds of valor. Now a beautiful village, filled by the sounds of industry, with embowered streets, and here and there a church-spire peering through the umbrageous foliage of trees grown since that day, bespeak of peace and quiet to them unknown; while on yonder mountain, high up, overlooking the lovely valley as if contemplating the fruits of industry, she sleeps, and through the native forest-trees that surround her we hear the refrain of the angel-choir murmuring,—but

"Hark! in the holy groves of palms,
Where the stream of life runs free,
Echoes, in the angels' psalms,
'Sister spirit! hail to thee!'"

Owego, historic Owego! Here is a remarkable combination of bold scenery and habitable plain, fast being filled up by the industries and homes of intelligent citizens. Near by is one of those small, bright rivers which are called creeks in this country, and which comes in with its valley at right angles to the vale and stream of the Susquehanna, forming a plain with three radiating valleys,—a city with three magnificent exits and entrances. The angle is around a mountain near five hundred feet high, which kneels down at the meeting of the two streams, while another round mountain of an easy acclivity lifts gracefully from the opposite bank, as rising from the same act of homage to Nature's God. Below the town and above it, the mountains for the first time give in to the exact shape of the river's short and capricious course; and the plain on which the town stands is inclosed between two amphitheatres of lofty hills, shaped in the regularity and even edge of a coliseum, and resembling the two halves of a leaf-lined vase, struck apart by a twisted wand of silver.

Owego Creek should have a prettier name, for its small vale is the soul and essence of loveliness. A meadow of a mile in breadth, fertile, soft, and sprinkled with stately trees, furnishes a bed for its swift windings; and from the edge of this new Tempe, on the southern side, rise three steppes or natural terraces, near the highest of which the forest rears its head and looks in upon the meeting of the



Charles A. Clark

HON. CHARLES AUSTIN CLARK.

The subject of this sketch was born at Guilford Centre, Chenango Co., N. Y., May 28, 1830. His father, Austin Clark, is still living in the town of Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y. His mother, whose maiden name was Julia Ann Phelps, died Oct. 3, 1845, at South New Berlin.

At an early age Charles manifested a desire to obtain an education. He was endowed with an excellent memory, and in many respects gave evidence of possessing a fine order of mind. While a good scholar in all his studies, he particularly excelled in mathematics. His parents were anxious to give him a liberal education, but unfortunately they were poor. With them their son had to share all the labors and disadvantages of poverty. This he did cheerfully. Not discouraged however by adverse circumstances, he pursued his studies zealously. Throughout his boyhood he attended school during the winter months, but during the summer it was necessary for him to work with his father on the farm. When seventeen years of age he had so far succeeded in his earnest endeavors as to receive a teacher's certificate, and enter upon his labors as the teacher of a district school.

While attending a Teachers' Institute the following year, he met Dr. Calvin Cutter, of Massachusetts, author of a work on physiology, and lecturer on that science. He made an engagement with the doctor to travel as his agent, and, in the discharge of his new duties, visited institutes and academies throughout the State of New York, introducing Dr. Cutter's work on physiology. While thus engaged his attention was attracted particularly to the subject of medicine. At length he entered the office of Stanford C. Gibson, M.D., of South New Berlin, and commenced his studies for a physician. Afterwards he went to the University of Michigan. He graduated from the medical department of that institution in the spring of 1853. While prosecuting these studies he taught school in winter, except while attending medical lectures.

During his school-boy days, as well as afterwards, he was accustomed to engage in debates at lyceums, and wherever favorable opportunities invited, in which contests he obtained a gratifying degree of success, often winning the laurels.

He commenced the practice of medicine as a regular physician at Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y., in April, 1853.

On the 30th of May following he was married to Evelyn Amelia Hodge, of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y.

The young couple had little to depend upon but their own health, energy, and firm determination to succeed in life. Having spent the summer in Berkshire, Mr. Clark was induced to move to Bainbridge, Chenango County. Here he followed his profession for a time, but his hopes were not fully realized. The practice of a new physician in Bainbridge was not sufficiently remunerative. He therefore opened a select school in the spring of 1854.

In this enterprise he was successful, and at the next annual town-meeting he was elected superintendent of common schools, which office he continued to hold so long as he resided in Bainbridge, at the same time keeping up his select school, which remained in a flourishing condition.

While residing at Bainbridge his only son, Henry Austin, was born, March 31, 1855. He is now an attorney, having been admitted to the bar at Binghamton at the general term, May 5, 1876. He practices his profession with his father at Owego, where he already holds a prominent position among the younger members of the bar.

In the spring of 1856, Mr. Clark made an engagement to teach in New Jersey.

After remaining a year in New Jersey he returned to Berkshire, to which place his father had removed in the spring of 1856. Here he engaged for three years in mercantile business; then hoping for greater success, he tried successively Marathon and Oneonta.

While residing at Berkshire his only daughter, Emma L., was born, April 16, 1859.

Having purchased a farm in the town of Newark Valley, he decided to retire from mercantile life. Accordingly, he went to his farm, where he lived during the years 1864 and 1865.

In early life it was Mr. Clark's ambition to become a lawyer. Many obstacles, however, stood in his way. Now at length there seemed an opportunity for him to gratify his long-cherished desire. Accordingly, he devoted himself to the study of law while carrying on his business, and, overcoming all obstacles, was admitted at the general term at Binghamton, May 15, 1867, to practice in the State of New York, and shortly after was admitted to practice in the United States courts.

His energy soon secured for him a prominent position at the bar. He resided at Newark Valley, but his practice extended largely into the neighboring counties of Broome and Cortland.

In 1869 he was elected supervisor of the town of Newark Valley, and the next year was re-elected without opposition.

In the fall of 1871 he was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for the office of county judge, and after an exciting canvass was elected by a majority of 822. He entered upon the duties of his office Jan. 1, 1872. On the 29th of August following he removed his family to Owego, where he still resides.

During his first term as county judge he held court in his county every term except one, and also held terms of court in Broome, Chemung, and Schuyler Counties, and so careful was he in all his rulings and decisions that not one of them was ever reversed.

In the fall of 1877 he was unanimously renominated for the same office and elected by a majority of 1256, though no special effort was made in his behalf. He is now serving his second term, with every prospect of giving as general satisfaction as he did during his first six years.

In 1876, Judge Clark was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Owego, in which church for several years he had been an active member.

Much of his success in life Judge Clark attributes to the assistance and advice of his wife. Uncomplainingly and heroically she shared with him all the vicissitudes of his early struggles and disappointments, and she enjoyed, though all too briefly, the success she had so materially helped to achieve. On March 17, 1878, she passed to her home in heaven. Still she lives upon the earth, cherished in the hearts of her own people, and fondly remembered by neighbors and friends as a lady of force of character and amiable disposition, full of charity and good works, most beautifully illustrating in her quiet home-life those Christian graces that make mortals immortal.

At the earnest solicitation of many friends, Judge Clark reluctantly yields his consent to have this brief sketch of his life, so varied in its experience as teacher, doctor, farmer, lawyer, and judge,—now troubled with the adversities of poverty, and now blessed with abundant prosperity; a life in so many respects worthy of heartiest commendation, as honorably ambitious and honestly successful,—appear, together with the steel portrait accompanying it, in this history of Tioga County.

WILLIAM CAMP.

The grandfather of Mr. William Camp resided at New Milford, in the State of Connecticut, and had four sons. First, Elisha, a physician, who settled at Catskill, and was the father of Colonel Elisha Camp, of Sacket's Harbor, and Bogardus Camp; second, Daniel; third, Enos; fourth, Nathan. These were all farmers, and settled at New Milford. Nathan was the father of two daughters, who afterwards became, by marriage with gentlemen who were brothers, Mrs. Anne and Patty Stone, and remained in the town of New Milford; and four sons, Nathan, William, Anson, and Herman Camp, all of whom came to Owego, about the year 1806, with their mother, Mrs. Esther Sperry (who had then become the second time a widow), and with their half-sister, Henrietta, afterwards Mrs. Stephen B. Leonard. William was at this time twenty-nine, and Anson twenty-two years of age. Nathan and William established themselves at once in the mercantile, and Anson in the pottery business. Nathan died at Owego, about the year 1818, leaving Frederick, the father of Hon. John H. Camp, at present member of Congress, George, and Nathan; and of which three children the latter only now survives. Anson always remained an inmate of his brother William's family, and died a bachelor, universally respected and beloved, May 18, 1838. He was a member of the Assembly of the State of New York, and filled other important and responsible offices. Herman Camp, after a very brief residence at Owego, was established in the mercantile business at Trumansburg, Tompkins County, by his brothers Nathan and William. He was for many years one of the most prominent citizens of that county, taking a very efficient part in every benevolent work, and died at a very advanced age in 1878.

All of the brothers at Owego were among the foremost in every public enterprise; engaging actively with their pecuniary means and personal efforts in opening routes of travel through the then unfrequented and uninhabited country, in organizing and supporting the first church (Presbyterian) at Owego, and encouraging and supporting public and private schools. Nathan was particularly active in founding a public library, many of the volumes of which have served the public even to the present time. William Camp was for several years an associate judge of the Broome County Court of Common Pleas.

June 27, 1801, a few years before coming to Owego, William Camp married Abigail Whittlesey, who was born, April 30, 1777, at Kingston, Luzerne Co., Pa., and whose father, Captain Asaph Whittlesey, a resident of the Valley of Wyoming, perished at the head of his company in the famous Wyoming massacre. Before going out to meet the Indians, Captain Whittlesey had sent his wife through the wilderness to Connecticut on horseback, in company with the Rev. Mr. Wattles, the clergyman of the valley, who

carried one of her young children before him on horseback. The future Mrs. Camp, then a babe, was placed on a raft, with a trusted man and woman servant, and floated down the Susquehanna. These servants both dying of small-pox, the young child was sought for a year after the battle by her Grandfather Whittlesey, who came from Connecticut for that purpose, and taken home and reared by him.

Mr. William Camp was killed by the explosion of the boiler of the steamboat *Susquehanna*, on which he was a passenger, in an attempt to ascend the Susquehanna River, at Berwick Falls, May 6, 1826. On the 10th day of July, 1838, Mrs. Camp married Hon. Stephen Strong, and died, Oct. 29, 1858, from the effects of a paralytic attack.

Two of the family of Mr. and Mrs. William Camp were born before they came from Connecticut,—Eliza (who afterwards became the wife of Hon. Ira Clizbe, and died, leaving no children, January, 1871), and Henry W., who died in January, 1874, leaving a family of five. Juliette M., the third child, is the widow of Mr. Joseph M. Ely, and resides, with several of her children, at Athens, Pa. Abigail W., the fourth child, was married to Hon. Charles C. Noble; has been left a widow, and resides at Unadilla, Otsego Co. Laura, the fifth child, was married to Dr. E. B. Phelps, of Owego, and died January, 1863. The two younger daughters are married; Frances A., the elder of them, to A. P. Storrs, of Owego, and Charlotte C. to Jared C. Gregory, of Madison, Wis.

George Sidney Camp, the second son and child, next oldest to Mrs. Phelps, was born at Owego, Feb. 5, 1816. Having made his preparatory studies at the Owego Academy, he entered, in February, 1832, the last term of Freshman year, Yale College, from which, at the close of Sophomore year, he removed to the University of the City of New York. Leaving the university at the close of his junior year, he entered upon the study of the law, at first in the office of Stephen Strong, of Owego, and subsequently in the office of Gerardus Clark, of the city of New York. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney, May 18, 1838. He practiced law the first years of his professional life in the city of New York, a portion of the time (from Nov. 18, 1839) as a partner with Judge Thomas W. Clarke. Dec. 16, 1841, he returned to Owego and entered into partnership with Mr. Strong. That arrangement continued (with the exception of the two years, 1846 and 1847, that the latter was in Congress) until the year 1856, when Mr. Strong was elected judge of Tioga County. During Mr. Camp's residence in the city of New York he contributed to the then popular Harper's Family Library a volume on "Democracy." He has never held any public office except that of district attorney of Tioga County, to which he was appointed about the year 1845.

rivers, while down the side terrace by terrace leap the streamlets from the mountain springs, forming each again its own smaller dimple in this loveliest face of nature.

There are more romantic, wilder places than this in the world, but none more habitably beautiful. In these broad valleys, where the grain-fields, and the meadows, and the fruitful farms walled in by glorious mountain sides, not obtrusively near, yet by their graceful outlines giving a perpetual refreshment and an hourly-changing feast to the eye, —in these valleys a man's household gods yearn for an altar. Here are mountains that to look on but once becomes a feeling necessary to future happiness; a river at whose grandeur to marvel; and a hundred streamlets to lace about the heart. Here are fertile fields nodding with grain, "a thousand cattle" grazing on the hills. Here is assembled in one wondrous centre a specimen of every most loved phase of Nature. Give me a cottage by one of those shining streamlets, upon one of those terraces that seem to step to Olympus, and let me ramble over those mountain sides, and grow weary with joy. He whose household gods would not be content here has no heart for a home, nor sense for the glory of Nature.

The beautiful and flourishing village of Owego, now covering the major part of the valley, numbering large enough to be termed a city, was incorporated as a village April 4, 1827. The charter was amended in 1835, '37, '40, '42, '44, and '47. By this charter the first election was held in the courthouse, corner of Main and Court Streets, on the first Monday in June, 1827. Five trustees were elected annually thereafter, and at their first meeting one of their number was chosen to serve as president of the board during the year.

The annual elections were held in June of each year until a new charter was passed by the Legislature, on the 9th of April, 1851. By this charter the first election was held on the first Monday in June, 1851, and thereafter on the Tuesday next after the first day of January in each year.

By an amendment to the charter passed April 15, 1854, the election of a president of the village was authorized by the people, and by the same act the village was divided into five wards, from one of each of which a trustee has since been annually elected.

The charter of 1851 was amended by act of the Legislature in 1853, '54, '57, '60, '61, '63, '64, and '72.

TRUSTEES OF THE VILLAGE OF OWEGO.

1827.—President, James Pumpelly; Eleazer Dana, Harmon Pumpelly, William A. Ely, James Pumpelly, Jonathan Platt; Clerk, Ezra Smith Sweet.

1828.—President, James Pumpelly; Jonathan Platt, James Pumpelly, Joel S. Paige, William A. Eli, Amos Martin; Clerk, Ezra Smith Sweet.

1829–31.—Some leaves are missing from the record book, and the officers for these years cannot be given.

1832.—President, Anson Camp; Henry McCormick, Anson Camp, Sylvanus Fox, James Ely, Stephen B. Leonard; Clerk, Stephen B. Leonard.

1833.—President, Anson Camp; Sylvanus Fox, Anson Camp, James Ely, Stephen B. Leonard, Henry McCormick; Clerk, Stephen B. Leonard.

1834.—President, Jonathan Platt; James Ely, Jonathan Platt, Sylvanus Fox, Harmon Pumpelly, Cyrus Dana; Clerk, Cyrus Dana.

1835.—President, Harmon Pumpelly; Jared Huntington, Harmon Pumpelly, Sylvanus Fox, Lyman Truman, Cyrus Dana; Clerk, Cyrus Dana.

1836.—President, Latham A. Burrows; Alanson Dean, Latham A. Burrows, Asa H. Truman, Isaac B. Ogden, Cyrus Dana; Clerk, Cyrus Dana.

1837.—President, Latham A. Burrows; James Ely, Latham A. Burrows, Cyrus Dana, Prentice Ransom, Isaac B. Ogden; Clerk, Cyrus Dana.

1838.—President, Latham A. Burrows, Geo. Bacon, Latham A. Burrows, Isaac B. Ogden, Jos. C. Bell, Cyrus Dana; Clerk, Cyrus Dana.

1839.—President, Latham A. Burrows; Nathaniel W. Davis, Latham A. Burrows, Joel S. Paige, Isaac B. Ogden, Thomas Farrington; Clerk, Nathaniel W. Davis.

1840.—President, Sylvanus Fox; Charles Ransom, Sylvanus Fox, Joseph C. Bell, Ezra S. Sweet, John R. Drake; Clerk, John M. Parker.

1841.—President, John R. Drake; Samuel S. Tinkham, John R. Drake, Timothy P. Patch, William Platt, Charles R. Coburn; Clerk, Charles R. Coburn.

1842.—President, James Wright; Charles R. Coburn, James Wright, Thomas I. Chatfield, Nathaniel W. Davis, Abner T. True; Clerk, Charles R. Coburn.

1843.—President, John R. Drake; Joseph C. Bell, John R. Drake, John J. Taylor, James Ely, Isaac B. Ogden; Clerk, James H. Storrs.

1844.—President, John R. Drake; Sylvanus Fox, John R. Drake, David Wallis, Aaron P. Storrs, Isaac B. Ogden; Clerk, James H. Storrs.

1845.—President, John R. Drake; Sylvanus Fox, John R. Drake, Isaac B. Ogden, David Wallis, Aaron P. Storrs; Clerk, Aaron P. Storrs.

1846.—President, Isaac B. Ogden; William P. Raymond, Isaac B. Ogden, David Wallis, William Duncan, Franklin Slosson; Clerk, none appointed.

1847.—President, Isaac B. Ogden; Franklin Slosson, Isaac B. Ogden, Nathaniel W. Davis, Anson Garrison, Thomas I. Chatfield; Clerk, T. R. Dana.

1848.—President, Isaac B. Ogden; John J. Taylor, Isaac B. Ogden, William H. Bell, Bissel Woodford, Henry N. Hubbard; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1849.—President, Isaac B. Ogden; Timothy Patch, Isaac B. Ogden, Henry N. Hubbard, William P. Raymond, William H. Bell; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1850.—President, Thomas Farrington; Odell Gregory, Thomas I. Chatfield, William P. Stone, Thomas Farrington, William P. Raymond; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1851.—President, Charles R. Barstow; Newell Matson, Charles R. Barstow, Walter Ogden, John Cameron, Wm. B. Calhoun; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1852.—President, Hiram A. Beebe; Geo. W. Hollenback, Bissel Woodford, Chauncey Hungerford, Edw. Raynsford, Hiram A. Beebe; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1853.—President, Chauncey Hungerford; Newell Matson, Chauncey Hungerford, John Gorman, Abraham T. Hyde, Orin Truman; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1854.—President, George W. Hollenbaek; George W. Hollenback, John R. Chatfield, James A. Dean, Moses Stevens, Abner T. True; Clerk, William F. Warner.

1855.—President, William F. Warner; Orin Truman, John R. Chatfield, James A. Dean, Sylvanus Fox, Abner T. True; Clerk, Isaee Garvey.

1856.—President, William F. Warner; Charles Wallis, Thomas I. Chatfield, Walter Ogden, James S. Thurston, Robbins D. Willard; Clerk, George S. Leonard.

1857.—President, William F. Warner; Thomas Farrington, Bissel Woodford, Chauncey Hungerford, Sylvanus Fox, Abner T. True; Clerk, William Smyth.

1858.—President, Nathaniel W. Davis; John Gorman, Samuel Archibald, John M. Greenleaf, James Hill, Robbins D. Willard; Clerk, George W. Fay.

1859.—President, John J. Taylor; John Gorman, Samuel Archibald, Chauncey Hungerford, Sylvanus Fox, Joseph W. Cole; Clerk, E. L. Clark.

1860.—President, N. W. Davis; James N. Eldridge, John Ferguson, Osear F. Saunders, James Hill, Benjamin D. Terwillager; Clerk, E. L. Clark.

1861.—President, Isaee S. Catlin; James N. Eldridge, John Ferguson, Osear F. Saunders, James Hill, Benjamin D. Terwillager; Clerk, Henry R. Wells.

1862.—President, Henry L. Bean; George W. Hollenback, Abram H. Miller, Chauncey Hungerford, Sylvanus Fox, James Robbins; Clerk, Henry R. Wells.

1863.—President, Charles Platt; James M. Reed, Henry P. Crane, Albert H. Keeler, William Smyth, James Robbins; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1864.—President, Charles Platt; John S. Ross, Henry P. Crane, Albert H. Keeler, William Smyth, James Robbins; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1865.—President, William Smyth; John S. Ross, Francis A. Bliss, Albert H. Keeler, Charles P. Goodrich, George W. Babeock; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1866.—President, William Smyth; John S. Ross, Alanson P. Dean, John J. Hooker, Anson Deeker, George W. Babeock; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1867.—President, William Smyth; Frederiek K. Hull, Charles C. Thomas, John J. Hooker, Anson Deeker, Geo. W. Babeock; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1868.—President, Thomas I. Chatfield, Frederiek K. Hull, Samuel Archibald, Warren Hooker, Ephraim H. House, Miles F. Howes; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1869.—President, Frank L. Jones; Frederiek K. Hull, Samuel Archibald, John J. Hooker, Ephraim H. House, Jacob Van Houten; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1870.—President, James Bishop; Frederiek K. Hull, James Robbins, Charles M. Haywood, Wakely Speneer, Ira A. Post; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1871.—President, Hiram A. Beebe; Frederiek K. Hull, Charles E. Parker, Charles M. Haywood, Wakely Speneer, Anthony D. Thompson; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1872.—President, Charles M. Haywood; John B. Stanbrough, John Jones, Warren Hooker, John Barry, Anthony D. Thompson; Clerk, Charles F. Hill.

1873.—President, F. K. Hull; John B. Stanbrough, John Jones, Warren Hooker, Ephraim H. House, Frank M. Baker; Clerk, Clarence A. Thompson.

1874.—President, Ephraim H. House; Stephen Chamberlain, John R. Chatfield, George H. Strang, Le Roy W. Kingman, Frank M. Baker; Clerk, George F. Cameron.

1875.—President, Asa N. Potter; Allen Curtis, Charles Wall, Benjamin W. Brown, Le Roy W. Kingman, Orin T. Gorman; Clerk, George F. Cameron.

1876.—President, Dr. Jas. Wilson; Charles P. Starr, Thos. F. Pearl, Benj. W. Brown, William A. Smyth, Frank M. Baker; Clerk, John McCormick.

1877.—President, Frank M. Baker; Edgar P. Holdridge, John Morton, Benj. W. Brown, Wm. A. Smyth, Foote N. Mabee; Clerk, John McCormick.

1878.—President, F. N. Mabee; John Deeker, John Morton, Hiram Shays, W. H. Maynard, George A. King; Clerk, George F. Cameron.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 7th day of August, 1810, a religious society was organized under the name and style of the "Owego Congregational Society," and the following persons were elected trustees, viz.: Solomon Jones, Caleb Leach, Abraham Hoagland, William Camp, James Pumpelly, and Eleaser Doud. On the 10th day of the same month the trustees entered into a written contract with Rev. Daniel Loring "to preach for themselves and their successors in office for one-half of the time for the term of one year." No church was organized in the place until July 24, 1817. On that day a Congregational Church was formed, consisting of eleven members, viz.: Solomon Jones, Ruth Goodrich, William Jones, Sarah Goodrich, Nathan Camp, Clarissa Jones, Lorenzo Reeves, Sally Penfield, Dolly Taleott, Mary Perry, and Marjery Jones. Present, Rev. Hezekiah May, Jeremiah Osborn, and William Wisner. The church united with the Cayuga Presbytery, on the plan of union, as it was then called, in August, 1817. The church transferred its relation to the Tioga Presbytery on the organization of that body.

On the 10th of October, 1817, in consideration of \$100, Charles Pumpelly conveyed by deed to Solomon Jones, James Pumpelly, Caleb Leach, William Camp, John H. Avery, and Eleaser Dana, trustees of the Owego Congregational Society, one acre and twelve perches of land. On this lot a house for public worship was erected in 1819, and in 1831 it was enlarged by an extension of twenty feet to its length.

In the summer of 1854 the old edifice was taken down, and the present one was erected in its place.

In consequence of a resolution adopted in the General Assembly, at its session held in Philadelphia in the spring of 1831, declaring that *no lay delegate, other than an ordained ruling elder, could have a place on the floor of that body*, this church in July, 1831, "unanimously agreed by vote to abandon the Congregational mode of governing the church in this place, and adopt the Presbyterian mode, as laid down in the Presbyterian Directory."

At the same time the church made choice of the following persons to be set apart in a constitutional manner as ruling elders, viz.: Deacon Solomon Jones, William Platt, Eleaser Dana, and William Pumpelly. "July 31, 1831, elders set apart."

HON. STEPHEN STRONG,

who was for many years the foremost advocate in Tioga County, and who for forty years maintained an extensive practice in the courts of the neighboring counties of New York and Pennsylvania, was born Oct. 11, 1791. His parents removed from his native State (Connecticut) when he was yet very young to Jefferson County. He acquired his education at Clinton Academy. About the year 1814 or 1815 he came to and settled at Owego. He at first taught a select school there, and afterwards engaged in the study of law. Having been admitted to practice, he soon acquired very great popularity as an advocate. He had great natural gifts as an orator, and uncommon tact in cross-examining witnesses. He was particularly sought for in desperate and difficult cases, and no lawyer in this section of country, before or since his time, has been employed in so large a number of murder trials as he. He was never a profound lawyer, but he had an unusual command of language, a great fund of humor, was remarkably quick at repartee, and a good judge of human nature. He had great kindness and goodness of heart. Added to all this were great sociability, and a geniality of temperament that continued to the

end of his life, and that made him a most acceptable companion to old and young, learned and unlearned. He was a man of very extensive reading, and very general intelligence and information.

In 1838 he married Mrs. Abigail, widow of Mr. William Camp.

He filled for several years the office of district attorney of the county of Tioga. In 1845 he was chosen to represent the then Twenty-sixth District of the State of New York in Congress, and about the year 1856 he was elected county judge of Tioga County.

A few years after the death of his first wife, which took place in 1858, he married Mrs. Woodruff, of Watertown, and removed to that place. The marriage proved to be an eminently happy one to both of the parties, though contracted by them at an advanced period of life. He was as welcome, and made himself as beloved, by the family of the second wife as he had been by all of the members of the family of the first one.

He died, of typhoid pneumonia, an exemplary Christian man, universally esteemed and regretted, April 5, 1866.

GURDON HEWITT.

Gurdon Hewitt was one of the leading capitalists of the southern tier of counties of the State of New York. He was the first president of the Bank of Owego, chartered in 1836, and subsequently, for a number of years, its cashier.

He was born in New London, in the State of Connecticut, on the 5th day of May, 1790. His parents removed to a farm near the village of Oxford, in the county of Chenango, N. Y., when he was six years of age. His early life was spent in the active labors of the farm, from which, however, he contrived to find sufficient intervals for study to allow him to acquire a more than usually good common education at the then flourishing Academy of Oxford. His father, whilst living at Oxford, was ruined, pecuniarily, by an unfortunate indorsement of a friend's paper. As Mr. Hewitt approached his majority the ambition for more profitable employment prompted him to find his way to the city of New York, in search of a clerkship. Without an acquaintance or a friend in the great metropolis, and with hardly means enough in his pocket to reach the city, he associated himself with a man who was going to Newburg on horseback in a plan to "ride and tie,"—an arrangement by which one of them, after riding a few miles ahead, tied the horse by the roadside, and then went on afoot until the other, who had thus been left in the rear, taking his turn on foot, should come up, unhitch and mount the horse, overtake and pass some miles beyond the first, and hitch; and so on, alternately, each going over a brief route of a few miles, first on horseback, and then another on foot, until the journey was accomplished. From Newburg he took passage, by a sloop, to the city. Once there, he readily found employment in a store by leaving his compensation to the option of his employer. The engagement proved to be a satisfactory one to both parties. Having thus remained in New York about a year, he was engaged in the capacity of book-keeper, by Mr. Burr, a celebrated bridge-builder, then about to undertake the construction of the bridge over the Susquehanna River, near Northumberland. He continued in Mr. Burr's employment until the bridge was completed, when he removed to Towanda, Bradford Co., Pa., and established himself, with his then limited means, in business as a merchant. In the conduct of this business he was eminently successful. During his residence at Towanda he filled, for several years, the position of county treasurer.

He married for his first wife the daughter of Mr. Means, of that place. She having died and left no children, he married, on the 17th day of May, 1821, Miss Charlotte Platt, daughter of Major Jonathan Platt, of Nichols, Tioga

Co., N. Y., and in the spring of 1823 removed to and settled at Owego, where he continued to reside until his death.

For many years after his removal to Owego he followed the business of a merchant. But he interested himself actively in all the enterprises that, at that early period, laid the foundation for the subsequent prosperity of the place.

He was always especially prominent to sustain and carry forward every educational effort, and from the time of the foundation of the Owego Academy until near the period of his death, he took the foremost part in its management as a member of the board of trustees, of which he was, during most of this period, the president. He gave diligent personal attention to everything that related to the success of the institution, and was a frequent inspector of its classes. He was a man of large reading and more than ordinary literary taste and culture. As a business man he was of much more than ordinary sagacity and skill, far outstripping his neighbors and contemporaries. Settling by the side of them after they were long established, he soon acquired, by the ascendancy of his personal qualities alone, the means of retiring from business, and, after about the year 1847, devoted himself to the safe and successful investment and management of the large property he had thus acquired. He never speculated, and he never made any bad debts. To the latter circumstance he himself was in the habit of attributing a large share of his success as a business man. His judgment never failed him on a business question, and he formed his opinions of men with instinctive quickness and accuracy. He had no vanity to gratify and did not care for display. He always rejoiced in the success of others, and cared but little for the envious criticisms of those who were made jealous by his own good fortune. He never forfeited his word, nor was he ever false to a trust reposed in him. He was always ready to listen patiently to the plans of others who sought him for that purpose, and to place at their service all of his experience and sagacity, that made him invaluable as a counselor. His general intelligence, extensive information, quick observation, and keen and caustic style made him a most agreeable man in society, either to the learned student or the unlearned practical man. As a business man he was the ablest of the many able citizens possessed by Owego during his active period of life.

He died the 24th of December, 1871, leaving two sons, Gurdon, Jr., and Frederick C. Hewitt; and two daughters, one of them the widow of Frederick H. Pumpelly, of Owego; the other, the wife of Stephen T. Arnot, of Elmira.



Gordon Hewitt

In 1826, nine years after its organization, the church had increased to 70 members. In 1830 it numbered 137, in 1843 there were 291, and in 1850 there were 332 members. In the year 1850, 46 members withdrew by certificates and formed the Congregational Church in Owego. In 1852 the session erased from the records the names of 31 members, of whom nothing could be learned. August, 1877, the whole number of members was 375.

At a meeting of the male and female members of the church held at the lecture-room on the 13th of March, 1877, Rev. L. A. Ostrander, moderator, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the system of rotation in the office of ruling elder in this church, the whole number to be classified so as to allow one class to be elected annually. At the same time six persons were elected by a majority of all the members present.

The following is a list of the ministers who have served this church since its organization: Rev. Daniel Loring, employed from Aug. 10, 1810, for half the time for one year. Rev. Hezekiah May, from July, 1815, to the spring of 1818. Rev. Horatio Lombard, from Oct. 28, 1818, to August, 1827. Rev. Aaron Putnam, from Dec. 6, 1827, to Dec. 28, 1831. Rev. Charles White, from April 19, 1832, to May 25, 1841. Rev. Samuel C. Wilcox, from May 24, 1842, to April 30, 1846. Rev. Seth Williston, D.D., a supply from July, 1846, to April 4, 1847. Rev. Philip C. Hay, D.D., settled from Sept. 15, 1847, to September, 1855. Rev. Samuel H. Coxe, D.D., supply from Oct. 10, 1855, to Sept. 6, 1856. Rev. Samuel H. Hall, settled Feb. 24, 1857, to May 3, 1864. Rev. Solon Cobb, supply from Nov. 4, 1864; settled Nov. 8, 1865, to September 7, 1869. Rev. Samuel T. Clark, pastor, elected Feb. 1, 1870, to June 27, 1875. Rev. L. Allen Ostrander, pastor elect, Sept. 28, 1876, to the present.

Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, George W. Buffum.

The present membership is 380, and the number in Sunday-school 200. The church is valued at \$15,000. The organization is subject to the Binghamton Presbytery.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first class was formed by John Griffin, about 1813, according to the memory of Deborah Williams, who was a member of the class, with David Thurston (leader), Mrs. Thurston, and Calvin Darling.

The first convert was Daniel Mercereau, then Nathaniel Catlen and Daniel Mercereau, Hannah Broadhead and George Matson. Elder Payne, preacher in charge, started the subscription that ultimated in building the first church some years afterwards, for they were too weak at this time, having only 130 members in the charge, which extended over a large territory.

Owego belonged to what was called Tioga circuit from the year 1803 to 1817, when it was organized into a charge by itself, including several other appointments. Rev. Seth Mattison was the pastor in 1818, Rev. Ebenezer Doolittle in 1819, and for two years after Owego was connected with Tioga charge; in 1822 it was separated and supplied by Rev. Horace Agard. In 1823 the new charge had 73 members, and Rev. John D. Gilbert was pastor; in 1825

Owego had 124 members; in 1827 there were 175 members; and this year the Methodist people built their first church, which was on the corner of Main and McMasters Streets, at a cost of \$2000.

The present church is on Main Street, in the central part of the city, and was built in 1870 at a cost of \$53,000. The membership is 406, probationers 57, total 463. The Sunday-school has grown equally fast, and now numbers 300. The present pastor is A. D. Alexander. This church is in the Wyoming Conference.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF OWEGO

was organized on the 28th of September, 1831, composed of 30 members. Prior to the organization of the church there were but few of the denomination in this part of the country. Before and after this period Southern New York and Pennsylvania were occupied by the New York Baptist State Convention as a missionary field. Two of the missionaries of this convention—J. Wise and J. Clark—made Owego their field of labor, where by alternation they preached once in about four weeks. These men came from Madison County, N. Y., distant 100 miles, to meet their appointments. Mr. Clark died about three years ago, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Wise died about 1840, at an advanced age. There was no member of the Baptist denomination within three miles of Owego, and they were scattered over a distance of ten miles from Owego. An incident of prejudice on the part of an old man, now about ninety years old, then sheriff and justice of the peace, is worthy of mention. Mr. Clark, the missionary, had spent a short time in the village, and, as was his custom, talked on the subject of religion. He was about to cross the river on his journey, when the old man just alluded to followed him across the river and warned him not to return, saying he was not wanted here. This treatment, so undeserved, was not kept secret, and had a contrary effect from what was intended; it created a sympathy for the good old man, and gave an impetus to his work, greatly to his encouragement.

The first place of worship occupied by the Friends was an old wagon-shop, situated on Park Street, about where the new Congregational church now is. H. H. King became pastor in 1854. The present elegant building was erected in 1857; was dedicated Jan. 14, 1858. The building is worth about \$60,000, and will seat about 900. The present membership is over 800. It is worthy of mention that this was the first anti-slavery church in this country, and the people were mobbed twice for allowing a Quaker to preach there on the subject of human rights. This was in 1840. The crowd threw rotten eggs at the preacher. Hon. Lyman Truman was in office, and this act made him an abolitionist. Fred Douglass was chased out of Owego about the same time, to which he made allusion some years after when addressing abolition people in the new church. In reverting to those historic days many of the present members, including the pastor, Rev. W. H. King, speak in fervent terms of Philetus B. Peck, who was pastor of this church from 1838 to 1847, the year of his death, as one of nature's noblemen whom every one respected.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized about forty years ago. The lot on which the first church, and also the present church, was built was purchased of Charles Pumpelly. The church was founded by Elder Spieer. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Prince Vanness, William Pearl, Frederiek Whittam, James Hollensworth, and John Boyer. The membership was 25. The present membership is 48. The present Board of Trustees are Albert Jones, George W. Jones, Daniel L. Harris, Calvin Johnson, Enoch Checks, Thomas Glasgow, and William H. Benson. The present pastor is George W. Bailey. The old church is yet standing. The present church is 40 by 30 feet, one story and basement, valued at about \$2500. The Sunday-school is well attended, and has 34 scholars.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized Feb. 10, 1834. There were three communicants when this parish was organized, viz.: Mrs. Charles Frederiek Johnson, Mrs. Augusta Rockwell, and Mr. G. Worthington. Sept. 10, 1836, the Right Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, bishop of the diocese, visited the parish and confirmed two persons. In November, by advice of the bishop and on invitation extended through Gad Worthington, Esq., the Rev. John Bailey, deacon, visited Owego and held his first service for the parish in the Presbyterian session-house, a small building on the east side of the park; service was continued throughout the winter once in two weeks. In March, 1838, the vestry called the Rev. John Bailey to become the settled pastor. In May he entered upon the duties as minister to the parish. The use of the court-house was obtained for service. In August, Bishop Onderdonk visited the parish and confirmed 12 persons.

The first church edifice was erected in 1839, situate on the south side of Main Street, near the corner of McMaster Street; it was 38 by 58 feet, and frequently enlarged; the number of sittings is about 400, the number of communicants 125.

Following is a list of rectors:

Rev. Isaac Swart, from 1840 to 1841; Rev. Alfred Louderback, from 1841 to April 15, 1844; Rev. George Watson, from Oct. 5, 1844, to Sept. 24, 1854; Rev. James Rankine, from Oct. 1, 1854, to April 7, 1861; Rev. Morrelle Fowler, from April 14, 1861, to April, 1863; Rev. George D. Johnson, from Easter, 1863, to Easter, 1866; Rev. Thomas W. Street, from June 12, 1866, to July 1, 1868; Rev. James H. Kidder, Aug. 1, 1868, to the present.

During the last pastor's term most of the old membership have passed into eternity, and the present flock is almost entirely new.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The history of this church during its earlier life, under the ministry of Rev. Mr. Wilcox, has not been recorded. The first manual was printed in 1857, and contained the names of the membership, arranged in alphabetical order. The next appeared in 1867. Both are said to be full of errors, many of which are here corrected. It is now impossible to know how many members were admitted during

the ministries of Revs. Wilcox, Kidder, Corning, Bartlett, Gould, Tyler, and Page. "Until the year 1838 there was no rivalry between the Presbyterians and Congregationalists; they preached and prayed and won souls and built Christ's Church with remarkable brotherly kindness."

Among the results of the labors of Levi Hart, of Yale, Seth Williston, of Dartmouth, was the organization of the "Owego Congregational Society," Aug. 7, 1810; under this name it continued 43 years, or until June 4, 1853, more than three years after the formation of the "Independent Congregational Society of Owego." Its name was then changed by Legislative enactment to the "First Presbyterian Society of Owego." In connection with this Society a church was formed July 24, 1817, by Revs. Hezekiah May, Jeremiah Osborne, and William Wisner, "called the Owego Congregational Church." In July, 1831, it partially adopted the Presbyterian Church polity, and elected ruling elders; for some years, however, the members were allowed to hear and decide upon cases of doctrine and discipline after the Congregational mode. The "close sessions," however, were always displeasing to many of the church, who were still firmly attached to the freedom of action and open discipline of its earlier history. Between 1831 and 1849 vigorous efforts were frequently made to return to pure Congregationalism; failing in this, several members resolved to take steps towards forming a new church of the Congregational order.

From the records of the First Presbyterian Church of Owego it appears that on Monday, Dec. 31, 1849, "the session held a special meeting, at which were present Rev. Philip C. Hay, Moderator; William Platt, William Pumpelly, Francis Armstrong, Joseph A. Beecher, Jared Huntington, Marcus La Monte, Lambert Beecher, Elders. The following 46 persons were at their own request dismissed for the purpose of forming a Congregational Church, viz.: Andrew H. Calhoun, James W. Lamoreaux, Newell Matson, Flora M. Matson, Abner T. True, Lydia True, Erastus Meacham, Betsy Meacham, Erastus Dodge, Mery Dodge, James Hutchinson, Minerva A. Hutchinson, Benoni B. Curry, Maria C. Curry, Gilbert Williams, Anne E. Williams, La Forest B. Cooley, Caroline E. Cooley, Noah Goodrich, Charlotte L. Goodrich, Beriah H. Truesdell, Catharine H. Truesdell, John Perry, Mary Perry, John A. Leffler, Lucia E. Leffler, John Frank, Sally Frank, Joseph Dodge, Charity Dodge, Erastus Goodrich, Gordon Bliss, Laura Bliss, Henry W. Camp, Phoebe H. Truesdell, Mary M. Hollister, Starr B. Smith, Charlotte Dodge, Jane Dodge, Sarah J. Williams, Minerva Beebe, Huldah Munson, Jerusha Ketchum, Jane True, Jane Kimball True."

The Congregationalists organized a district church Feb. 19, 1850, Rev. Richard Salter Storrs, of Brooklyn, preaching an appropriate discourse in the afternoon, and Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, of New York, in the evening. The charge to the church by Dr. Storrs was very affecting. Rev. Samuel Corylus Wilcox was the real founder of this church. He was immediately engaged as acting pastor, and services held in the court-house until their church was completed, Jan. 2, 1851. The society bought of Hon. T. I. Chatfield, for \$900, a lot on Park Street for a church, May 17, 1851. Their church was dedicated Feb. 3, 1852.

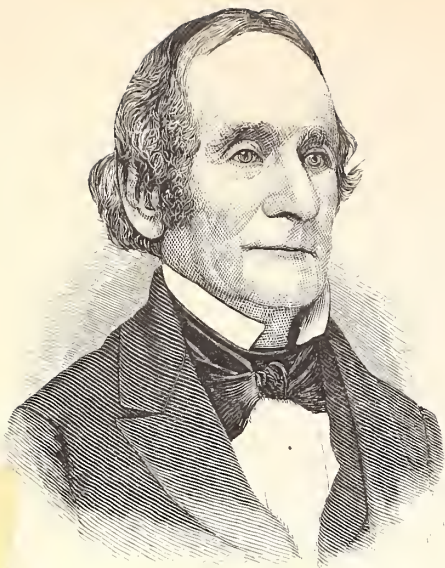


D. S. Miller

DANIEL S. MILLER, M.D., was born in Sennett, Cayuga Co., June 1, 1823, being the fifth child and second son of a family of thirteen children of Samuel and Eunice (S.) Miller.

His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and emigrated from Washington County to Cayuga in about 1810. Brought up on his father's farm, receiving only a common-school education, in the spring of 1843 commenced studying medicine with C. C. Cady & Son, of Sennett. In the same year he attended a course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., where he remained four terms, receiving his diploma in 1847. After leaving college he commenced the practice of medicine at Mottville, Cayuga Co., where he remained a year, when he removed to Groton, Tomp-

kins Co., where he remained two years, when he came to Candor in 1851, where he has practiced ever since. Married, Sept. 5, 1848, to Helen J., daughter of William and Eleanor (Patterson) Caruth, of Norwich, Chenango Co., she being a native of Stillwater, Saratoga Co., born Aug. 11, 1821. Had one child, Ada E., born April 22, 1851; married to W. R. Wardwell, of Candor, Aug. 22, 1871; died Oct. 5, 1876, leaving one son, Clarence M., born Feb. 7, 1874, who has lived with his grandparents since his mother's death. In politics, a Democrat. Never held any public office. Member of no church. His wife is a member of the Farmington Congregational Society. He has been a member of the Tioga County Medical Association for about twenty years.



JOHN KELSEY.



MARY ANN KELSEY.



COL. D. BACON.



MRS. SARAH BACON.

COL. DANIEL BACON

was born in Woodbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., Dec. 9, 1800. He was the second son in a family of four children of Seth and Elizabeth (Booth) Bacon. He came with his father to Candor, locating on the creek opposite to where he now resides.

After receiving a common-school education, he began, at the age of fourteen, to learn the trade of his father, that of a carpenter. Aug. 25, 1825, he married Susan, daughter of Captain Jesse and Esther Smith, a native of Candor, she being born Nov. 15, 1805. Of their five children, all are living except one, viz.: Seth B., born May 24, 1829; Theodore L., born July 18, 1831; Henry D.,

born Nov. 4, 1835; and Eloise S., widow of Dr. J. D. Little, of New York City, born Dec. 11, 1839.

Mr. Bacon has held various local offices,—assessor, highway commissioner, etc. Politically, he acts with the Democratic party. He is a member of St. Mark's Church, and has been a warden and vestryman of the same for forty-five years. He has seen twenty years' service in the New York State Militia, having received various promotions, and on his retirement from service was colonel of the 199th Regiment of Infantry. His business is that of a farmer, carpenter, and millwright. His wife departed this life Jan. 16, 1878.



P. F. Lacy

It cost \$5100. This church was burned in the morning of Dec. 3, 1877. The congregation now worship in the court-house, and have a fine new structure under way, which, when completed and furnished, including the organ, will cost about \$13,500. The present membership is 160; the number in Sunday-school, 100. The present pastor is Rev. William C. Seofield.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

In compiling the history of Owego we of course do but little beside arranging in a presentable form the data obtained, and yet we claim the right to remark in passing that the Roman Church, so often the pioneer in new fields of Christian labor, was slow to come into this valley, and the confused state of the records rendered it next to impossible to get a straightforward account; but it seems a church was established about 1843, and in 1854 had a membership of 100. The property, including parsonage and school buildings, is valued at \$26,000, on which there was a debt of \$10,000 in 1871, which has since been paid.

In 1863, Father Clark organized a temperance society, under the patronage of St. Patrick.

The first society in the church was "the Sodality of the Living Rosary," organized in 1855, the object being to supply the altar in candles and flowers. The second society, "The Sacred Heart of Jesus," organized in 1868, by Rev. Francis Clark. The third society, "Children of Mercy," organized in 1870.

St. Patrick's School was built in 1860, under the supervision of Rev. Nicholas Burrel.

The Convent of Sisters of Mercy, instituted in 1865, was changed into St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum in 1871, during the pastorate of Rev. Father Clark. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Rogers, who during his term of six years enlarged the church and made other improvements. The priest in charge at this time is Rev. John O'Mara. This church is in the diocese of Buffalo, N. Y.

The *Catholic Benevolent Temperance Association* of Owego was organized March 17, 1868, by the Rev. Father Clark, with the usual officers, elective annually. "This society in its special feature of benevolence has a committee for visiting the sick, and when a member dies the sum of thirty dollars is appropriated for his burial expenses, and this association shall have high mass said for their deceased brother. Every member of this association shall be required to attend the funeral of a deceased brother under the penalty of one dollar, unless he give satisfactory excuse to the association.

"Any member seeing another violate the pledge of this association, and not reporting the same, shall be fined not less than two dollars, and stand expelled until the fine be paid.

"All members belonging to this association are strictly bound to go to their duty (confession and communion) three times a year, respectively at Christmas, Easter, and the 15th of August; and for the benefit of this association there will be a mass once a month."

Saint Joseph's Orphan Asylum of Owego was organized April 17, 1870. The founders were Francis Clark, Mary Gertrude Bradley, Patrick Leahy, and Edward Colgan, who were also trustees the first year and now.

THE UNION SCHOOLS.

"An act to consolidate the several school districts within the corporate limits of the village of Owego, and to establish free schools in the same," was passed April 23, 1864; three-fifths being present. This, after consolidating the schools and providing for the government in detail, the maintenance in suitable school-buildings, establishes the grades as known in other parts of the State.

The consolidation here alluded to was, besides the organization of a uniform system of public schools, designed to embrace the Owego Academy, which was among the earliest institutions of learning in the southern tier of counties. It was organized by a number of gentlemen at great expense, and sustained by them from 1828 till 1869, when, by a voluntary act of the trustees, it was transferred into the hands of the school commissioners of the union schools.

On the 12th of April, 1848, William Smyth, pursuant to engagement with the trustees, as principal, took charge of the school, with Charles R. Coburn as assistant. In 1850 it became necessary to build an addition to the old building, which was then divided into three stories; this was changed to two, making more capacious apartments, and the addition adapted to the change. The institution steadily grew in favor, having at one time 253 students and six assistant teachers. Mr. Smyth resigned on account of ill-health; and the present school system, soon after instituted, more fully met the wants of the rapid increase of the population. The public schools now occupy six different buildings, two of which are of brick and four of wood. These are in good condition, and well adapted for their purpose. The academy will probably be replaced by a new building to meet the demands on that department.

The number of children of school age residing in the village is 1309. The number who have attended school during the year is 958, non-residents 82,—making a total of 1040; the average daily attendance was 645; the schools were taught 41 weeks; the aggregate expense was \$11,613.33, of which \$9500 were paid for teachers' salary. The highest amount paid to the principal, who is also superintendent, being \$1600; the lowest for assistant teacher being \$350.

The philosophical and chemical apparatus, nearly all new and in good condition, is valued at \$1300. There is also apparatus for demonstrating anatomy. The musical department is supplied with a fine piano and melodeon.

During the last five years 110 students have successfully passed the Regents' examination, 64 of whom have attended the academy during the current year.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

It would seem that the earliest settlers were members of this brotherhood, for as early as Aug. 27, 1804, *Friendship Lodge, No. 140, F. and A. M.*, was formed, and elected the following officers: Mason Wattles, W. M.; Joshua Ferris, S. W.; John Murphy, J. W.

A petition for a warrant, recommended by Union Lodge, No. 30, located at Newtown (Elmira), and Tioga Lodge, No. 79, located at Chenango Point (Binghamton), was read in Grand Lodge March 6, 1805, and refused because the recommending lodges had not paid their dues. Again

read in Grand Lodge June 19, 1806, and granted. Warrant and dispensation dated June 24, 1806. Aug. 7, 1806, the officers were installed by Joshua Whiting, a Past Master of Tioga Lodge, No. 79, at the house of Titus Chapman. (Owego at this date was in Broome County.) The last report made was June, 1825, to June, 1826, at which time the following were the officers: Joel S. Paige, W. M.; Stephen T. Smith, S. W.; Edward S. Madan, J. W.; Henry McCormick, Sec.; Lorenzo Reeves, Treas.

The lodge reorganized in 1849, with the name and title of Friendship Lodge, No. 153; E. S. Madan, W. M., E. S. Sweet, S. W., and S. B. Leonard, J. W.

The following are the officers of the lodges named for 1878:

Friendship Lodge, No. 153, F. and A. M.—R. M. Billings, W. M.; W. F. Paine, S. W.; J. A. Wilcox, J. W.; George A. King, Treas.; G. W. Buffum, Sec.; S. B. Griffing, Chaplain; E. Fitzgerald, S. D.; Thomas Andrews, J. D.; Daniel Crabb, S. M. C.; Austin Waite, J. M. C.; William Knoblow, Marshal; J. Greenwood, Tyler.

Ahwaga Lodge, No. 587, F. and A. M.—J. B. Stanbrough, M. W.; A. S. Parmelee, S. W.; M. D. Watkins, J. W.; W. S. Truman, Treas.; G. F. Benton, Sec.

New Jerusalem Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.—A. D. Buck, H. P.; C. R. Heaton, K.; N. A. Stephens, S.; George A. King, Treas.; R. M. Billings, P. S.; C. M. Haywood, Sec.; M. D. Watkins, C. of H.

Owego Council.—J. H. Coppins, T. I. M.; A. D. Ellis, D. M.; W. F. Paine, P. C. of W.; G. F. Benton, Treas.; G. W. Buffum, Rec.; J. A. Wilcox, C. of G.

The first Grand officer in Tioga County was Richard M. Billings, who was appointed District Deputy Grand Master June, 1876.

New Jerusalem Chapter, No. 47, R. A. M.—This chapter is under the jurisdiction of the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the State of New York. The officers are A. D. Buck, H. P.; C. R. Heaton, K.; N. A. Steevens, S.; George A. King, Treas.; C. M. Haywood, Sec.; M. D. Watkins, C. of H.

Owego Council, No. 30, of Royal and Select Masters, of the State of New York.—Instituted Aug. 19, A.D. 1867; chartered April 2, 1867. This council, having been duly chartered and legally constituted by the Most Puissant Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of New York, under the name and style of "Owego Council, No. 30," had the following charter members: R. A. Allen, D. E. Comstock, J. B. Stanbrough, J. S. Hough, C. M. Haywood, J. B. Judd, H. A. Brooks, A. D. Ellis, A. R. Cole, H. P. Crane, E. J. Miller, Isaac Leech, J. S. Dewitt, George F. Benton, L. M. Worden.

The following are the present officers: James H. Coppins, T. I. M.; A. D. Ellis, D. M.; Watson F. Paine, P. C. of W.; George F. Benton, Treas.; George W. Buffum, Rec.; John A. Wilcox, C. of G.; Edward S. Johnson, Steward; George Snyder, C. of the Council; Henry W. Billings, Sentinel.

The *Centennial Chapter, No. 100, O. E. S.*, was organized (as its name indicates) in 1876. Its present officers are as follows: J. H. Coppins, W. P.; Mrs. B. J. Davis, W. M.; Mrs. C. P. Starr, A. M.; Miss Mary Casterline, Sec.; Mrs. J. H. Coppins, Treas.; Miss Lucy Warren,

Conductress; Mrs. J. B. Gilson, Asst. Conductress; Mrs. James Webb, Warder; Miss Hattie Field, Adah; Miss Lucy Johnson, Ruth; Mrs. W. F. Paine, Esther; Miss Lottie Ryan, Martha; Miss Iva Every, Electa; Miss Lena Raff, Organist.

The following organization, working under the dispensation of the Phila d'Afrique Grand Lodge of the State of New York, named the *Evening Star Lodge, No. 9, of F. and A. M.*, was instituted in Owego in 1852: Charles King, W. M.; Mose Habrun, S. W.; Tom Williams, J. W.; Dick Thompson, Sec.; Frank Pairce, Treas.; James Taner, S. D.; Frederick Whitom, J. D.; Henry Benson, Tyler.

OWEGO LODGE, NO. 204, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted by District Deputy Grand Master E. J. Horn, Feb. 6, 1846, with the following charter members: C. J. Manning, F. C. Steele, B. C. Whiting, and E. S. Johnson.

The first officers were B. C. Whiting, N. G.; C. J. Manning, V. G.; E. S. Johnson, Treas.; F. C. Steele, Sec.; S. Churchill, W.; C. P. Avery, C.; John C. Dean, O. G.; E. S. Sweet, Chap.; W. H. Bell, R. S. S.; E. S. Gibson, L. S. S.; Lucius Truman, R. S. N. G.; Charles Platt, L. S. N. G.; A. H. Miller, R. S. V. G.; Alanson Munger, L. S. V. G. The lodge continued in a prosperous condition until Sept. 27, 1849, when the lodge-room and contents was burned. The lodge never fully recovered its loss and prosperity. The last lodge-meeting on record was June 29, 1852. They had initiated about 170 members, many of whom were of the best class of citizens.

TIOGA LODGE, NO. 335, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted in Masonic Hall, Owego, by Grand Master T. P. St. Johns, Oct. 28, 1872, with the following charter members: Gilbert Newell, C. M. Haywood, B. D. Tuthill, William Ira, Newell Hyde, H. A. Brooks, and A. B. Beers.

The following were the first officers: G. Newell, N. G.; W. Ira, V. G.; C. M. Haywood, Treas.; B. D. Tuthill, Sec.; N. Hyde, W.; O. L. Newell, C.; O. B. Hyde, I. G.; G. White, R. S. N. G.; L. T. Goodrich, L. S. N. G.; E. S. Lyons, R. S. V. G.; J. Frank, L. S. V. G.; F. L. Benedict, R. S. S.; H. B. Benedict, L. S. S.

The present officers (June, 1878) are G. W. Storm, N. G.; E. S. Williams, V. G.; B. D. Tuthill, Treas.; O. L. Newell, Sec.; John Fields, W.; J. A. Voorhis, Chap.; W. F. Briggs, I. G.; O. B. Hyde, O. G.; Elias Storm, R. S. S.; Andrew Carter, L. S. S.; C. M. Haywood, J. Frank, and L. T. Rising, Trustees.

OWEGO LODGE, NO. 54, KNIGHTS OF HONOR,

was instituted in G. A. R. Hall, Front Street, by D. Wilson, S. D., Dec. 30, 1874.

The following were the charter members: C. M. Haywood, D. C. Anthony, G. A. King, James Wilson, O. T. Gorman, N. A. Stevens, T. Holder, W. A. Bandler, S. F. Fairchild, A. H. Keeler, C. J. Stevens, D. Tripp, C. White, B. F. Field, P. Kelley, T. S. Armstrong.

The following were the first officers: C. M. Haywood, Dictator; G. A. King, V. D.; W. A. Bandler, A. D.; A. H. Keeler, Treas.; O. T. Gorman, Reporter; N. A. Stevens, F. R.; Thomas Holder, G.; Charles Williams, Chap.

The present officers are T. G. Newell, D.; J. A. Wileox, V. D.; N. R. Bennett, A. D.; J. J. Vankleek, Rep.; B. Bandler, F. R.; S. F. Fairchild, Treas.; W. Mawhiney, G.; D. Tripp, Chap. Present membership, 58.

ANCIENT ORDER UNITED WORKMEN.

This organization embraces all classes; those who work with the head as well as those who work with the hands. It is a beneficiary society, and has "a positive guarantee of two thousand dollars to the heirs or assigns of a deceased member." The term *Ancient* is evidently misused, as it "is essentially a modern institution." The conditions of membership are, "No person shall be admitted to membership unless he be a white male of the full age of twenty-one, and not over fifty years; of good moral character, able and competent to earn a livelihood for himself and family, a believer in a Supreme Being, a Creator and Preserver of the universe."

STARR LODGE, NO. 91, OF OWEGO, N. Y.,

was organized May 23, 1877. The charter members were C. P. Starr, C. R. Heaton, F. C. Coryell, W. Millrea, E. W. Muzzy, E. H. Owens, C. W. Evans, J. B. Gardner, D. S. Legg, G. A. King, V. Ellis, A. W. Gould, J. H. Coppins, F. M. Baker, E. H. House, J. M. Smith, B. H. Davis, R. J. Carr, C. F. Parmelee, G. M. Writer, F. N. Mabree, D. C. Burgess, C. Bunee, W. Cairnes, T. F. Pearl, E. B. Davison, J. B. Jones, C. S. Gardner, C. H. Wilson, F. R. Green, F. O. Cable, H. E. Spring, B. R. Jones, M. E. Hollister, H. B. Adams, B. J. Davis.

The following officers were duly elected and installed for 1877, and re-elected and installed January, 1878, except H. B. Adams, Overseer, in the place of J. B. Gardner: C. P. Starr, P. M. W.; C. R. Heaton, M. W.; C. W. Evans, F.; J. B. Gardner, Overseer; C. F. Parmelee, Recorder; D. S. Legg, Financier; G. A. King, Receiver; J. H. Coppins, Guide; William Millrea, J. W.; J. B. Jones, O. W.

OWEGO BRASS BAND.

This was formed in the fall of 1857, under the leadership of S. B. Skinner, with seven horns and two drums, and continued to practice about six months, when the members united with a new organization, all numbering seventeen instruments, under the leadership of L. W. Ferris, till 1861, then under Nathaniel Jenks, until the fall of 1862, when the band was reorganized under the leadership of Prof. Joseph Raff. He resigned in 1868, when F. E. Wildman was chosen leader. Subsequently H. B. Adams took charge until the spring of 1873, when Raff again led, and gave way to Mr. Adams, who led until the spring of 1878. About this time the band consolidated with Raff's silver cornet band, which was originally "The Wave House Band," started about 1870. The new band has twenty-two members, consisting of the best players contained in the two from which it was formed. Prof. Joseph Raff is musical director, and H. B. Adams assistant.

In October, 1877, Prof. Raff, in connection with the best musical talent of the city, started "The Philharmonic Society of Owego." The musical talent of the city is now fully awake to the culture of "the art divine."

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

It may be surprising, yet it is true, that the medical fraternity is seldom represented in society form except in the old school or that of the allopaths. This is true in Owego, and even this is denominated a county organization. This society was organized Oct. 13, 1806, when perhaps the majority of physicians were in the county, an account of which will be found elsewhere, and in full; hence, in this mention it will be unnecessary to say more than that the meetings are now mainly attended by city physicians, and we will be excused if seemingly disposed to praise, for having spent the most of our life in the active practice of medicine and surgery, it came natural to find our way to their meeting, to which we were most cordially invited. And it affords us no small gratification to state that "the business of the evening" was not only strictly professional, but highly instructive. It has ever been our pride to hold up the standard of medicine and to foster its true interests; and it is with no less pride that we record the advanced state of medical and surgical knowledge evinced by the members of "The Tioga County Medical Society" at their meetings, held at the residence of Dr. Phelps. It must be gratifying to the citizens of Owego to realize such gentlemanly deportment and continuous studiousness with such fraternal friendship as we found in her physicians.

STEAMBOATING AT OWEGO.

The steamer "Lyman Truman," built in the fall of 1875, and launched the following March, is the largest steamer ever launched at Owego, and has a capacity of seven or eight hundred passengers. It was built for excursions to the island, four miles up the river, known to the early settlers as "Big Island," and on which the steamboat company have built a hotel for the accommodation of their patrons.

The little steamer "Clara," capable of carrying thirty-five or forty passengers, just suited for small parties, owned by the same company, is a very pleasant boat to ride in.

The boating season opens about the 5th of June, and closes the 1st of October. The trip is a pleasant one.

THE OWEGO BRIDGE COMPANY.

The importance of trade at Owego has long since necessitated a means of crossing the Susquehanna River, which at this point is broad and often very deep. This want was met as long ago as 1826, when a bridge was built, and of such proportions that it was not finished until 1828. It was then as now a toll-bridge, which is undoubtedly a mistake, as a free bridge would now, at least, invite trade that goes elsewhere. The contract was let to Ephraim Leach. The capital stock of the company was then \$13,150, and James Pumpelly was the first president. The bridge was partially destroyed by fire Sept. 27, 1849, was rebuilt, and destroyed by fire Oct. 5, 1867, and rebuilt in the spring of 1868, and soon after nearly all of it was carried away by ice and high water. The present structure was finished Nov. 4, 1868, and cost \$54,550.01. The superstructure was designed and built for the company by Hon. W. H. Bristol. The capital stock was raised when the new bridge was built to \$50,000. The president of the company is

A. P. Storrs. The stock now pays a dividend of seven per cent. The superstructure 920 feet long. The road-bed 32 feet above low-water mark.

OWEGO GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Villages, in common parlance, do not reckon such luxuries as gas among their necessities, and consequently its introduction marks the eventful donning of "city airs;" and while this beautiful place still wears the name of "Owego village," we find that a change came o'er the spirit of her dream as far back as March 20, 1856, for then the following-named gentlemen, Wm. F. Warner, W. H. Bell, Prentice Ransom, A. P. Storrs, Orin S. Truman, S. S. Truman, F. E. Platt, John Danforth, L. N. Chamberlain, T. I. Chatfield, assembled in Wm. F. Warner's office and organized the Owego Gas-Light Company, with a capital stock of \$40,000, and elected William F. Warner president.

The gas-works were built by contract by Wm. Bucknell, of Philadelphia, Pa., and gas was first let into the street mains about the 15th of October, 1856. This has been a paying investment, and the stock is now valued at \$60,000. The president of the company is A. P. Storrs.

INTEMPERANCE AND TEMPERANCE.

In the early settlement of Owego village liquor was almost as free as water; nearly every one drank. Whisky was the common drink. In some instances a pail of free whisky and a tin cup were left on the counters of the stores of the leading merchants to encourage if not enliven trade.

In 1795, Captain Luke Bates built his tavern on the present site of the Ahwaga House, which he kept until 1803. This tavern was the only one at the time in the settlement of Owego, and was the scene of many drinking-bouts and wild pranks of the rough jokers who were wont to congregate there. Captain Bates subsequently moved two miles up the river, where he had a still-house, near the little Nanticoke Creek, and where he died.

There was another distillery in the vicinity in early times, just above where the Southern Central shops now are; it was close under the bank, and a favorite resort for tipplers. Tansy was planted near by, which grew so rapidly in a few years as to be a nuisance. The patrons of the still were accustomed to mash tansy in their tumblers, pour whisky upon it, and drink. Who owned or conducted this distillery cannot now be found out, although the fact of its existence was mentioned to the writer by the late Wm. Pumpelly, who came to this country in 1802, and who had passed by it when a boy. Another still-house was located on the west side of the turnpike-road (now North Avenue), just west of the railroad, on the premises of Lemuel Brown, deceased. Later, a distillery built by John Laning, in what was then a swamp, back of where James Hill's planing- and saw-mill is now located, on Central Avenue.

A brewery, the first one in Owego for many years, stood on the west side of North Avenue, opposite the Presbyterian church, and the pond near by was known as the Brewery Pond. This was the property of Chas. Pumpelly. The last of the still-houses was that of Curtis, located about two and one-half miles east of Owego, and closed at the

breaking out of the war in 1861, and the Pettigrove distillery, two miles north of the village.

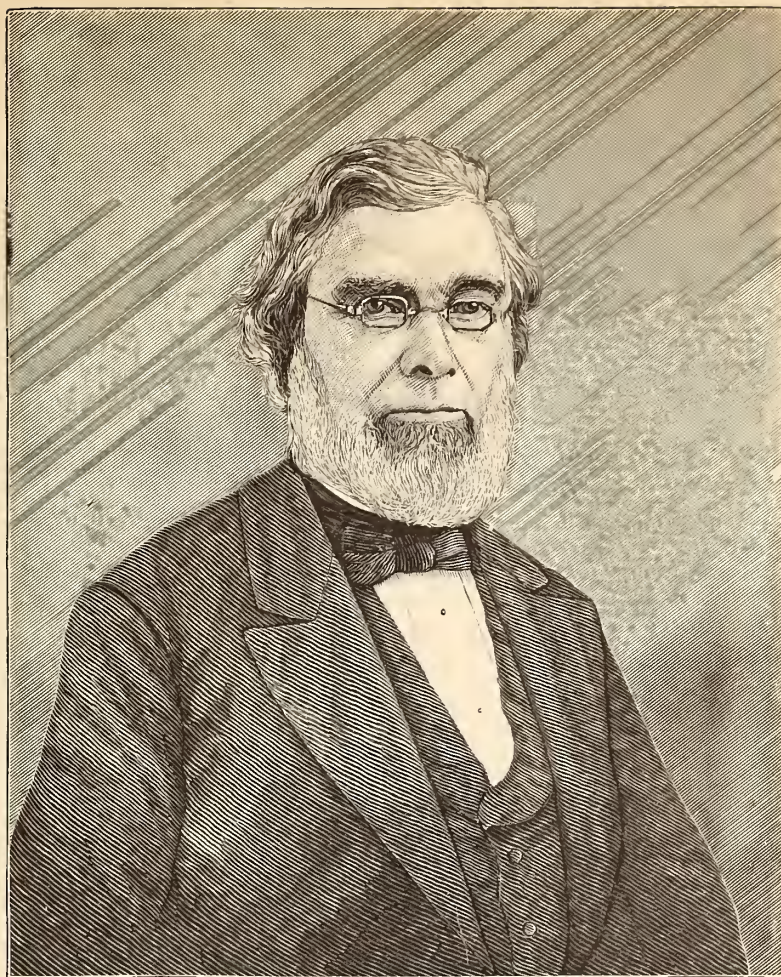
The beginning of Temperance in Owego.—The Washingtonian movement originated among a club of six hard drinkers in Baltimore, Md., in 1840. After a hot dispute with the landlord of a tavern on the temperance question, they formed the "Washingtonian Total Abstinence Society," and adopted a pledge of total abstinence. Nightly meetings were held, and thousands signed the pledge. John B. Gough was converted at this period (1842), and in the first year of his work delivered 383 addresses on temperance. The Washingtonians organized in Owego in 1844, and commenced work in Washington Hall, situated on the corner of Main and Liberty Streets. David C. Burdick was president, and Samuel C. Clizbe (now of Athens) secretary of the association. Mr. Burdick had reformed from drink about this time. He died in Owego, March 18, 1861. Mr. Burdick delivered many temperance addresses in Owego and other places. On one occasion he brought in incidents from his travels among the Pennsylvania Dutch, regarded as vast in its way. Among the speakers at the meetings of the Washingtonians were Dr. L. H. Allen, Colonel B. B. Curry, H. A. Beebe, Joel L. Pinney, Isaac Lillie, Edward S. Madan, Silas Totten, Anson Garrison, and James Macbeth. In October, 1845, the Owego Division Sons of Temperance was established, and proceedings published in the *Gazette*.

On the 12th of September, 1853, Neal Dow, author of the celebrated Maine Anti-Liquor Law, spoke here in defense of the principles and effects of the law, and set forth the reasons for its adoption in this State. He was received "with marked enthusiasm."

A convention of delegates from every town in Tioga met in the village hall May 12, 1854, and organized the "Tioga County Temperance Society." Gilbert Pearsall, of Nichols, was chairman of the meeting, and subsequently elected president of the society. One object of the organization was to elect a candidate for member of the Assembly who was in favor of the Maine law. At the fall election, however, Rev. James M. Coley, the temperance candidate, was defeated. The Maine law was adopted in the town of Owego by a vote at the town election. The law proved a failure, and was finally repealed.

THE MURPHY MOVEMENT,

in which the pledges were printed on cards, signed, and kept in possession of the signers, came next. The question assumed an entirely new phase. The lower and more disreputable the convert the more valuable his services were esteemed, provided he was able to speak in public and relate his experience as a means of reform. The more disgusting his previous life, and the more crude his efforts at describing it, the greater the enthusiasm of the audience. The Murphy movement has been productive of much good, however; it has given some men who were moderate drinkers an excuse to shake off old associations and become temperate, although the risk of being advertised as reformed drunkards was not always overlooked. Unlike meetings during the Washingtonian movement, "the Murphys" have been largely religious, and in place of stirring temperance songs, modern hymns of the Moody and Sankey order are sung.



J. M. Parker

HON. JOHN MASON PARKER represented the Twenty-seventh (now Twenty-eighth) Congressional District of the State of New York in the United States House of Representatives two consecutive terms, from 1855 to 1859. In 1859 he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and was continued in that exalted position until his death, in 1873, having been, by the designation of Governor Hoffman, during the last six years of that period, a justice of the General Term of the Third Department.

He was born in Granville, Washington Co., N. Y., June 14, 1805; obtained his preliminary education at Granville Academy, of which institution the distinguished teacher, Salem Town, LL.D., was then the preceptor, and graduated with high honor at Middleburg College in 1828. He pursued the study of law in the office of Hon. John P. Cushman, in the city of Troy; was admitted to the bar in 1833, and soon after settled at Owego in the practice of his profession.

The bar of Tioga County was then an unusually able one, of which the most skilled in the trial of causes were Stephen Strong, John J. Taylor, E. S. Sweet, and N. W. Davis. Judge Parker, by his thorough legal training and severe application, soon took rank with the foremost. Marked deference was at once universally accorded to his legal opinions by all his rivals in the profession, both in his own and in neighboring counties.

Judge Parker married for his first wife Catharine Anne, daughter of Charles Pumpelly, in September, 1835. She died in December, 1845, leaving four children, of whom two only now survive,—Charles Edward, who is engaged in the practice of law at Owego, and is one of the most prominent lawyers of the Tioga County bar; and Francis Henry, who is a major in the United States army, at present having charge of the ordnance department at Fortress Monroe.

On the 1st day of March, 1854, Judge Parker married for his second wife Stella A. Pumpelly, who still survives him. She was a sister of the first wife.

As a member of the bar, Judge Parker's opinions were characterized by great thoroughness of research, and his preparation of causes by an absolute completeness that left

no point unprovided for. At all times he bore a personal character not only exempt from reproach, but absolutely above all suspicion. His conversation and personal demeanor were always cultivated and refined, uniformly exempt from anything that would have offended the most delicate and fastidious.

On the bench he was invariably courteous to all. He heard with the utmost patience and equanimity everything that suitors had to urge. He never impatiently interrupted or captiously criticised counsel. He never availed himself of his position on the bench to demonstrate his own personal superiority to those who were before him. He never consciously allowed any extraneous considerations to bias his opinions, or tolerated officious and irregular attempts to influence him. A temperament naturally and constitutionally nervous was subdued to equanimity by severe control, and suitors uniformly went from the tribunal presided over by him with the conviction that, if not successful, their cases had at least been thoroughly examined and considered, and fairly, impartially, and honestly decided.

The numerous opinions delivered by him, and spread through the volumes of reports from 1859 to 1873, are, after all, his best memorial.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Middleburg College in 1865. In his personal history he has thus added lustre to a long line of legal celebrities with which his ancestry abounds. His father, John C. Parker, was a distinguished and able jurist of Washington County; the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, is his second cousin, and the genealogy of the Parker family for a century back abounds with lawyers.

Judge Parker was an active member of St. Paul's Church of Owego, and at the time of his death its junior warden.

On the evening of Dec. 6, 1873, Judge Parker died of apoplexy, at his residence in Owego. He was thus called away by death in the midst of his activity and usefulness, universally esteemed and much regretted. Future generations will regard him as the great lawyer, the wise counselor, the impartial judge, and the honest man.

THE TURF.

A fancy for improved stock has long been one of the channels through which men of almost every occupation in life have sought recreation from business cares and perplexities. It has become a common thing for men of eminence in the various professions and mercantile pursuits to devote to the study of improved live-stock not only the advantages of ample capital, but the same discrimination and business tact that raised them above their fellows in other respects. Perhaps no subject is capable of rendering as much gratification to the mind that has a natural bent for that kind of investigation as the reproduction of the better styles of domesticated animal life, unless we except the beautiful kindred study of the improvement of fruits, flowers, vegetables, and cereals. Just as surely as that he who causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before is a public benefactor, so is he a helper of mankind who improves the forms and capabilities of domestic animals.

There is a quaint and beautiful old tale of Abou Ben Adhem, the patriarch of his tribe, and an improver of its herds, to whom the angel appeared in his dream, writing in a book of gold. When asked its mission the presence replied, "I write the names of all who love the Lord." "And is mine one?" asked Abou Ben Adhem. "Not so," was the reply. Then said the sage, sorrowfully, yet cheerily, "Write mine as one *who loves his fellow-men*." The presence vanished, but came again to show the names of those whom love of God had blessed, "and lo! Ben Adhem's name *led all the rest*."

As long as association for laudable objects counts for anything, therefore, there is no more worthy amusement, combining profit, than the improvement of the breeds of domestic animals, and to this end we represent what Owego has done.

BLOODED HORSES.

About 1863, George J. Pumpelly brought into this county imported Sweetmeat, a running horse of good stock but unknown lineage; he was taken out of the State on account of not meeting the expected patronage. The next horse brought here was Ahwaga Chief, owned by Armstrong, Corey & Thompson. He was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian and Belle Brino, and was a horse of good speed, but met with an accident which resulted in his death.

In the fall of 1868, Dr. Armstrong visited D. B. Erwin, of Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., and bought Venango, of the same stock. He is a favorite with horsemen and the people generally. During the few years since the introduction of blooded horses, the beauty and power of the thoroughbred and the magnetism of his speed has had its influence, and enthused the people generally to such a degree that the

OWEGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION

was formed in March, 1871, by Dr. T. S. Armstrong, W. H. Corey, A. D. Thompson, G. M. Writer, R. C. McNeal, George Kipp, and others, who procured a charter from the Legislature, and leased grounds for a track. The track is as fine a half-mile track as any in the State,

beautifully situated in the west part of the village. In 1874 the Tioga County Agricultural Society was attracted to this handsome park, and made arrangements for holding their annual meetings there, which they continue to do.

Frederick C. Hewitt has a fine young horse got by Ahwaga Chief from a fine mare brought from Ithaca.

G. H. Pumpelly has some promising colts by Venango.

Geo. Mercereau has a mare got by Venango, and an unknown mare,—very promising.

Dr. T. S. Armstrong has a full sister to Venango Chief, son of Venango, and is a handsome animal; also a brown gelding by Venango, and dam by Dr. Kane, a noted sire of Brown County; also a bay gelding by Venango dam, by Backus, brought from Long Island; also a mare by Royal George, of Buffalo; also a mare, called May Harris, a fine animal; and two fine colts by Venango.

W. H. Armstrong has seven colts got by Venango,—very promising.

D. H. Hayner, near Campville, has a very fine mare by Venango dam,—Mambrino stock.

John Brown, of Owego village, has a very nice horse by a horse brought from Virginia, and dam American Eagle,—"a lively one."

G. H. Pumpelly has a mare, by Venango, that shows 2.35½. "Gurd" feels proud of her.

W. H. Corey owns a mare by Wilkie Collins, dam (the old trotting mare) Empress,—a fine family mare, and speedy.

Dr. W. L. Ayer has a Venango mare that could do a better business than hauling physic.

"Ad" Cortright has a gelding by Venango dam, by American Star. "Ad" thinks that if he don't break when he goes, other horses will break their necks and not catch him.

A. D. Thompson has Idaho, a son of American Star, dam Abdallah; he is attracting merited attention.

There are a number of stylish roadsters having good stock in them.

THE FIRST TANNERY

was built about 1795, by Lemuel Brown, who died in Owego in 1815. The tannery was built of logs, near where Geo. B. Goodrich & Co.'s dry-goods store now stands (on Front Street). The river-bank caved in until the tannery slid in about the year 1801. It was then removed about one-quarter of a mile north of the railroad, on North Avenue, a few rods south of the residence of Abram Brown. The tannery was in operation until about 1819.

The next tannery was started by A. P. Dean, about 1825. This passed into the hands of Parmenter & Munsell, and then to Jeremiah Dunn.

In 1838, Samuel Archibald erected a tannery on the present site of the Owego tannery; it stood until Jan. 31, 1860, when it was destroyed by fire, and was soon after rebuilt with increased capacity, and for all grades of work. Its new location is on the south side of the river, near the bridge.

In 1871, Mr. A. Campbell built his tannery, and began operations under the firm-name of A. Campbell & Co., Jan. 1, 1872. This is a sheep-skin tannery, of the capacity of 200,000 skins per year, the average of skins pulled per

year being 100,000. The amount of wool pulled during last year was 250,999 pounds. The number of men employed, 20. The amount of bark (hemlock) used, 1000 tons, worth \$16,000.

This has been a good region for tanning, on account of the abundance of hemlock-bark so easily had. The three tanneries now in operation are doing well.

PIANO MANUFACTORY.

This was started in May, 1857, by E. Hosford, dealer in pianos. In the fall of 1861 a firm was organized, consisting of H. Norton, F. Sporer, and O. M. Carlson. They subsequently associated with them Mr. J. Berry. In 1867 they were burned out, but started again in 1868. They have manufactured nearly 900 pianos since the opening of the factory, and can turn out one every week. Their pianos combine the improvements now in use, and are praised by musicians generally.

ORGANS.

Mr. Daniel Tripp, of Owego, has secured letters patent for an improvement in the adjustment of the reed or valve, by which a single one may be removed without disturbing the others, thus greatly simplifying repairs to that part; this does not change the quality or volume of sound. He is engaged in the manufacture of organs.

THE OWEGO FREE LIBRARY

is composed of books of the old academy and the several district libraries which were merged into the Union District Library of Owego village, together with such books as have been purchased specially for reference in the academy since it came into possession of the board of education of the village.

All these libraries have been kept with little reference to system, rule, or the public good. Many valuable books have been lost or badly damaged, and sets have been broken. Fines have not been imposed as the law directs, and matters have gone at loose ends. Successful efforts have been made to recover lost books, complete sets, and make additions by purchase and donation. These efforts will be continued, with a desire to make the library as extended as our means permit, and valuable as a library of useful reading and reference to all our people, and especially to those who attend schools.

The attention and interest of the intelligent and the wealthy is especially solicited with reference not only to using what valuable books we have, but to seeing and supplying what we need. Ithaca has its Cornell. What man or woman, what men and women together, in our village will imitate his worthy example?

Our library is to be strictly subject to rule in obedience to the instructions of the Regents of the University and of the State Superintendent, who by law make general regulations for all libraries in schools subject to them, or supported in whole or in part by funds derived from the public moneys.

The Regents have at their disposal, for distribution among academies subject to their visitation, \$3000 annually, which sum is distributed as equitably as possible to those which,

conforming to the regulations, raise an equal amount of library or apparatus. The old academy has at some time received \$500.

In 1838 the State appropriated \$55,000 from the income of the United States deposit fund, to be set apart and distributed annually, upon certain conditions, for establishing and sustaining school district libraries. This money is distributed by the State Superintendent to the several counties and cities having special charters according to population at last census, and the money received into each county treasury is subdivided to the districts by the school commissioners according to average daily attendance upon public schools for the preceding school year of at least twenty-eight weeks. Our union district now receives annually between \$60 and \$70. If our youth attended more regularly, we should, of course, receive a much larger amount. We have a right to increase the amount by public tax.

The foregoing is from the prefatory chapter of the catalogue of the Owego Free Academy Library, with by-laws, for June, 1871. This library has floated into more public use, and now has 2240 volumes; the selections and contributions have been made with reference to the higher attainments of its readers, and it is germane to the question of the proper use and influence of a library to say that its influence is most felt when it reaches the greatest number. This is too plain to need demonstration, the only barrier to its ready admission and complete establishment being the bigotry and selfishness of a few persons, who in small communities are apt to get the lead, and so control whatever public spirit may show itself as to serve their own narrow-minded purposes, not realizing that intelligence begets liberality, and liberality intelligence, and that the true and enduring basis of the social fabric is intelligence,—the power that civilizes and refines, elevates and ennobles, begets and perpetuates our institutions of which we are so proud, and without which we could not claim a place worthy of the respect of mankind. It is when we realize this grand power and breathe its intellectual inspiration that our being expands into its philanthropic capabilities and throbs with the pulsations of duty, conserving the good of community, banishing from it ignorance and vice, and drawing towards us the benedictions of our race. Our public libraries in our larger cities have done more to educate the masses than all other agencies, not excepting common schools; for here independence of thought is born or nurtured and cultivated,—and to think independently is to become self-reliant. And, happily for our age, there is no subject too sacred for investigation, and few that have yet need of elucidation; so that a well-selected library is not only the most potent engine in breaking down the ignorance and prejudice that linger as the relics of the barbaric past, but the bulwark of freedom, for truth alone is freedom.

There is in Owego a book club and a magazine club. The former was organized by Mrs. Charles Frederick Johnson twenty years ago; she was librarian, secretary, treasurer, and committee on selections and purchase, and passed the books from house to house of the members. The club was started by twenty members, and a subscrip-

tion of \$2 per annum, with which books were purchased. The present membership is about thirty; the books having been read by all are auctioned off annually to the members. The largest number of books on hand at one time was 120 volumes. The membership is limited.

The Magazine Club of Owego was organized Jan. 1, 1877, on call of Dr. Jas. H. Tinkham and Raphael Pumpelly, with the usual officers and code. The terms of membership include a subscription of \$5 per annum, which is expended for magazines by subscription. The most of the members being subscribers for the American magazines the subscriptions are chiefly for foreign publications, and all are put in circulation. The membership consists of C. F. Johnson, Jr., Mrs. F. L. Jones, Mrs. A. H. Miller, Dr. J. H. Tinkham, Mrs. Hamlin Jones, Miss Frances Platt, Mrs. C. E. Parker, Mrs. T. D. Gere, Mrs. A. B. Storrs, Rev. O. L. Ostrander, F. C. Hewitt, Mrs. C. Campbell, Mrs. Raphael Pumpelly, Mrs. E. W. Stone, Mrs. F. M. Maybee, Mrs. Battersby, and Mrs. Dr. Ayer.

Two members are appointed at the annual meeting to circulate the magazines from house to house of the members. Among the subscriptions we found *Westminster Review*, *Nineteenth Century*, *Fortnightly Review*, *Blackwood*, *Gazette des Beaux Arts*, *Orton's Portfolio*, *Cornhill Magazine*, *International Review*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Punch*, and *Atlantic*.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.*

In our researches we have had abundant evidence of the minuteness of Mr. Kingman's details in almost every department of local history in Tioga County, and the village of Owego particularly, and have no hesitation in citing his authority, and do so in this instance with entire confidence in the correctness of his statements. The general reader will, however, excuse us for not rehearsing the history of the fire department in detail, as only the prominent points are needed for our purpose. The author fittingly shows the necessity of a fire department by tracing the ravages of the fire king. He says, "The first really destructive fire that visited Owego was early in the morning of Aug. 5, 1841, which destroyed General Isaac B. Ogden's cabinet-shop, which was located on the north side of Main Street, opposite where the Central House now stands. The fire burned all the property to the corner of Ithaca Street (now North Avenue). General Ogden's dwelling, James Conklin's wagon- and carriage-shop, and Gad Worthington's residence were also burned. The 'Tioga County House' and barn were on fire, but saved by the exertions of the firemen."

There was a destructive fire "on the 27th of April, 1846." "In acknowledgment of the vigilance and exertions of the firemen at this fire, a dinner was given by the citizens of Owego to 'Neptune,' 'Rescue,' 'Croton,' and 'Deluge' fire companies, at the old Owego Hotel, on the 6th of the following May."

"The most destructive conflagration occurred at about three o'clock in the morning, Sept. 27, 1849. The fire broke out in the hall of the Sons of Temperance, over the

store of James and William A. Ely, on the south side of Front Street, and destroyed the entire business portion of the village. Only three stores were left, and one hundred and four buildings, exclusive of barns, were burned,—loss about \$300,000. All of the buildings on both sides of Front Street, from Church Street to the Park, were burned, and all on Lake Street to the Central House on one side, and Jared Huntington's residence on the other. The bridge across the river was partly destroyed." There were numerous fires besides those spoken of, before and afterwards, but these were most destructive, and demonstrated the need of a fire department. Here, however, as ever in the beginning, the appliances were but poorly adapted, and a generation passed away while they were going through the various developments of the fire-engine, but now the village is equipped with efficient steam-engines and hook-and-ladder and bucket companies.

WATER SUPPLY.

This all-important question had but little attention given to it until 1841, when the first public cistern was constructed. "At the time of the annual election for village officers (in June, 1841) a tax of \$300 was voted for building two reservoirs to hold water for fire purposes. The trustees decided to build one cistern on the north side of Main Street, opposite Lake Street, and the other on the north side of the same street, just east of Paige Street. The former held 175 hogsheads, and the latter 75 hogsheads; the walls were 18 inches thick; they were built by contract by John Cross for \$300, and finished in October. The cistern near Paige Street was filled up, and a new one constructed, in 1871; it holds 250 hogsheads. Other cisterns have been built.

WATER-WORKS.

Several attempts have been made to secure some system of water-works, but nothing further than taking preliminary steps towards their introduction has yet been done.

THE FIRST FIREMEN'S PARADE.

The first parade of the Owego Fire Department took place on the 10th of October, 1842. Engine companies Nos. 1, 3, and 4, Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 3, and Bucket Company No. 5 came with brass bands from Ithaca, over the old horse-railroad. They were commanded by Robert Halsey, chief engineer, and arrived in the afternoon. Two fire companies also came from Binghamton; the latter came in wagons. They brought an engine with them drawn by horses. The Owego Fire Department, under command of Prentice Ransom, foreman of No. 1, and Lucius Truman, of No. 2, went with two four-horse teams and met the Binghamton firemen at Dougherty's, now the residence of Stephen W. Smith, about two miles east of Owego, and escorted them to the village. Ezra S. Sweet, Esq., of Owego, from the balcony of the Owego Hotel, delivered an address of welcome, and General Bartlett, of Binghamton, responded in behalf of his city; cannon were fired, and there was great enthusiasm. A dinner was served at the Owego Hotel and at the Tioga House. In the evening there was a grand torch-light parade, music, toasting, and a good time generally. The fire department has passed through its infancy and youth,

* The Owego Fire Department,—Fifty Years of its History, 1828 to 1878,—by Le Roy W. Kingman.

and is now "an institution," and can afford to smile on the foibles of early days, and joke over "the breezes," for the "boys" were sometimes disappointed in their aspirations. There were frequent changes in company organization, and "the music in the air" rivaled, if it did not surpass, some choirs. Sometimes their jealousies wore a serious aspect,—instance, when "the old members of Croton Engine Company kept their word in refusing to assist in extinguishing fires." When F. H. Pumpelly's barns were burning, some of them sat on the fence amusing themselves in watching the awkward method of their successors in managing the engine. The new company worked hard at the brakes, but their machine would not draw water. They jeered at them for a time, but finally Abram De Witt jumped down and turned a valve under the engine, which allowed the water to flow into the pumps, and she worked as well as ever.

INCORPORATION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This was by act of the Legislature, April 17, 1862, by which it was constituted a body corporate, and authorized to hold and convey real estate and personal property for the use and benefit of such corporation to the extent of \$10,000. The management of the department is vested in a board of trustees; the election of trustees occurs on the last Wednesday of each year, and two are chosen from each fire company.

The first steamer was brought to Owego in 1866; others followed in rapid succession. The first alarm-bell, and the one now hanging in the northeast tower of the court-house, was purchased by the village in the winter of 1867. This bell cost \$1395.18, and weighs 3033 pounds; was brought to Owego by the Erie Railroad Company free of transportation charges.

The Fire Police of the village of Owego was organized Feb. 20, 1869, at a meeting of which Henry N. Hubbard was Chairman and Charles H. Sweet Secretary. It was composed of leading business men, and was organized as follows: Captain, Henry N. Hubbard; First Lieutenant, Brinton W. Speneer; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Sweet; Third Lieutenant, Watson L. Hoskins; Secretary, Henry R. Wells; Treasurer, Frank A. Bliss.

The organization was an independent one, not authorized by the charter of the village; its purpose the removal of property from buildings in time of fire, and the protection thereof until placed in the possession of the owners. It was the duty of the members to arrest any person detected in stealing goods in time of fire; they had the same authority to make arrests that any citizen has under the general law of the State.

THE PHILOSOPHIAN LITERARY SOCIETY

was formed November, 1876, for "the Moral and Intellectual Improvement of the Colored Citizens of Owego."

The present officers are W. R. Scott, President; Mrs. D. S. Eddie, Vice-President; Mrs. F. Carter, Secretary; Miss B. Whittam, Assistant Secretary; C. H. Moore, Assistant Secretary; A. T. Hollensworth, Treasurer.

The number of members is 50, and the attendance is good; the society meets every Tuesday evening.

THE RESTING-PLACES OF OWEGO'S DEAD.

The first grave-yard in the village of Owego was located on the lot where the academy now stands, and where the dead who occupied that ground are, or when they were removed, is not on record; but "the oldest inhabitant" is of the opinion that they were *nearly* all removed to the yard of the now Presbyterian church; and we note some of the occupants found there, as they are among the *earliest* inhabitants of the village: "In memory of Mrs. Abigail, wife of General Oliver Huntington, and daughter of Gad and Abigail Taleott, of Hebron, Connecticut, who died June 18, 1815, aged forty-three years;" "In memory of General Oliver Huntington, who died Nov. 13, 1823, aged fifty-one years;" "Elgin, son of Elgin and Elizabeth Taleott, died Nov. 2, 1842, aged thirty years;" "Elizabeth, wife of Elgin Taleott, died Jan. 15, 1848, aged sixty years;" "Elgin Taleott, died Jan. 27, aged eighty-seven years;" "Dorothy Taleott, died April 14, 1838, aged eighty-five years and seven months;" "Elgin Taleott, died Nov. 28, aged eighty-one years;" "Stephen B. Leonard (the editor), born April 15, 1793, and died May 8, 1876;" "Abel Curtis, died 1849, aged forty-four years;" "Olive Curtis, born 1770, died 1859, 'Dear Mother';" "Samuel Curtis, died 1833, aged sixty-six years;" "Sarah, wife of Geo. Curtis, born 1798, died 1859;" "Oliver D. Curtis, died 1854, aged thirty years;" "Dr. Jedediah Fay, died on Easter Sunday, April 22, 1848, aged sixty-two years, two months, twenty-four days;" John H. Avery, Jos. Avery, Humphrey, Jesse, and Fanny, in the vault.

Here in this old grave-yard repose two generations of the earlier citizens of Owego,—the pioneers who helped to mould the character of the village, and whose names are associated with every event of her early history. Some who slept here have been removed to "Evergreen Cemetery," but quite a village still remains, and those owning lots here are wont to continue burying here, that the dead may not be separated; and for their sakes we hope that this sacred place may remain for all time protected from invasion by the demands of commerce.

The Old Catholic Grave-yard.—Just over the railway, at the foot of the mountain, is the old grave-yard. Some of the inscriptions date back to 1847, and a few as late as 1868. The grounds are generally neglected. The only lot in good condition is that of David Donnelly, who died August 7, 1855, in the forty-sixth year of his age; in the same inclosure are three graves, one with a plain slab, on which is inscribed "Charles McNama."

Evergreen Cemetery.—Away back among the ages it was a hallowed thought to ascend a mountain when nearing dissolution, and when we try to discover why, the answer comes through the custom of burial there; and in this custom we see pre-eminent fitness in a mountain for a last resting-place; for then surely we ought to be at peace with God; and a mountain is an anthem of praise to the mighty God: it imparts an inspiration that attunes the soul in harmony with its author. Away, far away in the distant past, mountains were the chosen place of communion between God and man. "The Lord, our God, made a covenant with us in Horeb." And that covenant has not only descended to us, but will be handed down to the gen-



H. A. BROOKS.

James Brooks, the grandfather of our subject, fell in the war of 1812. He was a native of New Jersey, being born near Easton, Pa., and was a tailor by trade. He was a man of brilliant intellect, and a proverbial wit and humorist. He married Amy, daughter of Esquire Ludowick Light, who resided near Smithborough, N. Y. He enlisted as an artificer in a regiment commanded by Colonel (afterwards General) Pike, and was killed in action, at La Coles Mills, Canada. His wife was quite a remarkable and lovable woman. She supported herself and three children by following the trade of her husband, built herself a house quite respectable for those days, and which is still standing on what was for many years known as "Meeting-House Hill," one mile east of Smithborough. She also succeeded in having a large Methodist Episcopal church building erected near her dwelling,—the first one built between Owego and Athens, or Elmira,—but it was demolished years ago. She was a fervent, devoted, and active Christian woman. She died of paralysis, June 28, 1856, aged seventy-nine years. James and Amy Brooks had three children,—Patty, Benjamin Van Campen, and Chloe. Patty was born in Tioga, N. Y., March 13, 1795, and died Jan. 9, 1822.*

Benjamin, father of Horace A., was born at Tioga Centre, Jan. 22, 1797, and died in Owego, Dec. 27, 1873. He married Lucy Green, daughter of Amos and Polly Miller, May 31, 1824, who was born Sept. 14, 1803, and still survives. They had eleven children, all of whom are living except Eliza, who died in infancy, viz.: Horace Agard, Martha, George Henry, Eliza, Eliza Amelia,† Charles Benjamin, Chloe Minerva,‡ Mary Mandane, Chester Prentiss, Lucy Adele, and Alice Cornelia.

Benjamin Brooks was for fifteen years postmaster at Smithborough; was a candidate for member of Assembly in 1844; was under-sheriff one term. Originally a Whig, he was later a Republican. He was a tanner and currier by trade, but in later years operated largely in the lumber business, in connection with Thaddeus Boardman, of Smithborough, George Wilson, of Nichols, and Colonel William Ransom, of Tioga Centre.

He purchased a farm in Smithborough, in 1828, upon part of which the mill now stands. He subsequently purchased another and larger farm near Smithborough; but he sustained many reverses, and finally, in 1859, removed to Owego with all his family, except his sons George and Charles, and daughter Eliza A. (Mrs. Mitchell, who had

removed to Montrose, Pa.), where he quietly and peacefully passed the remainder of his days.

Horace A. Brooks, the subject of this notice, was born on Meeting-House Hill, Tioga County, March 24, 1825. In his youth he had the ambition to be a merchant, and he entered Light & Yontz's store. He remained there but a short time, and then resumed his studies, attending the Nichols Academy, and subsequently the Gilbertsville Collegiate Institute (Otsego County), and the Owego Academy, anticipating to pursue the study of the law. He afterwards performed clerical service in the stores of D. W. Fairchild, and Fordham & Perkins, in Factoryville, and C. & P. Ransom, in Owego; was two years and a half with the Morgans, at Aurora, N. Y.; and for the same length of time was head clerk and book-keeper for the mercantile firm of Fiero & Carter, of Auburn; but a serious and protracted illness compelled him to relinquish the latter situation just at the juncture of his entering the firm as a partner. From the prostrating effects of this illness he did not recover for several years, so as to engage in active labor of any kind.

In 1858 he was a candidate for the Republican nomination to the office of county clerk; but his name was withdrawn by his friends before going into the convention, with the understanding that Mr. Brooks should go into the clerk's office as Mr. Thos. C. Platt's deputy, in which capacity he officiated three years. In 1861, Mr. Brooks was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for county clerk, and elected by the large majority of thirteen hundred and thirty-seven, the largest majority ever given in the county. For twelve consecutive years he held the office, and was exceedingly popular as an efficient and accommodating county clerk. During all the later years of his life, Mr. Brooks has taken an active part in politics, and as a party organizer has few, if any, equals in this part of the State. In connection with others, he founded the *Southern Tier Leader* and the *Husbandman*, both of Elmira, and was the sole founder, editor, and proprietor of the *Ahwaga Chief*, of Owego. Although not trained to the literary profession, his writings evince genius far above mediocrity. With the exception of the Greeley campaign, he has acted with the Republican party; but is, nevertheless, quite independent in thought and action, particularly as regards local matters. He has ever maintained the strictest integrity in politics, as in business. He is generous almost to a fault. He never married. All his earlier life plans were thwarted by sicknesses, and these and the trials through which he has passed would have broken down many a physically stronger but less resolute man. Without aid from family or relations, he has passed through a trying ordeal, and come out successful. He is all activity and ambition, and we may expect from him in the future years a yet more advanced and honorable career.

* Her memoir was published in the *Methodist Magazine*, vol. v. (1822), p. 415, written by Elder Horace Agard.

† Mrs. Eliza A. Mitchell, although a life-long invalid, is an able, soulful writer, both in prose and verse.

‡ Chloe Minerva has been in the Tioga County clerk's office for fourteen years, much of the time as deputy.

WILLIAM A. ELY

was a representative of the early settlers of Tioga County. He was born in Saybrook, Conn., Oct. 16, 1789. His father, Elisha Ely, who was a physician and surgeon in the Revolutionary army, emigrated in 1798, with his family, consisting of a wife and eight children, to Owego. A few settlers' homes, scattered here and there, constituted Owego at that period. Having grown up with the village, W. A. Ely was identified as much as any man with its development and prosperity.

For more than half a century he was one of the most prominent business men in Tioga County. Largely engaged in merchandise, he was no less occupied in the manufacture of lumber, which at that period was the staple product in the southern tier, giving employment to large numbers of laboring men, who always found a friend and protector in their employer, and one who was always reliable and ready to afford a helping hand in adversity.

In 1841, Mr. Ely married Ann S. Gregory, of Newburg, N. Y., who survives him. They had six children, of whom five are now living.

The reputation of Mr. Ely for business

energy, clearheadedness, and sterling integrity was above all criticism. His ear was ever open to the calls of charity, and no unfortunate sufferer was ever sent empty-handed away. He was one of the few whom the tongue of slander seldom, if ever, assailed; whose motives were never questioned, and whose acts were entirely consistent with the purity of his principles. He was a firm believer in the Christian faith, taking the Bible precepts for his guide.

For many years he was active in local politics, being an ardent Whig of the Henry Clay stamp. He held different posts of trust, always with that stern integrity and principle that were characterized in every department of his life. Deceit and guile were never resorted to for the accomplishment of any object. His unspotted life and enviable reputation were a princely legacy to his children, and his unblemished virtues furnished a bright example for the rising generation. Such is the tribute all who knew him pay to his memory.

After a long and useful life, he died Nov. 27, 1873, revered by his relatives and friends, and honored by the community in which nearly all his life was spent.

erations yet to come; and as if the Lord God would, at the closing scene, invite us to his pavilion, he commanded his servant of old, and said, "Get thee up into this mountain, and see the land which I have given unto the children of Israel. And when thou hast seen it, then thou shalt be gathered to thy people, as Aaron, thy brother, was gathered." With such historic memories, we go up into yonder mountain, and, communing with "Our Father," find a reconciliation that comes from no other source. The solemn realization of these facts is found in Evergreen Cemetery, in its monumental architecture and floral decoration most beautiful. There, as in the brow of the mountain, like a queen, with eyes half closed on the drearland around, vying with those older and larger cemeteries, "Greenwood," "Cypress Hills," "Calvary," and "Mount Olivet," of which New Yorkers are so justly proud,—there, bedewed by many a tear, blooms the choicest of Flora's gifts, diffusing odorous sweets on every passing breeze; and there may we raise our hearts and voices, in company with the feathered choir, chanting "*Jubilate Deo!*"

POETS, ETC.

GEORGE P. PORTER, preacher and painter, was born in Berwick, Columbia Co., Pa., June 20, 1820. At an early age he became a civil engineer, and laid out much of the work in the construction of the North Branch Canal, Pennsylvania. From this position he entered the studio of Mr. Sartain, of Philadelphia, well known to art. Here he cultivated his talent for painting, in which his true forte undoubtedly was, notwithstanding he subsequently won a fine reputation as a pulpit orator, and produced a very readable book, entitled "From Atheism to Christianity," albeit the dedication is very presumptuous. We do not follow Mr. Porter, however, in his changes in religious views; and however heterodox his opinions may have been, we esteem him religiously sincere. Artists are always truly religious, notwithstanding their deviations from creeds. Creeds are often rudely constructed or crudely expressed; whereas the laws of beauty and harmony, which they are gifted to see and portray, are by the Divine One never varying, and always charming. Mr. Porter was admitted to the Methodist Episcopal Conference in 1848; about this time, also, he married Frances S. Worthing, daughter of Rev. J. Worthing. She had been a teacher in Wyoming Seminary. In 1852 he was stationed in Owego, for two years. It is said that he was a man of severe logic. This led him to repudiate creeds. The labors of the itinerancy enfeebled him; he was a great sufferer. Preaching was evidently an unfortunate digression from the work in which he most excelled, for his friends aver that "the passion of his life was painting, his preaching was from a sense of duty."

Of all his landscapes, he considered his "Nature's Cathedral" best. Of this he made three copies, one of which is now owned by F. H. Root, Esq., of Buffalo; another by Captain John Jackson, of England; and the third remains at home. Among his other choice pieces is "Trout-Fishing," near Lake Superior; his "Lake of Peace." Among his finest portraits are two children of Thomas Farling, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y.

NATHANIEL PARKER WILLIS was born in Portland, Me., Jan. 20, 1806. His father was the venerable Nathaniel Willis, who in 1816 founded the *Boston Recorder*, the first religious newspaper ever published. The future poet received an excellent preparatory education, principally at the Boston Latin School, and then entered Yale College, where he graduated in 1827. Previous to this he had written and published anonymously some poems of merit, chiefly of a religious character, and won a prize of fifty dollars (at that time a very liberal one), for the best poem, offered by the publishers of one of the annuals. Soon after leaving college Mr. Willis collected and published his poems in one volume, which attracted no little attention. Mr. Willis' taste and talents induced him to devote himself to literature as a pursuit, and soon after graduating he assumed the editorship of the "Legendary," a series of tales published by S. G. Goodrich. He next published in Boston the *American Monthly Magazine*, and rallied around him a circle of talented contributors, whom he inspired with his own ambition and zeal. To the pages of this work he contributed many brilliant papers, and its Editor's Table, in which he treated of current literary topics, of art, books, and personal experience, was eminently sparkling and readable. At the expiration of two years the magazine was merged into the *New York Mirror*, the most flourishing literary journal of the day, conducted by George P. Morris, and Mr. Willis gratified a long-cherished desire by visiting Europe. His first impressions of the Old World, received at the most enjoyable period of life, were communicated to the *Mirror* in a series of sparkling letters, which met with a prodigious success. Europe had not "been done to death," and dashing sketches of its scenery, its art, its distinguished men and women, as viewed by an ardent and gifted American, young, impressionable, with the keen perceptions of a poet and artist, came upon the public like a series of revelations. The style of these sketches was admirable, and possessed such a fascination that it was impossible to begin a detached extract without finishing the paragraph. Mr. Willis was well received abroad, and enjoyed facilities which gave him the *entrée* of the highest society on the continent and in England. His portraits of Lady Blessington, Disraeli, Bulwer, and D'Orsay were graphic and artistic. In European society Mr. Willis well sustained the reputation of a refined and high-toned American gentleman.

While in England, in 1835, Mr. Willis married Mary Leighton Stace, a daughter of Commissary-General William Stace, commanding the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, who distinguished himself at Waterloo. Returning to this country, Mr. Willis purchased a small farm in the valley of the Susquehanna, near Owego, where he built a pretty cottage, in which he hoped to pass the remainder of his days in rural and literary employment. This place he called "Glen Mary," in compliment to his wife; it is noted "the wide world o'er," as the American poet's home; for Mr. Willis, of all the American poets, had won the admiration of all Europe, as well as America; it was here, at Glen Mary, he wrote also his "Letters from under a Bridge," containing some of the most beautiful and truthful pictures of American country life ever penned. With a felicity

which only belongs to art, he wove out of the simplest materials, spells which have entranced readers of all tastes. In this sylvan solitude his daughter, Imogen, was born and died; and Mr. Willis has shown us the beauty and pathos of his nature in his

"THOUGHTS WHILE MAKING THE GRAVE OF A NEW-BORN CHILD.

"Room, gentle flowers! my child would pass to heaven!
Ye look'd not for her yet with your soft eyes,
O watchful ushers at Death's narrow door!
Angels, beyond, stay for her! One loving kiss
From lips all pale with agony, and tears,
Wrung after anguish had dried up with fire
The eyes that wept them, were the eup of life
Held as a welcome to her. Weep! oh mother!
But not that from this eup of bitterness
A cherub of the sky has turn'd away.

"One look upon thy face ere thou depart!
My daughter! It is too soon to let thee go!
My daughter! With thy birth has gush'd a spring
I knew not of,—filling my heart with tears,
And burning with strange tenderness to thee—
A love—oh God! it seems so; that must flow
Far as thou fleest, and 'twixt heaven and me,
Henceforward, be a bright and yearning chain,
Drawing me after thee! and so, farewell."

* * * * *

This little bud of his heart was laid away in the heart of "Glen Mary," as he says, on

"A bank where I have lain in summer hours,
And thought how little it would seem like death
To sleep amid such loveliness."

Heartfelt as was this grief, there was hid in the womb of time other sorrows that rushed unbidden into his pathway, and it became necessary for him to quit the quiet vale on Owego Creek (his home was about a mile from the confluence of Owego Creek and the Susquehanna,—this mention is for the benefit of those at a distance); and this secluded spot, once teeming with happiness, will henceforth be known as the scholar knows it, "Glen Mary" having passed into history.

Mr. Willis was more heartily appreciated after leaving Owego; and we find him engaged in writing various tales: "Loiterings of Travel," "Bianca Visconte," and "Tortosa the Usurer," published in "The Corsair," being attacked by brain fever, this being too trying a task, was transferred (with the consent of General Morris, with whom he was associated) to other hands; they next appear in *The Home Journal*, a literary weekly, which from the outset was eminently successful, and amply repaid the care bestowed on its columns.

In 1846 we find a record of his marriage with Cornelia, only daughter of Hon. Joseph Grinnell, of New Bedford, Mass. Their residence from this time until his decease was on a charming estate on the banks of the Hudson, above West Point, to which he gave the name of "Idlewild." Few American authors were known to a wider circle of readers than N. P. Willis. He came before the public for the first time when our literature was passing from the delicate bloom of infancy to the florid and lusty vigor of early youth; everything was in a state of transition; but

everything was rich with the glow of promise. Irving was in the fullness of his fame; Bryant had won the vernal honors which have since ripened into glorious maturity; R. H. Dana had struck a chord in many hearts by the mystic strains of his melancholy music; Percival was hailed by waiting and sanguine spirits as the morning star of a new day in poesy; Pierpont had gathered green laurels on the banks where "Hermon sheds its dew," and decked his couch with "Sharon's deathless rose;" Longfellow was beginning to gather around him gracious sympathies by the tender pathos and felicities of his diction.

It was during this glorious dawning that Mr. Willis appeared, not on the horizon, but in the firmament. Among the traits in his character on which his friends delighted to dwell was the persistence with which he encountered the conflicts of life, notwithstanding his infirmities. He will be remembered also for his hospitality; he died at "Idlewild," Jan. 20, 1867, in the sixty-first year of his age, leaving a wife and several children, and the world to mourn his loss.

CHARLES ALANSON MUNGER, lawyer and poet.—At the time of his death the press recited the sorrow, and dwelt on his virtues with much feeling, and now history comes to do her office-work with equal justice; for our best society, in whatever portion of the world we find ourselves, is made up of those who have attained a well-cultured mind, and found their way into the ranks of the workers for the common good, and there is an intertwining of affection's chords that sustains the whole; and this community, though sustaining a shock of no unusual character, was only eager to pay him tribute. The Owego bar, at a called meeting, gave expression to sentiments not only sincerely their own, but shared by all, so that it is proper to reproduce them:

"Whereas, Death has suddenly and unexpectedly stricken down one of our most esteemed members, who had long held a prominent and honorable position at the bar of this county; therefore,

"Resolved, That we, the members of the bar, yield with profound sorrow to the sad event, which has taken from us and the community our beloved brother and associate, Charles A. Munger, who, at a comparatively early age, attained a distinguished professional position, alike useful and honorable, and that in his decease we recognize the loss of an able lawyer, and eloquent, accomplished, and scholarly advocate.

"Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Munger, literature has lost a gifted and brilliant contributor, whose genius was widely known, recognized, and admired, and rarely excelled.

"Resolved, That society at large will long miss and mourn the loss of our deceased friend and associate, whose good disposition, and many marked and excellent traits of character, endeared him to many persons, and surrounded him with many friends, who appreciated his private worth, and esteemed him for his many admirable qualities of mind and heart.

"Resolved, That we tender the aged and much respected parents of the deceased, and his sisters and other relatives who mourn his loss, our warmest sympathy in their bereavement.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased, and also published in the various county papers.

"CHARLES E. PARKER,

"D. O. HANCOCK,

"GEORGE SIDNEY CAMP, Committee.

"OWEGO, Sept. 6, 1873."

Mr. Munger was born at Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., July 13, 1830, and died in Owego, Sept. 3, 1873.

IN MEMORIAM OF CHARLES A. MUNGER.

BY MRS. E. A. BROOKS MITCHELL, OF OWEGO.

Weep, Owego! fold around thee
Blackest robes of grief and woe,
For the Son in whom thou gloried'st
Lies within his coffin low!

He who gave thy sorrow language,
Sung the requiems of thy dead,
Left not here one soul so gifted,
None to sing for him instead.

Nature, thou alone canst offer
Fitting utterance to our grief,
Tears of rain and wind low moaning,
Fading flower and fallen leaf.

Susquehanna, how thy dirges
Ever more the heart will thrill,
Chant on, chant on the poet's requiem,
Through the ages chant it still!

With each spring will come the "*Blue Bird*"
Made immortal by his pen,
Tenderest love and faith inspiring,
Till beyond we meet again.

Thus we have seen "Charles" as through the eyes of the bar with whom he associated, and through the touching lines of poesy by Mrs. E. A. B. Mitchell, another sweet singer of Owego, and it is fitting that we should listen now to the sacred harp as its chords sway in symphonies almost divine, and breathe new ecstasies as we watch his hands sweep the strings. Hear him in his refrain:

THE GUEST OF GOD.

IN MEMORIAM OF MRS. FREDERICK E. PLATT.

Obit., Owego, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1873.

The Saviour called! she heard his accents tender,
And waiting angels sing;
And putting on white robes of heavenly splendor,
She went on willing wing.

Willing to go—the gentle wife and mother
Passed to the golden shore—
Sadly, yet gladly, hence to mansions other,
Ah, Earth will miss her sore!

The flowers will miss her, when the breezes vernal
With kisses wake their bloom;
But they with beauty and balm eternal
Shall gather 'round her tomb.

Music will miss her! for the love she bore her
Was dear as Ruth's of old;
But song shall linger in hush'd hymnings o'er her,
With her rich harp of gold.

And Poesy will miss her! with sad weeping
Chanting her requiem,
Ever in fondest, holiest mem'ry keeping
"The Star of Bethlehem."

Friendship will miss her! sick ones forsaken
Will miss her kindly aid,
Her cheering smile, the hand they oft have taken,
Her heart in love arrayed.

The Church on earth will miss her fond endeavor,
Her sweet, her saintly zeal,
Her prayer, her praise which failed or faltered never
Till death her lips did seal!

And Home will miss her! on its hearth are ashes,
And vacant is her chair;
But in that circle, where heaven's fireside flashes,
She sits—immortal there!

We miss her! but through tears of love terrestrial
Over her hallowed sod,
We thankful smile, in that House celestial
She is the Guest of God!

CHAPTER XXXII.

RICHFORD.

THIS is the northeast town of the county, and contains an area of 21,835 acres, of which 12,183 acres are improved. It has a population of 1449 inhabitants as per census of 1875. The surface is mostly upland, broken by narrow valleys. The soil in the valleys is a fertile, gravelly loam. The hills are the highest in the county, reaching from 1400 feet to 1600 feet above tide, the soil of which is strong, moderately fertile, and inclined to clay. Its streams are the east and west branches of the Owego Creek, which flow southerly, the former through the centre of the town, the latter separating the town from Caroline, Tompkins Co. Lumbering is carried on to considerable extent.

The territory embraced by this town was not entered by actual settlers until after the beginning of the present century. Before this time all the settlers in the valley of East Owego Creek had been slowly pushing their way up the valley from Owego.

In February, 1809, a young man, Evan Harris, from Stockbridge, Mass., after getting beyond his old associates and out in the trackless forests, selected the first lot that was settled upon in this town, commenced clearing, and built a log house at the foot of the knoll near where the school-house in the village now stands. But little is known of him or his family. The first death was that of Mrs. Evan Harris.

About 1811, Beriah Wells came up from Berkshire and built a low log tavern, and used blankets for doors for some time, where the hotel now stands.

In 1816 the Esopus Road, afterwards called the Catskill Turnpike, was commenced and built through the town. In 1817 there were but three houses here, the tavern, then occupied by Samrel Smith, a log house occupied by Nathaniel Johnson, and the seven-by-nine house of Samuel Gleazen. In the month of March, 1818, William Belden came in with an ox-team, built a frame house, and went back after his family, who came out with a two-horse wagon-load and a buggy. The last six miles was through the woods, all of the way following the Catskill Turnpike. They crossed the Hudson River at Athens, and were eight days making the journey, spending the Sabbath at Chenango Forks.

He taught the first school in his house that winter, and had twenty-four pupils. He taught subsequently two winters. In 1819-20, Paul Stevens, Jeremiah Campbell, Caleb and Jesse Gleazen, Ezekiel Rich, and William Dunham and Deacon Stephen Wells settled, many of them from lower

down the valley. In 1818 there were toll-gates every ten miles on the Catskill Turnpike; one stood north of the village near the bridge. The toll was one shilling for a team and six cents for a single horse, and practically was for the privilege of getting stuck fast in the mud and ruts.

In 1823 stages commenced running three times a week (Joel Bartlett driver), and in 1826 daily, and mails were then brought through regularly. William Dunham was the first postmaster, and also kept the first store in the old tavern stand, then called the old Abbey, living in one part and keeping store and the post-office in the other.

Ezekiel Rich came up from Berkshire in 1820 with his wife, who was the daughter of Esbon Slosson. He had carried on the business of tanning deer-skins and manufacturing buckskin mittens and breeches in Berkshire. He established himself in the tavern, occupying one room for cutting gloves and mittens, O. L. Livermore being the cutter. Then gloves and mittens were distributed among the women in the village to be made. Mr. Rich continued the business until 1822, when O. L. Livermore and L. R. Griffin began and continued for ten or twelve years, when the business was discontinued for want of the raw materials.

The first burglary was while Mr. Rich was making gloves. He sold a pair to a man who afterwards hid in the barn, and at night broke into the glove-room and stole some skins and gloves; but dropping one of the latter he had bought the day before, he was tracked, caught, and sent to State prison.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first marriage was Elizah Dewey to Lucy Johnson, July 3, 1817. Squire Samuel Collins performed the ceremony. The first saw-mill built in the town was on West Owego Creek, by Caleb Arnold, before 1818. The first one built in the valley of East Creek was erected by Gad Worthington, in 1819. The first blacksmith-shop was built by Amzi Norton, in 1823.

Dr. Ezekiah Seamau came in from Trenton in 1825, and practiced for a year or two, and went to Newark, and returned to Richford, and was associated with Dr. Elijah Powell, both in practice and in the drug business. In 1827, Dr. Elijah Powell settled here, and for many years followed his profession, highly esteemed and respected, and died in 1876, seventy-three years of age.

Hubbard Wells built the first brick dwelling, and it is still standing near the creek. Dr. E. Powell built a brick building used for a store, and later known as the "Eagle Hotel."

The first school-house was built in 1820 in the village, and Miss Eliza Wells was the first teacher. The first school-meeting was held in 1813, at which it was voted to raise a tax equal to the amount received from the State.

H. L. and C. W. Finch built the first steam saw-mill in 1870, and employed about twenty men, with a capacity for 3,000,000 feet per annum; a grist-mill is now run in connection with it.

INDIAN TRAILS.

"One of the communications from the Susquehanna* to the 'Council Fire' of the *Iroquois* at Onondaga was

located upon the east branch of Owego Creek. The trail followed the creek to the point not far from its source, where it divided into two branches, one passing over by a short route to a tributary of the Tioughinoga, and up the latter to its headwaters in Onondago; the other crossed to the headwater of what is now called Fall Creek, and thence to the head of Cayuga Lake. These trails were observable to the early surveyors of the Military Tract and explorers for several years."

CHURCHES.

Among the settlers who came from Lenox, Mass., was Stephen Wells, who was acting as deacon when he left there. He commenced holding Sunday services in the school-house in 1820. There was a circuit-rider, known as Father Kendall, through that section before. The first record of a meeting for the organization of a church was held in the school-house, Dec. 4, 1831, to take into consideration the subject of building a meeting-house the following summer. The meeting adjourned from week to week at the tavern-house of Ezekiel Rich. After several meetings, it was determined to build a house at the cost of \$500 without a steeple, or for \$700 with one. At a subsequent meeting it was decided to build the steeple, and during the summer of 1822 it was erected on the ground where the church now stands. A part of the lot was appropriated for a cemetery, and is still in use for that purpose. There had been several burials on the Deacon Wells farms, but the remains were afterwards removed to this cemetery. Nathaniel S. Johnson was the first one buried here.

A meeting was held at the house of Ezekiel Rich, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a society in the village, April, 1822. A society was formed Dec. 23, 1822, called the "Society of Columbia," twenty-four men present, and a church formed Jan. 14, 1823, as a Presbyterian Church, with the Rev. Seth Bush as pastor. Stephen Wells, Jr., Thomas P. Brown, and Deodatus Royce, elders. Twenty members were received by letter, and nineteen by profession of faith. It was continued as a Presbyterian Church until Nov. 2, 1827, when it was resolved that this church, with the entire concurrence of all its members, having obtained consent of the presbytery, is now a Congregational Church in all its forms of church government, yet under the watchful care of the presbytery on the accommodation plan. At the same time the elders tendered their resignation, which was accepted.

October 13, 1868, it was "Resolved at a church-meeting that we are now separated from the Presbytery."

This church has had in its fifty-five years of existence 19 pastors, as follows: Seth Burt, Henry Ford, — Cary, David S. Morse, — Ripley, — McEwen, — Babbitt, — Page, Jeremiah Woodruff, John S. Henna, Daniel Gibbs, George Porter, A. S. Green, and O. A. Thomas. They have no pastor at present.

An *Episcopal Church* was organized about 1835. A church was built and services held by Revs. Carter, Bailey, and Burgess, but not receiving much support, and struggling feebly for a few years, was discontinued, and the building was finally taken down and removed to Speedsville.

* Statement of S. M. Allen.

A *Christian Church* was formed at West Richford in 1851 with 31 members. William Grimes was first pastor. Meetings were held in school-houses and barns till 1861, when a house was built. There has been no regular pastor since 1867, and the church is now disorganized.

A *Free-Will Baptist Church* was organized at East Richford, in 1863, by Samuel Willsey and others.

SCHOOLS, 1877.

There are nine frame school-houses in the town, which, with their sites, are valued at \$7519. There were 275 weeks of school taught during the year ending Sept. 1, 1877, by 5 male and 14 female teachers, and which were attended by 413 scholars from 466 children of the school age in the town; 414 volumes in the library were valued at \$78. The receipts into the school treasury were, from the State, \$1084.53; from taxes, \$2356.64; for teachers' board, \$253.22; total, \$3694.22. Disbursements: teachers' wages, \$2213.46; school-houses and repairs, etc., \$1244.44; incidentals, \$214.69; total, \$3672.59.

SOCIETIES.

Valley Lodge, No. 463, Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted Dec. 11, 1867, with 23 members. Have at present a good library and are steadily increasing the membership. They now number 70 members.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Southern Central Railroad runs through this town, following the valley of the East Owego Creek, and furnishes facilities for travel and communication readily with the markets of the world.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

At an early day Joseph Bayette (a Frenchman) came in the eastern portion of the town, settled and built a log house and manufactured cigars, then removed to Ithaca, returned in 1850, and, in the large building fronting the square, again commenced the manufacture of cigars. He was succeeded by his sons, who increased the business and employed 25 hands. They were succeeded by George and Edward Rich, sons of Chauncey Rich, and the business was continued until the spring of 1877, when it was discontinued.

Ezekiel Rich kept the hotel and owned a line of stages from Cortland to Owego. At that time, with the daily stages on the Catskill Turnpike, with their old-fashioned and thorough-brace coaches and four, and stages passing through from Cortland to Owego, Richford was lively on the arrival of the stage, and when the horn of the driver was heard winding down the hillside, and filling the valley with its melody, each little urehin, bareheaded and barefooted, would hurry over to the tavern and watch with silent wonderment the travelers from the outer world. All business was dropped until the stage had gone; then each one took up again his allotted work, and business was resumed.

Chauncey Rich, son of Ezekiel Rich, was early engaged in lumbering, and afterwards, with James Robbins, kept store where H. W. Finch now is in trade. Mr. Rich was one

of a firm for many years in this store,—Rich, Pierson & Deming, finally Rich & Deming, until a few years since, when Mr. Rich's connection with the Southern Central Railroad demanded his attention to the exclusion of other business, and the firm was succeeded by H. W. Finch & Son. He was then a director, and is now director and treasurer of that road.

John Deming came into this town with his father about 1830; was clerk for a time with Rich & Pierson, and in 1849 became a member of the firm. He served his county in the Assembly in 1866–70.

RICHFORD VILLAGE

contains, in addition to Finch's steam saw-mill, 2 stores, millinery store, tin-shop, harness-, wagon-, and blacksmith-shops, shoe-shop, 2 grist-mills, a church, a hotel, a post-office, and school-house.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Arlington was formed from Berkshire, April 18, 1831, and the first town-meeting was held in and for that town at the house of Simeon M. Crandall, April 9, 1832, but by an act of Legislature the name was changed to Richford, in honor of Elisha Rich.

At the first election the following officers were elected: Wm. Dunham, Supervisor; John C. Stedman, Town Clerk; Wm. Belden, Geo. P. Simmons, and Jesse Moore, Assessors; Lorain F. Curtis, Hubbard F. Wells, and Heman Daniels, Commissioners of Highways; Jacob Burget, Elijah Powell, and Tower Whiton, Commissioners of Common Schools; Simeon Griffin, Israel Wells, and Edward W. Surdam, Inspectors of Schools; Nathaniel Johnson and Wm. G. Raymond, Overseers of the Poor; Obadiah L. Livermore, Collector; Hiram N. Tyler and Henry Tallmadge, Constables; Seth B. Torrey, Sealer of Weights and Measures; Platt T. Grow, Eri Osborne, and David C. Garrison, Justices of the Peace.

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1832. Wm. Dunham. | 1854–56. C. Randall. |
| 1833. Gad Worthington. | 1857. Wm. J. Patch. |
| 1834–39. Samuel R. Griffin. | 1858. C. L. Rich. |
| 1840. Simeon M. Crandall. | 1859. Wm. J. Patch. |
| 1841. Elijah Powell. | 1860–62. John H. Deming. |
| 1842. Simeon R. Griffin. | 1863–66. Wm. J. Patch. |
| 1843–44. Chauncey L. Rich. | 1867. C. L. Rich. |
| 1845–46. Chester Randall. | 1868–72. John H. Deming. |
| 1847. Lorain Curtis. | 1873–75. Hotchkiss S. Finch. |
| 1848–50. Wm. Pierson. | 1876–77. C. L. Rich. |
| 1851–52. C. Randall. | 1878. H. S. Finch. |
| 1853. John H. Deming. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1832–34. John C. Steadman. | 1857. Edward Cook. |
| 1835. Wm. Belden. | 1858–59. J. H. Deming. |
| 1836–37. Harry Hemingway. | 1860. Grant W. Barnes. |
| 1838–39. Jas. Robbins. | 1861. W. H. Powell. |
| 1840. Elijah Powell. | 1862. Grant W. Barnes. |
| 1841. Jos. Belcher. | 1863. J. H. Deming. |
| 1842. C. L. Rich. | 1864. C. L. Rich. |
| 1843. E. Powell. | 1865–75. Geo. L. Rich. |
| 1844. Jos. W. Forshee. | 1875–76. Hiram B. Rawley. |
| 1845–51. C. L. Rich. | 1877. Bruce B. Ketchum. |
| 1852. J. H. Deming. | 1878. H. B. Rawley. |
| 1853–56. C. L. Rich. | |

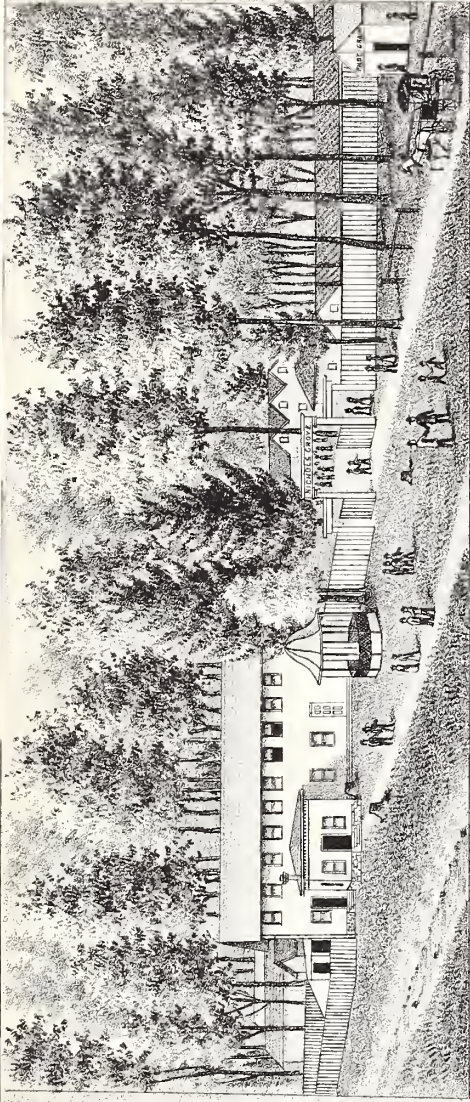
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Wm. Dunham, Eri Osborne, Nicholas Brown, David C. Garrison, Wm. Le Valle, Simeon R. Griffin, Lorain Curtis, P. F. Grow, S. R. Griffin, Edward Surdam, O. L. Livermore, Daniel S. Allen, S. R. Griffin, D. S. Allen, Wm. Belden, L. Curtis, S. R. Griffin, Amos Bement, Eri Osborne, L. Curtis, John Kendall, David Davis, Jos. Becher, E. Osborne, W. J. Pateh, Nathaniel M. Crane, Edward Cook, Dioclesian Sears, Stephen Hill, C. J. Robinson, L. Curtis, S. M. Allen, Matthew Westcott, Stephen Hill, L. Curtis, Wm. E. Lee, Sidney B. Allen, M. Westcott, S. M. Allen, Dioclesian Sears, Wm. T. Belden.

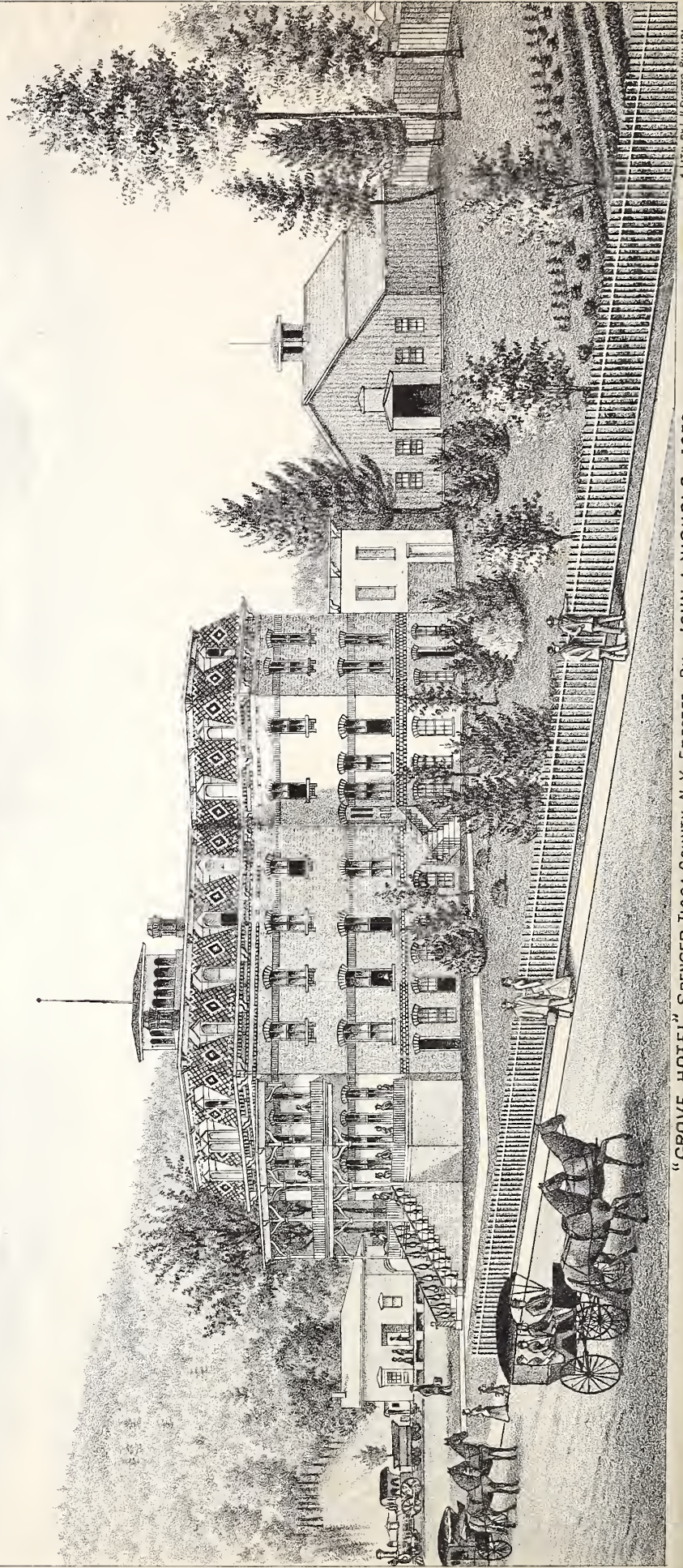
MILITARY RECORD.

William Henry Rice, private; enl. April, 1861, Co. H, 3d Inf.; in battle of Big Bethel; served two years.
 Eli B. Hubbard, ord.-sergt.; enl. April, 1861, Co. H, 3d Inf.; in battle of Big Bethel.
 James T. Gleason, private; enl. April, 1861, Co. H, 3d Inf.; in battle of Big Bethel.
 Davis Hubbard, private; enl. April, 1861, Co. H, 3d Inf.; died in service.
 Harvey P. Lane, private; enl. Aug. 3, 1861, Co. H, 3d Inf.; at siege of Charleston; disch. at Folly Island, S. C., Sept. 16, 1863.
 Sanford Morse Powell, private; enl. Co. H, 3d Inf.; transf. to Co. E, 76th Regt., as 2d lieu.
 Rufus H. Lacey, private; enl. July 3, 1861, Co. H, 3d Inf.; disch. Sept. 16, 1863; kept by force 1 month 13 days over time,—the 13 days in guard-house, because he would serve no longer.
 Thomas Lacey, private; enl. Co. H, 3d Inf.; served time out: re-enlisted.
 Alfred Lacey, private; enl. Co. H, 3d Inf.; re-enl. Feb. 8, 1864, 50th Eng.
 Lemuel Polley, private; enl. Co. H, 3d Inf.
 Solomon Purdy Olney, private; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; pro. to 4th corp. Jan. 4, 1864; in battles of Gettysburg, Wauhatchie Valley, Lookout Mountain, Pea-Vine Ridge, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, and Atlanta.
 Franklin Hutchinson, private; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; after serving nearly two years and one-half, and taking part in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie Valley, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pea-Vine Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, lost his right arm in battle of Peach-Tree Creek; disch. Dec. 26, 1864.
 Eugene Carlos Belden, 2d sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861, Co. G, 137th Regt.; pro. to 1st sergt., Feb. 12, 1863; pro. to orderly, Dec. 4, 1863; taken prisoner at the battle of Chancellorsville; paroled in ten days; exchanged, and returned to regiment in Sept. 1863; in battles of Wauhatchie Valley, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pea-Vine Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; bled to death on battle-field of Peach-Tree Creek from wound in thigh; remains buried on battle-field.
 Augustus Hinkley Beecher, 1st lieu.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; pro. to capt. Co. G, Dec. 4, 1863; in battles of Gettysburg, Wauhatchie Valley, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pea-Vine Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-Tree Creek, and Atlanta; seriously wounded in face at Gettysburg.
 Rufus Burley, 5th corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pea-Vine Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, and Kenesaw Mountain; must. out with regiment.
 Samuel Perry, musician; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; in battle of Gettysburg; disch. Sept. 11, 1863, for disability; died in a few weeks after he was disch., from disease contracted in the army.
 Levi M. Ryan, wagoner; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; served three years with regt.; disch. in June, 1865.
 Philander Bruce, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; disch.; since died by disease contracted in service.
 Josephus Gee, private; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; in battle of Chancellorsville; wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg; died in a few days from wound received at that battle; had a leg taken off before death.
 Amos Benton Hutchinson, private; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; pro. to 1st corp., Oct. 29, 1863; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie Valley, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pea-Vine Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah; disch. with regt.
 Samuel Hart, private; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.
 Samson Janson, private; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.
 Charles Lacey, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; engaged in no battles; disch. with regt.
 William H. Morenus, private; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta; wounded in hip at battle of Wauhatchie Valley; was at surrender of General Johnston.
 John P. Morenus, private; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; disch. June 19, 1865.

Charles H. Moore, private; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; in battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie Valley, siege of Savannah.
 Hiram Polley, private; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.; went first as ambulance-driver, afterwards harness-maker for division; disch. with regiment in June, 1865.
 Alonzo Whiting, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.
 Harvey H. Wilcox, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, Co. G, 137th Regt.
 William H. Morenus, private; enl. Oct. 4, 1861, Co. E, 76th Regt.; re-enl. in 137th Regt.
 William Orlando Hutchinson, corp.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861, Co. E, 76th Regt.; died March 27, 1862, at Fort Massachusetts, with typhoid fever; body sent home, and buried in town of Berkshire.
 Valda Kellogg, enl. 76th Regt.
 Washington Marsh, enl. 76th Regt.
 Jacob Boyce, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Regt.
 Franklin Bliss, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Regt.
 Julius W. Bragg, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Regt.
 George W. Northrup, private; enl. Co. E, 76th Regt.; pro. to drum-major; appointed principal musician; re-enl. Feb. 8, Co. E, 50th Eng.
 George Lewis Northrup, private; enl. Sept. 22, 1861, Co. E, 76th Regt.; pro. to corp., June, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; disch. Dec. 9, 1863, by reason of wounds received in battle of Gettysburg; since re-enl. Co. I, 116th Inf., Pa., Jan. 9, 1865; pro. June 1, 1865, to sergt.; in battles of Dabney's Mills, Gravelly Run, South Side Road; disch. with regt., July 17, 1865.
 Isaac Sherwood, George Sherwood, Abram Clark, Hiram Clark, Lorenzo Thomas.
 George W. Brookins, private; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, Co. M, 1st Cav.
 Peter Morenus, private; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, Co. M, 1st Cav.
 John Church, George Morton, Alonzo Perry.
 Alonzo Rusher, private; enl. Aug. 7, 1863, Co. G, 15th Cav.
 Geo. J. Matson, private; enl. Aug. 7, 1863, Co. G, 15th Cav.
 Seth Demesanville, private; enl. Aug. 7, 1863, 15th Cav.
 Thos. Lacy, private; enl. Co. H, 15th Eng.
 Philip Lacey, Isaac Haltz, Calvin J. Robinson.
 Jas. Herbert Curtiss, private; enl. Co. A, 50th Eng.; died in service April 10, 1864.
 Gilbert Rusher, private; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, Co. D, 120th Inf.
 John C. Chaffee, private; enl. Nov. 5, 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.; disch. April 21, 1862, on account of rupture.
 Jacob Healtz, enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
 Jas. Whitney Duggan, private; enl. Co. E, 76th Inf.; re-enl. July 13, 1863, private, Co. B, 109 Inf.; in battle before Petersburg; trans. to 51st N. Y. S. V., June 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Thos. Beriah Hewitt, 2d sergt.; enl. Sept. 22, 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.; not engaged in battle; disch. March 7, 1862, on account of bronchitis.
 Daniel Meade Perry, 3d sergt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.; engaged in battles of Rappahannock, White Sulphur Springs; and wounded in foot at battle of Granville, Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Jan. 31, 1863, on account of wound.
 Calvin Chaffee, private; enl. Sept. 22, 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.; deserted May, 1862; re-enl. 1863, private 3d Art.
 Robt. Eldridge Duggan, private; enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.; pro. 8th corp.; pro. 2d sergt.; disch. with regt.
 Varnum Chaffee, private; enl. Aug. 29, 1864, Co. H, 15th Eng.; engaged in no battles; disch. with regt. June 13, 1865.
 George Witter, private; enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.
 Josiah W. Lacey, private; enl. Co. H, 15th Eng.; served time.
 Philip Lacey, private; enl. Co. H, 15th Eng.
 Alanson R. Hubbard, enl. Co. H, 3d Inf.
 Alonzo Rie, enl. 1861, Co. H, 3d Inf.
 Eli B. Berry, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.
 Allen Boyce, private; enl. Oct. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.; engaged in no battles; disch. for disability, April 23, 1862.
 Hiram Chapman, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.; disch. for disability.
 Frank Cheney, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.
 Jas. Demesanville, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.
 Chas. L. Hamilton, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.
 Miles Luke Lawrence, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.
 Rensselaer McIntyre, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.
 Marvin Olney, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.
 Palmer Rice, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.
 Lyman J. Sutterly, private; enl. Oct. 28, 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.; in battles of Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Petersburg, and Grove Church; wounded in shoulder at Grove Church, and detailed at Warrington to take care of sick, and then taken prisoner Aug. 1862; paroled Sept. 30, 1862; disch. Dec. 14, 1864.
 Josephus Talbot, enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.
 Holmes Zeh, private; enl. Oct. 4, 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.; engaged in battle of Antietam; disch. for disability.
 Wm. Henry Powell, captain; enl. 1861, Co. E, 76th Inf.
 Allen Beach, Preston Darling.
 John W. Evans, re-enl. in Dec. 1863.
 Marcena L. Foster, enl. 157th Inf.
 Peter W. Hyde, enl. 137th Inf.
 Henry B. Hyde, enl. 137th Inf.
 Alanson Stanley, enl. 137th Inf.



NICHOLS CAMP GROUNDS.



"GROVE HOTEL", SPENCER, TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y. ERRECTED BY JOHN A. NICHOLS, 1878.

Jacob L. Talbot, private; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, Co. E, 137th Inf.
 Jas. Wattles, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Augustus Breeham, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Enos Clark, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Channey Evans, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Geo. H. Gates, corporal; enl. Aug. 1862, Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Augustus Harrington, private; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. B, 109th Inf.; engaged in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Gaines' Farm, Petersburg, Cold Harbor; must. out with regt. June 17, 1865.
 Howard M. Hubbard, corporal; enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Henry Harrington, enl. Aug. 1862, Co. B, 109th Inf.; died in service.
 Chas. W. Harrington, private; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, Co. B, 109th Inf.; must. out with regt. June 16, 1865.
 Amos Johnson, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Clark Jenks, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Ferris I. Johnson, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Chas. O. Lynch, private; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 109th Inf.; disch. May 27, 1865.
 Geo. N. Phillips, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Henry H. Parmelee, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Wm. Rusher, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Albert Allen Satterly, private; enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.; re-enl. in Invalid Corps; still in service.
 Bradley Farbox, enl. Co. B, 109th Inf.
 Wm. Schemerhorn, drafted.
 Frank Bishop, drafted.
 Samuel Dale, drafted.
 Elliot Hamilton, private; enl. Dec. 1863, Co. H, 137th Inf.; when regt. was must. out trans. to Co. B, 102d N. Y. S. V.
 Edgar Robinson, private; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, Co. B, 137th Regt.; when regt. was must. out trans. to Co. B, 102d N. Y. S. V.
 Fayette Butterfield, private; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, Co. B, 137th Regt.; killed in battle Peach-Tree Creek.
 Willson Hill, private; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; trans. to Invalid Corps.
 Rufus Lacey, private; enl. Dec. 25, 1864, com. 50th Eng.; disch. with regt.
 Luther H. Welch, Abbot Olney.
 Wm. Ersley, private; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th H. Art.; disch. at Elmira, May 6, 1864, disability.
 Harley Morton, enl. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Uriah Gates, private; enl. Aug. 2, 1864, Co. C, 109th Regt.
 Orrin Meachin, enl. Aug. 3, 1864.
 Solomon Polley, enl. Aug. 3, 1864, Co. I, 15th Eng.
 Bradley Maloy, enl. Aug. 3, 1864, Co. I, 15th Eng.
 Job Crapo, enl. May 3, 1864, Co. I, 15th Eng.; died in service.
 Albert Ayers, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, Co. H, 15th Eng.; served time; disch. with regt.
 Chas. Ayers, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, Co. H, 15th Eng.; must. out with regt.
 Saml. Moore, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, Co. H, 15th Eng.; must. out with regt.
 John Myers, enl. Co. E, 157th Inf.
 Thomas A. Johnson.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

SPENCER.

SPENCER is the northwest corner town of the county, and covers an area of 29,136 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, of which, according to the census of 1875, 20,000 acres were improved.

The northeast portion forms the water-shed between the Susquehanna River and Cayuga Lake. The ridges have a general north and south direction. Their declivities are steep and their summits broad and broken. Catatunk Creek, flowing east, breaks through these ridges at nearly right angles, forming a deep and narrow valley. This is the principal stream, though there are numerous small tributaries to it. The soil is a gravelly loam in the valleys, and a hard, shaly loam upon the hills.

Dairying, stock-raising, and lumbering are the chief pursuits of the people, and the principal business centres are Spencer, Spencer Springs, North Spencer, and Cowell's Corners.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made in the year 1794, by Benjamin Drake and Joseph Barker. Mr. Drake settled

on the site of Spencer village, which he owned, and erected a frame house, part of which is now standing with the old structure known as the "Purdy House." Previous to the building of this house he occupied a little hut or cabin, made of logs, poles, and bark, which was situated farther down the creek, near where the lower bridge crosses the Catatunk.

It was related by Mr. Drake that one night, just after retiring within his cabin walls, all without being hushed except the ceaseless howling and snarling of the savage beasts which frequented every valley and hillside, he was startled by some large animal leaping quickly and heavily upon his slender roof, and as quickly endeavoring to force an entrance by tooth and nail; seizing his rifle (the inseparable companion of the early settler), he fired at his unseen enemy, but supposed he missed him, for he departed as quickly as he came.

Mr. Barker came from Wyoming, Pa., and built his house where now stands the residence of Calvin W. Bradley. He was a gentleman of ability and integrity, taught the first school, and filled the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-eight years. Edmund and Rodney Hobart, brothers, came the next year (1795). They were from Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn. Edmund located a short distance north of the village, on the farm now owned by James B. Hull and son. Rodney settled half a mile north of his brother. Phineas Spaulding and John B. Underwood from New Hampshire, came in 1796, and settled in North Spencer.

John and George K. Hall, brothers, from Westchester Co., N. Y., settled where John McQuigg now lives, in 1798.

John and Daniel McQuigg, and McLean and Case came here prior to 1800, and are believed to be all who settled previous to the present century.

Judge Joshua Ferris, from Westchester, and William and Isaac Hugg, from Canaan, Conn., Dr. Holmes, from Salisbury, Conn., and Stephen Bidlack, from Wyoming, arrived in 1800. William Hugg located on the farm now occupied by Frank Adams in North Spencer. Judge Ferris, a Revolutionary soldier, was a gentleman justly esteemed for his intelligence and worth. As an accurate surveyor, as a member of the Court of Common Pleas of his county, and as a gentleman of acknowledged ability and approved integrity, he enjoyed throughout his whole life the confidence of all.

Stephen Bidlack was a son of Captain James Bidlack, who fell at the head of the Wilkesbarre company in the battle of Wyoming. He married Lois, daughter of the patriot, Captain Samuel Ransom, who fell in the same battle. Judge Henry Miller, Andrew Purdy, Thomas Mosher, Caleb Valentine, Leonard Jones, John Jones, Richard Ferris, and David Ferris, from Westchester Co., N. Y., and George Watson, from Canaan, Conn., settled here in 1805. Judge Miller was also a member of the Court of Common Pleas of this county. His son, Hon. Abram H. Miller, represented this county in the Assembly of 1856. Andrew Purdy, Esq., as the genial mine host of the first tavern, enjoyed the cordial friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. He was a man of marked political influence; many of his descendants now reside in this and the adjoining county of Chemung.

Truman, Joshua, Abraham, and Benjamin Cowell, brothers, from Connecticut, settled in North Spencer, 1807. General George Fisher, from New York, became a resident about 1810, and Thomas Fisher, Solomon Mead and his son, John Mead, Joseph Cole, Alvin Barton, Cyrus Woodford, Thomas Andrews, Hartman Lotze, Joel Smith, Daniel H. Bacon, Levi Slater, Moses Read, and Benjamin Jennings are known to have been residents prior to 1812. Deacon Carmi Benton, a gentleman now in the eightieth year of his age, with a memory of decided accuracy, and in the enjoyment of mental and physical strength remarkable for one of his age, settled here in 1819. He came from Salisbury, Conn., and was a teacher for many years. John A. Nichols, Esq., also became a resident about the same time. He is a gentleman of substantial worth, and, possessing great energy and a decided taste for the beautiful, has done more to build up and beautify the town than any who have gone before him.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Benjamin Drake erected the first house and the first grist-mill. The first brick building was the county clerk's office. Edmund Hobart cleared and opened the first farm, and harvested the first wheat; he also built the first saw-mill. Andrew Purdy kept the first tavern. The first school was taught by Joseph Barker in his own house. John B. Underwood and Polly Spaulding contracted the first marriage. The first birth was that of Deborah, daughter of Benjamin Drake, and the earliest death that of Prescott Hobart, son of Edmund. Samuel Doolittle kept the first store. Dr. Holmes was the first physician, Joshua Ferris the first surveyor, and Joseph Hollister the first lawyer.

SCHOOLS.

Since the time Mr. Barker organized the first class in his own house, due attention has been paid to educational matters. Framed school-houses were in use as early as 1810, and Deacon Benton says that in 1819 there were seven good schools in the township.

The Spencer union school building was erected in 1859, at a cost of \$1500. An academic department was added Oct. 13, 1874.

From the report of the school commissioner for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, we take the following:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number of school districts..... | 12 |
| “ “ licensed teachers employed, males..... | 5 |
| “ “ “ “ females..... | 21 |
| “ “ children of school age..... | 661 |
| “ “ “ in attendance..... | 577 |
| “ “ weeks taught..... | 393 |
| “ “ volumes in library..... | 864 |
| Value of school houses and sites..... | \$5,725.00 |
| Received from State school fund..... | 1,581.35 |
| “ “ tax..... | 1,740.65 |
| “ “ all sources..... | 3,630.99 |
| Paid for teachers' wages..... | 3,180.71 |
| Whole amount paid for school purposes..... | 3,586.82 |
| Value of volumes in library..... | 401.00 |
| Assessed valuation of property in town..... | 275,822.00 |

The amount received from the first State appropriation in 1813 was \$32.62.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized Nov. 23, 1815, with seven members, named as follows: Daniel Hugg, Achsah Hugg, Urban Palmer,

Lucy Palmer, Stephen Dodd, Mary Dodd, and Clarissa Lake. Until the year 1828, the society met in dwelling-houses, school-houses, and the court-house, the pulpit being supplied by missionaries. Rev. Seth Williston was the first missionary, he having been sent out by the Congregationalists of Connecticut. Rev. Gardner K. Clark was the first regularly installed pastor. The church edifice was commenced July 3, 1826, and completed two years later. It is of the style usually erected for houses of worship in the country fifty years ago. It cost \$2500, and has sittings for about 400 people. The society at the present time numbers 125, and their pastor is Rev. Robert J. Beattie.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1809 by Peter Lott and his wife, Jeremiah Andrews, Esther Dean, Abraham Garey, and Hester Ann Purdy. For many years the society was supplied by circuit preachers of the Oneida Conference, who came once in four weeks. They held meetings in private houses, barns, and school-houses until 1828, when the present church was completed. It cost \$2800, and will seat 450 people. Rev. Morgan Rugar was the first resident pastor. Rev. D. F. Waddell is the present one. The society numbers 80 members.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Phineas Spaulding was the founder of this society, and preached to his brethren as early as 1799. The society was more formally organized by Elder David Jayne, Feb. 11, 1810, and consisted of fifteen members, as follows: Phineas Spaulding, Susannah Spaulding, John Cowell, Deborah Cowell, Thomas Andrews, Jemima Andrews, Joseph Barker, Phebe Barker, Mehitable Hubbard, William Hugg, Lydia Hugg, Polly Underwood, Benjamin Cowell, Benjamin Castalin, and Ruth Castalin.

Its first church was erected about 1830, and located one mile east of the village. The present one was completed in 1853, costing, with the alterations since made, about \$4000. It is the largest church in the village of Spencer, seats 700 in the audience-room, and 300 in the Sunday-school room. Present membership of the society, 265. Present pastor, Rev. Jonathan Nicholas.

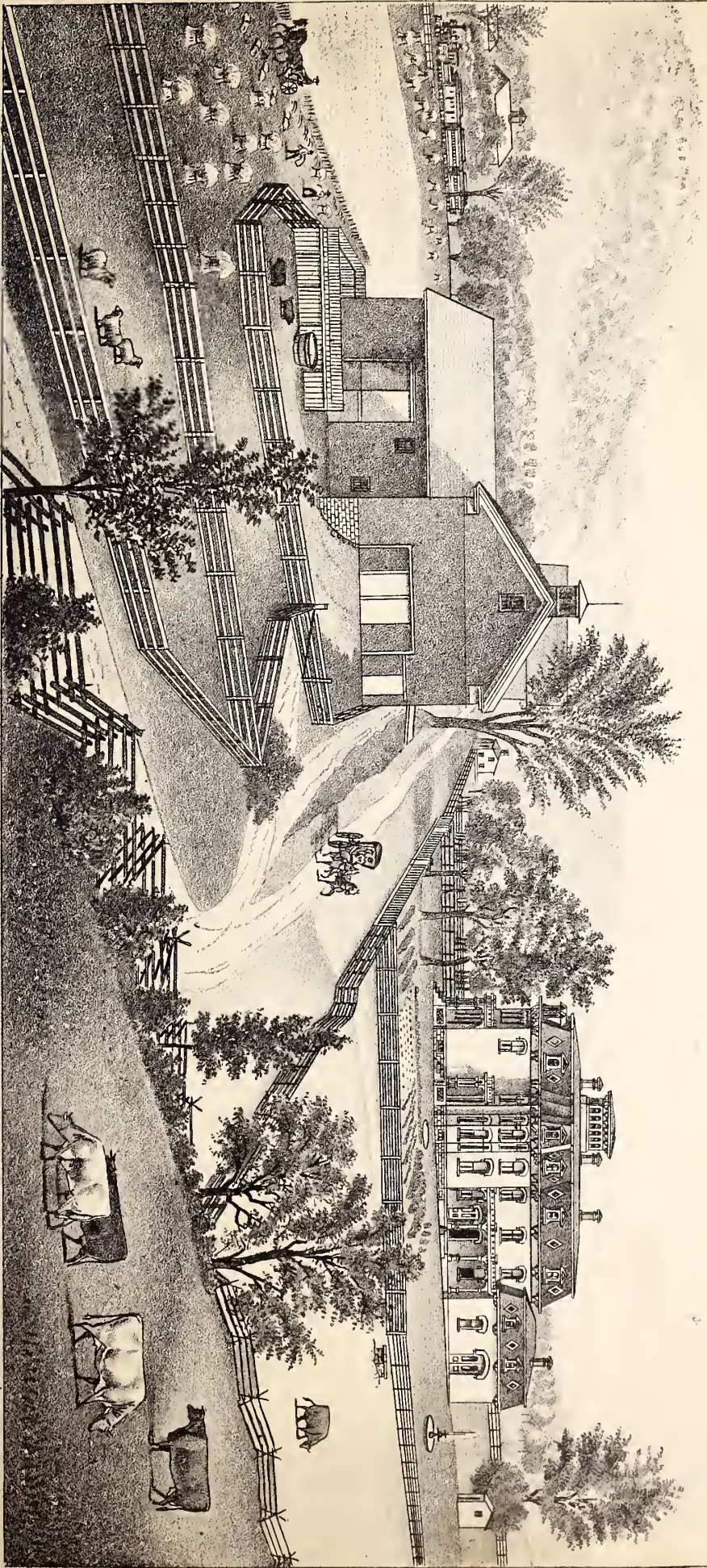
THE UNION CHURCH

at North Spencer was organized with thirty members in 1870, and its church edifice, which will seat 275 people, was erected the same year, at a cost of about \$1500. It has no regular pastor, its pulpit being supplied from Spencer village.

The Spencer Camp-Grounds of the Wyoming Conference are located in a pleasant grove in the western part of the village, near the depot of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad.

CEMETERIES.

The old grave-yard opposite the Congregational church contains about two and a half acres. Interments were made there as early as 1800. Within its limits were consigned to their last resting-place the remains of many of the early settlers of Spencer; their graves for the most part remain unmarked, and the grounds are in a neglected condition.



BLUE STONE FARM, PROPERTY OF ALONZO NORRIS, M. D. SPENCER, TIoga CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY E. H. EVANS, PHILA. PA.

The new cemetery about half a mile west of the old one, and adjoining the camp-grounds, contains four and a half acres. It was opened in 1864. The grounds are regularly laid out, and much taste is shown in the ornamentation of family lots. A dense hedge of evergreens (spruce), growing at a uniform height of about thirty feet, surrounds the cemetery, adding increased beauty to this little city of the dead.

SOCIETIES.

Spencer Lodge, No. 290, F. and A. M., was chartered June 7, 1853, by Reuben H. Walworth, M. W. Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York, with the following-named officers:

George W. Hathaway, W. M.; George K. Hall, S. W.; Elihu Butts, J. W.; John Vose, Treas.; Elijah Daimon, Sec.; Benjamin Swiffin, Chaplain; James Van Etten, S. D.; Samuel Blivin, Tyler.

The present officers are I. S. Stanclift, W. M.; S. H. Giles, S. W.; S. Seeley, J. W.; A. Seeley, Treas.; Rev. J. Nicholas, Chaplain; I. M. Howell, Sec.; J. W. Gee, S. D.; W. Giles, J. D.; W. J. Skillings, S. M. C.; C. E. Sayer, J. M. C.; E. M. Hutchings, Marshal; C. E. Sayles, Tyler. Regular communications first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Live Oak Lodge, No. 547, Knights of Honor, was organized March 28, 1877, with the following-named officers: J. Nicholas, Past Dictator; Charles E. Butts, Dictator; M. B. Ferris, Financial Reporter; W. H. Fisher, Reporter; I. S. Stanclift, Treas.; S. Seeley, Chaplain; L. Larew, Guide; M. P. Howell, Assistant Dictator; D. L. Snook, Vice-Dictator. Lodge meets in Masonic Hall, second and fourth Fridays of each month.

Spencer Grange, No. 315, organized March 24, 1875, with twenty-eight members. The first officers were John Hallock, M., and L. W. Hull, Sec. Its present officers are Alfred Seeley, M.; L. W. Hull, Sec. The grange meets at Masonic Hall, first and third Fridays of each month.

Spencer Chapter, No. 49, Order of the Eastern Star, was instituted June 6, 1877, with the following-named officers: Mrs. M. Seely, W. Matron; Miss Frances Seely, Asst. Matron; Jonathan Nicholas, Patron; Nellie Spaulding, Conductress; Helen Lawrence, Asst. Conductress; A. Seely, Treas.; W. B. Georgia, Sec.; F. Spaulding, Warden; V. Lawrence, Sentinel; Mrs. I. Howell, Mrs. E. M. Hutchings, Mrs. C. J. Fisher, Mrs. W. Skillings, and Mrs. W. B. Georgia, Points. The chapter meets in Masonic Hall.

There are also one or two temperance societies, who meet in Masonic Hall.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad passes through the centre of the town from east to west, following the valley of Catatonk Creek.

The Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad enters the town on the north, near the northwest corner, thence south to a point a little southwest of Spencer village, where it turns to the west, and leaves the town on the west line, a little south of the centre.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Spencer, named from Judge Ambrose Spencer, was formed from Owego (now Tioga), Feb. 28, 1806.

Candor, Caroline, Danby, and Newfield (the last three now in Tompkins County), were taken off Feb. 22, 1811, and Cayuta (now in Schuyler County) March 20, 1824.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At a town-meeting held at the inn of Jacobus Schenichs, Tuesday, April 1, 1806, the following-named officers were elected: Joel Smith, Supervisor; Joshua Ferris, Town Clerk; Edmund Hobart, Daniel H. Bacon, Levi Slater, Assessors; Moses Read, Benjamin Jennings, Joseph Barker, Commissioners of Highways; Lewis Beers, Samuel Westbrook, Overseers of the Poor; Isaiah Chambers, Collector; John Shoemaker, Nathan Beers, William Cunan, John Murphy, and Isaiah Chambers, Constables; John F. Bacon, John McQuigg, John Mulks, Jacob Swartwood, Poundmasters; John I. Speed, John English, Joseph L. Horton, Jacob Herinton, Alexander Ennes, and Lewis Beardslee, Fence-Viewers.

The following is a list of those holding the offices of Supervisor, Town Clerk, and Justice of the Peace, from the organization of the town:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1806-10. Joel Smith. | 1857-58. Seth O. Sabin. |
| 1811. Nathaniel Schofield. | 1859-60. Isaac S. Stanclift. |
| 1812-23. Isaac Swartwood. | 1861. Benj. Lott. |
| 1824-29. Horace Giles. | 1862. Silas J. Shepard. |
| 1830-33. Moses Stevens. | 1863. Isaac S. Stanclift. |
| 1834-38. Isaac Lott. | 1864. Horace Booth. |
| 1839. Leonard Fisher. | 1865. Seth O. Sabin. |
| 1840. Moses Stevens. | 1866-68. Sylvanus Shepard. |
| 1841. Samuel Vose. | 1869. John A. Nichols. |
| 1842. Elihu Butts. | 1870-71. Sylvanus Shepard. |
| 1843-44. John Vose. | 1872. Isaac S. Stanclift. |
| 1845. Isaac Lott. | 1873. John H. Palmer. |
| 1846-47. Elihu Butts. | 1874-76. Alonzo Norris. |
| 1848-52. Abram H. Miller. | 1877. Sylvanus Shepard. |
| 1853. John A. Nichols. | 1878. Myron B. Ferris. |
| 1854-56. George Fisher. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1806-31. Joshua Ferris. | 1857-58. John Day. |
| 1832-34. John McQuigg. | 1859. Isaac M. Lott. |
| 1835-36. Elihu Butts. | 1860-61. John Day. |
| 1837. John McQuigg. | 1862. John P. Vose. |
| 1838-43. William Post. | 1863. John Day. |
| 1844. Gideon Reynolds. | 1864-65. Alfred S. Emmons. |
| 1845. Augustus T. Garey. | 1866. Fred. M. Snook. |
| 1846. Gideon Reynolds. | 1867. John Day. |
| 1847. Abram H. Miller. | 1868. Alfred S. Emmons. |
| 1848-49. Augustus T. Garey. | 1869. W. E. Montgomery. |
| 1850-51. Gideon Reynolds. | 1870-71. John P. Vose. |
| 1852-53. Lucius Emmons. | 1872. Robert L. Post. |
| 1854. Charles I. Fisher. | 1873-74. Cyrenus N. Day. |
| 1855-56. Lucius Emmons. | 1875-78. Jerome R. Platt. |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1806-29. Joseph Barker. | 1841. John A. Nichols. |
| 1830. Israel Hardy. | 1842. Stephen Bassett. |
| 1831. Elihu Butts. | 1843. Augustus T. Garey. |
| 1832-33. George Fisher. | 1844. H. S. Hall. |
| 1834. Robert Pennett. | 1845. Samuel Vose. |
| 1835. Thomas Pert. | 1846. John A. Nichols. |
| Harry Cowell. | 1847. Aug. T. Garey. |
| 1836. John Watson. | 1848. Orrin Dearborn. |
| 1837. John A. Nichols. | 1849. Samuel Vose. |
| 1838. Harry Cowell. | 1850. Hezekiah Carpenter. |
| 1839-40. Elihu Butts. | 1851. John A. Nichols. |

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1852. Timothy Hutchings. | 1867. Wm. B. Kinney. |
| 1853. Aug. T. Garey. | 1868. Aug. T. Garey. |
| 1854. James H. Dickinson. | 1869. Lewis Clark. |
| John A. Nichols. | 1870. Silas Pierson. |
| Alfred Vose. | 1871. Elijah Osborn. |
| 1855. Jesse Roscerance. | Darius Henderson. |
| 1856. Ellsworth Drake. | 1872. John Day. |
| 1857. Wm. D. Griswold. | 1873. Ira M. Howell. |
| 1858. Aug. T. Garey. | 1874. Silas Pierson. |
| 1859. Cero F. Barber. | 1875. Dana Robinson. |
| 1860. James L. Riker. | Darius Henderson. |
| 1861. Felix Holdridge. | 1876. Wm. Montgomery. |
| 1862. Aug. T. Garey. | Robert Hedges. |
| 1863. James E. Brown. | 1877. Williard B. Georgia. |
| 1864. James L. Riker. | 1877. John A. Nichols. |
| Joseph Cortright. | Le Roy Brooks. |
| 1865. Wm. B. Garratt. | 1878. Dempster N. Guinnip. |
| 1866. Abel Lott. | |

The following interesting extracts from the town records are copied verbatim :

"I Robert Hyde, an inhabitant of the County of Tioga and town of Spencer, had, some time about the middle of June, 1807, two children born, Intitled to service, one a male child named Rich'd, the other one a female child named Judy.

(Signed) "ROBT. HYDE."

A DARK CASE.

"To the Poormaster of the town of Spencer, in the county of Tioga. This certifies that a female child, Nancy, was born on the 17th day of February, 1807, of the body of my female slave, Catherine, and I do hereby deliver up the above-mentioned child Nancy, to the Poormaster of said town of Spencer, as witness my hand this 20th day of September, 1807.

(Signed) "CATHERINE DEPUY."

SWINE AS COMMONERS.

"At an annual town-meeting held April 3, 1807, it was voted, '1st, Hogs that weigh 40 pounds or upwards are not to be lawful commoners unless well ringed and yoked, the yoke to be at least 16 inches long (that is, the sticks of it). Hogs or shoats of a less size to be yoked in proportion to the above."

AN ASTRAY MARE.

"Taken up by the subscriber on the 28th of June, a sorrel mare, supposed to be eight years old. She is a natrel trotter, has a star in her forehead, about thirteen hands high.

(Signed) "WM. BENEDICT."

"July 5, 1820."

At an annual town-meeting, held March 4, 1828, it was voted, that this town allow \$10 for each full-grown wolf-scalp; \$5 for whelps; \$5 for full-grown panthers; \$2.50 for young ones; \$2 for full-grown wild-cat scalps; \$1 for young ones.

In this connection it may be stated that for thirty years after the first settlers came the howl of the wolf could be heard every night, and the pioneers had many hard encounters with them, and with the panthers, bears, and wild-cats that infested the forests.

VETERANS OF 1812.

Lewis Van Wert, eighty-five years of age, is the only surviving veteran of the war of 1812 now residing in the town.

REBELLION RECORD.

The record made by the town of Spencer during the war of the Rebellion is a proud one. She responded nobly to the first call for volunteers, and every subsequent one was promptly met, and her quotas filled. Her sons were en-

gaged at first Bull Run, Antietam, and Gettysburg, and in all the other hard-fought fields participated in by the Army of the Potomac.

The gallant 137th Infantry (in whose ranks were to be found many Spencer men) was among the foremost to show her colors on the crest of Lookout, and after taking part in nearly all the terrific engagements of the Atlanta campaign of 1864, terminated a brilliant service in the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, 1865.

The town paid in bounties to soldiers the sum of \$3435, and raised by subscription, for the relief of soldiers' families, \$500. It sent out 108 men, as shown more particularly in the annexed roster of enlisted men.

SPENCER VILLAGE,

on Catatonk Creek, lies west of the centre of the town. It is a station on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad; also of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. From 1812 to 1821 it was the county-seat of Tioga County.

It contains three churches, the camping-grounds of the Wyoming Conference, one union school, six dry-goods and grocery-stores, two hardware-stores, two drug-stores, one agricultural store, one hotel, one livery-stable, one steam saw- and grist-mill, one water-power saw-mill, one planing-mill, one plaster-mill, one sash- and blind-factory, one marble-factory, eight blacksmith-shops, three wagon-shops, two cabinet-shops, three millinery-shops, three shoe-shops, two tailor-shops, one paint-shop, two harness-shops, one dental office, three doctors' offices, two undertaking establishments, one photograph parlor, one meat-market, one job printing-office, about 135 dwelling-houses, and 700 inhabitants. Four substantial three-story brick blocks, ornamented with stone and iron trimmings, have been completed the past year, and another is now being constructed on the site of the old county clerk's office.

The busy mills, the large number of neat and commodious private residences, with well-kept grounds attached, and the highly-cultivated fields surrounding the village, attest that the inhabitants have not forgotten the thrift, habits of industry, and economy which characterized their forefathers from Connecticut and Eastern New York.

The extensive private grounds of John A. Nichols, Esq., are peculiarly rustic and attractive.

SPENCER SPRINGS,

lying three miles northeast of Spencer village, has valuable springs of sulphur and chalybeate mineral waters. The surroundings are picturesque, and it is quite popular as a resort during the summer months.

NORTH SPENCER,

about three and one-half miles north of Spencer, contains one church (union), one school-house, a store, about 20 dwelling-houses, and 100 inhabitants.

COWELL'S CORNERS,

a hamlet on Catatonk Creek, about one and one-fourth miles east of Spencer, contains a school-house, a shoe-shop, two cooper-shops, and about 40 inhabitants.

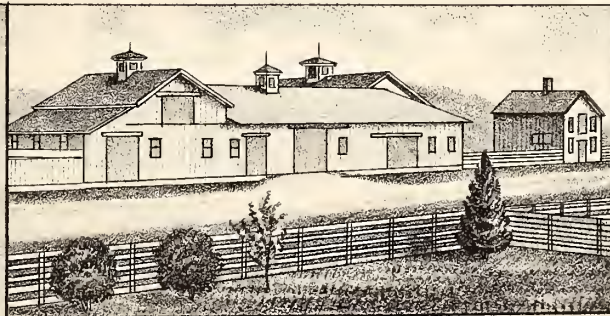
JAMES TOMPKINS,

the son of William and Hannah Tompkins, was born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1814. In 1838 he came to America with his mother, his father having died several years previous. James and two of his brothers, who came about the same time, in 1841, purchased and settled upon a tract of three hundred acres in the town of Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y. James subsequently bought his brothers' interest in the tract, which at the time of their settlement was a mere wilderness; he cleared and improved it, until it is now one of the finest and



JAMES TOMPKINS.

most productive farms in the town. His advantages for acquiring an education were limited, as he was destitute of the means necessary in those days to pay for "schooling," and was obliged to labor to support himself and his mother during her life. Since her death he has lived alone, he never having married. He prides himself in the cultivation of grain and in the growing of fine stock. Politically, he was an Old-Line Whig, but a thorough Republican ever since that party was organized. He is a man of strictly moral and temperate habits, and highly respected by all who know him.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES TOMPKINS, SPENCER, TIOPA CO., N. Y.

LITH BY L. N. EVERT, PHILADA.



MILITARY RECORD.

Aaron Adams, 2d lieutenant, 26th Regt., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service; since deceased.

Felix R. Barnes, 1st sergt., 3d Art., Co. M; enl. Oct. 8, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, Dec. 30, 1863; re-enlisted; missing.

Ephraim Bogardus, sergt., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg in left arm; served his term.

William Butman, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Oct. 1861, three years; served three years, and re-enlisted.

Charles E. Bradley, 2d lieutenant, 32d Inf., Co. I; enl. May 7, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

Isaiah Bogart, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. July 14, 1865.

Charles F. Bogart, corp., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. May 27, 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

Miles Buckley, musician, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, three years; died of disease at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 21, 1864.

Frederick C. Bogart, corp., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

Albert P. Ciples, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died of disease, after serving five months at Alexandria, Va.

Charles Coney, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

John Clay, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; disch. July 25, 1865.

Bradley W. Cook, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. with his regiment.

James Cook, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. for disability after five months' service.

Lewis P. Compton, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Dec. 27, 1863; died of brain fever after four months' service.

Charles W. Cooper, drmm-major, 75th Inf.; enl. Jan. 1862, three years; disch. with his regiment.

Jason Cowles, corp., 179th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 7, 1864, one year; disch. with his regiment.

Mortimer S. Close, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; was a nurse in hospital.

Gilbert Craft, 2d lieutenant, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Sept. 30, 1864.

Judson Dean, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Jan. 14, 1864, three years; disch. with his regiment.

George C. Dean, musician, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Jan. 10, 1864, three years; disch. Aug. 5, 1865.

Sherman Davenport, corp., 64th Regt., Co. H; enl. Dec. 6, 1861, three years; disch. for disability after serving seven months.

Henry Davenport, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded June 18, 1864.

John Dawson, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; disch. eleven months after mustering, by reason of wound.

Seth W. Dawson, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. with his regiment.

Myron H. Dawson, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; died Nov. 1, 1862, of disease.

Robert Dockerty, 1st sergt., 26th Inf., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

Robert T. Dearborn, private, 26th Inf., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

Oscar Dearborn, private, 26th Inf., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

George R. Dykeman, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. March 7, 1864, three years.

George W. Emory, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; killed at battle Peach Tree-Creek, July 20, 1864.

Benjamin F. Emory, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; disch. with his regiment.

David Emory, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. August, 1865.

Edmond Eastham, private, 3d Art., Co. I; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; lost right hand, Feb. 2, 1864.

Thomas Eastham, private, 1st Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 16, 1864, one year; disch. at close of the war.

George C. English, corp., 5th Cav., Co. K; enl. March 7, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

George Forsyth, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. March 25, 1862, three years; disch. after one year's service.

Wm. H. Forsyth, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. with regiment.

Richard B. Forris, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability; served six months.

Augustus Forsyth, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1, 1861, three years; disch. after completing first term; re-enlisted; served till war ended.

Wm. G. Foster, q.-m. sergt., 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. E; enl. Jan. 13, 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Calvin G. Goodrich, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. March 7, 1861, three years.

Charles H. Gilmer, private, 3d Inf., Co. A; enl. May, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term.

John R. Garey, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; died June 1, 1863.

Avery E. Gilmer, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. April 15, 1864, three years; severely wounded, and disch. 1864.

Monroe C. Griswold, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; served two years.

George Griswold, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Wm. H. Hamilton, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Feb. 11, 1864, three years; died of disease, July 10, 1864.

Smith Harris, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years; disch. at close of the war; wounded at Atlanta, Ga.

Geo. R. Harris, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war; wounded at Resaca, Ga.

Charles H. Harris, private, 14th H. Art., Co. C; enl. Aug. 15, 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.

Isaac W. Higgs, private, 26th Inf., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at close of term.

Isaac Howell, private, 14th H. Art., Co. M; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, three years; disch. at close of the war.

John D. Howell, private, 26th Inf., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at close of term.

James T. Myers, corp., 64th Inf., Co. H; enl. Dec. 1, 1861, three years; taken prisoner, June 17, 1864; exchanged, Feb. 16, 1865.

Aris Haskins, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1863, three years; served till close of the war.

James H. Hagadorn, sergt.-maj., 3d Inf.; enl. June 15, 1861, two years; killed at Petersburg, Va.

Timothy A. Howard, private, 1st Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year; disch. for disability after nine months' service.

John M. Hazen, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. March 7, 1864, three years; was a prisoner eight months; honorably discharged.

Horace Jones, corp., 32d Inf., Co. I; enl. May 7, 1861, two years; disch. at end of term; wounded at Antietam.

Alfred P. Jones, private, 32d Inf., Co. I; enl. May 7, 1861, two years; disch. at end of term.

George C. Jones, private, 32d Inf., Co. I; enl. Nov. 1861, two years; disch. at end of term; re-enl. in 21st Cav.

Charles Kirk, private, 109th Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; disch. at end of term.

Myron Knappenburg, private, 64th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 17, 1861, three years; disch. at end of term; re-enl. in same regiment.

Albert C. Kirk, private, 1st Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1864, one year; died of disease after serving two months.

Myron E. Lake, corp., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864.

Edgar S. Lewis, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; enl. Oct. 23, 1861, three years; disch. at close of the war; was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, and escaped next day.

Nathaniel Lawrence, private, 5th Cav., Co. M; enl. Feb. 9, 1863, three years; disch. for disability.

Edwin C. Lawrence, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Dec. 27, 1863, three years; died of disease after serving six months.

Daniel Maybee, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1863, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Patrick McKona, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1863, three years; disch. at close of the war.

James Markell, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed in front of Petersburg, Va.

George Maybee, private, 137th Inf., Co. D; enl. Aug. 28, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg, Pa.

Phineas Nelson, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Edward News, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Charles F. Odell, corp., 5th Art., Co. M; enl. Sept. 10, 1861, two years; died of disease at Roanoke Island.

Thomas L. Post, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

George W. Pew, 2d sergt., 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Harmon W. Post, private, 14th Regt., Co. G; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, nine months; disch. at expiration of term of service.

Theodore Quick, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

George W. Randolph, corp., 6th H. Art., Co. B; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

Harrison Randolph, private, 126th Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, three years; died of disease, April 22, 1864.

Charles Randolph, corp., 143d Regt., Co. D; enl. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Joseph Spaulding, private, 50th Regt., Co. D; enl. Jan. 10, 1864, three years; died of disease after serving three months.

George A. Stearns, private, 14th Regt., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Alfred D. Stillson, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; died of disease at Washington; served five months.

Herman Stevens, sergt., 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

George A. Sabin, private, 26th Regt., Co. K; enl. May 14, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

Fred. M. Snook, 2d lieut., 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. June 17, 1865.

Cain B. Starks, private, 137th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability; served six months.

Harrison Starks, private, 64th Regt., Co. H; enl. Dec. 1, 1861, three years; killed at Antietam.

Charles W. Spaulding, sergt., 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Lewis B. Spaulding, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at end of the war.

James B. Spaulding, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Joseph Shaw, private, 1st Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 16, 1864, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Wm. Tucker, sergt., 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Luzerne Tyler, wagoner, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Phineas Tallman, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died of disease, Sept. 12, 1864.

Lent H. Towner, private, 5th Cav., Co. K; enl. Dec. 20, 1863, three years; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 1864.

John W. Vorhis, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

James Vandemark, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. March 20, 1864, three years; died of disease, April 22, 1864.

Daniel Vandemark, private, 1st Eng., Co. A; enl. Oct. 6, 1862, three years; disch. at end of the war.

Lewis M. Van Woert, private, 1st Cav., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, three years; disch. at end of the war.

James N. Winchel, sergt., 5th Cav., Co. A; enl. March 12, 1864, three years; disch. at end of the war; twice wounded.

Daniel H. Wallen, private, 109th Regt., Co. H; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; died of disease at Alexandria, July 30, 1864.

Sewell White, private, 137th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died of disease at Bolivar Heights, soon after mustering.

Luther B. Sabin, private, 109th Regt., Co. I; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; was severely wounded; disch. with regt.

David L. Snook, private, 76th Regt., Co. F; enl. Oct. 23, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, Feb. 24, 1863.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

TIOGA.*

THIS town is an interior one in the county, lying upon the north bank of the Susquehanna River, which separates it from the town of Nichols, and on the east bank of Owego Creek, which separates it from the town of Owego.

The towns of Candor and Spencer are the northern and Barton the western boundary. It contains 35,907 acres, of which 24,137 acres are improved. Its surface is principally uplands, which terminate in bluffs along the river intervals. The soil is a fine dark loam in the valleys, and gravelly loam on the hills. The streams are the Catatonk and Pipe Creeks, and the smaller streams tributary to them and the Susquehanna. Catatonk Creek enters the town on the north from Candor, and flows in a southeast direction, forming a junction with Owego Creek near the centre of the east border. The north branch of Pipe Creek takes its rise in Candor, and enters the town at Strait's Corners. The south branch heads near Halsey Valley, and, uniting with the north branch at Beaver Meadows, flows southeasterly, emptying into the Susquehanna River at Tioga Centre.

The attention of the people is now mainly directed to lum-

bering and agricultural pursuits, the uplands being devoted to stock-raising and dairying, and the valleys to the cultivation of the cereals and other productions.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

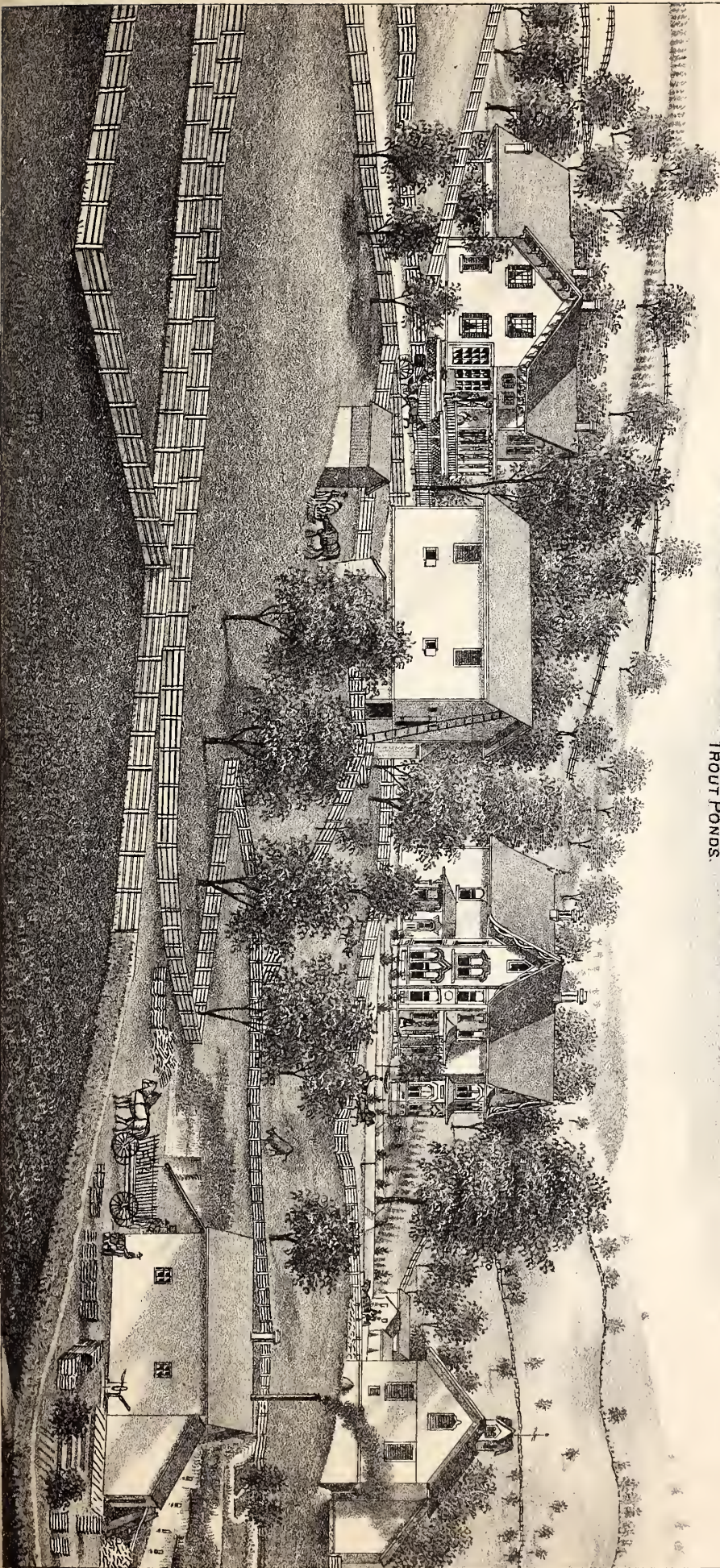
The territory now occupied by this town is in that tract of land known as the old town of Chemung, as surveyed and platted by Clinton, Cantine, and Hathorn. Certificates of location and of survey were granted in the present town of Tioga, as follows: To Isaac D. Fowler, Jacob Ford, Peter W. Yates, Josiah Richardson, and Thomas Klump, June 23, 1789, 8000 acres on the river-bank, and forming nearly a square now known as "Yates Location," Tioga Centre being in that tract; Archibald Campbell, same date, 3000 acres, two islands included, lying north of "Yates Location" on the river-bank, and on Owego Creek to confluence of the Catatonk Creek; Thomas Palmer, same date, 3000 acres, and 418 acres in the south part of the town, west of Smithboro'; Jonas Poirs and Benjamin Koles, Nov. 12, 1788, 540 acres where Smithboro' now is, and this was assigned to Jesse Smith, February, 1789; Abraham Banker, Nov. 6, 1788, lot 188, 1000 acres, assigned to John Ransom, Feb. 28, 1792; James and Robert R. Burnett, Jan. 15, 1789, lot 204, 1360 acres; Amos Draper and Jonas Williams, Nov. 12, 1788, lot 160, 330 acres; Jesse Miller, Thomas Thomas, and Enos Canfield, same date, 2765 acres; Samuel Ransom, same date, lot 162, 410 acres; Nathaniel Goodspeed, same date, lot 163, 430 acres; Silas Taylor, same date, lot 164, 230 acres; Samuel Ransom, Ebenezer Taylor, Jr., Prince Alden, Jr., Andrew Alden, Christopher Schoonover, and Benjamin Bidlack, same date, lot 165, 1980 acres, assigned October, 1790, to Samuel Ransom; Ebenezer Taylor, Jr., William Ransom, Abijah Marks, Samuel Van Garden, Benoni Taylor, and John Cortwright, Nov. 13, 1788, lot 166, 2400 acres; James Clinton, George Denniston, Alex. Denniston, and others, Nov. 6, 1788, lot 167, 3000 acres, with all islands in Owego River opposite said lot; and to James Clinton, James Humphrey, William Scott, and James Denniston, lot 168, 4000 acres; Brinton Paine, Nov. 13, 1788, lot 169, 800 acres; Peter A. Cuddeback, Peter Cantine, Peter Jansen, and Elisha Barber, Nov. 6, 1788, lot 172, 4000 acres; William and Egbert De Witt, March 4, 1791, a lot of land containing 1600 acres.

Soon after the Hartford Convention of 1786 had settled the lines of territory ceded to Massachusetts in this section, Samuel and William Ransom and Prince and Andrew Alden came up the Susquehanna River from Wyoming. William Ransom located at the mouth of Pipe Creek, and built a log house, with a cellar, the precise locality of which is on the west bank of the creek, one hundred rods from its mouth. Andrew Alden lived with him, and on land afterwards known as lot No. 3, Yates Location. Samuel Ransom and Prince Alden located about two miles below Pipe Creek, on the bend of the Susquehanna. It was not until Oct. 24, 1797, that William Ransom received a deed for the property here, as at that time Jacob Ford, of Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., deeded to him 563 acres of lot 10, Yates Location, for £168 18s. 5d., New York currency, being the property now mostly owned by J. Gilbert Smith, Colonel

* For origin of name, see chapter ix., "Civil History."



TROUT PONDS.





"SPAULDING HILL." RESIDENCE OF H.W. RUSSELL, TIoga, TIoga Co. N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EYERS, PHILADEL.

William Ransom, and the Higbee estate. Samuel Ransom, father of Samuel and William Ransom, was originally from Connecticut, but had borne the heat and burden of the day as one of the early settlers in the valley of Wyoming. He was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and while at the head of his company heard of the approach of the Indians to his home, and immediately hastened there, and was killed in that ever-memorable massacre. Major Wm. Ransom, in 1792, married Rachel Brooks, a daughter of James Brooks, one of the pioneers, and died in 1822, aged fifty-two years. He was one of the foremost men in the settlement, and from 1792 until his death he built no less than three saw-mills and two grist-mills on Pipe Creek, some of them of considerable capacity. This creek has been noted for the numerous* saw-mills that have occupied its banks for the distance of seven miles on both sides during the earlier and later days of the history of the town. The lumber made by these mills was carted to the mouth of the creek, and in huge rafts floated on the flood-tides of the Susquehanna to Port Deposit, Harrisburg, and a market.†

Colonel William Ransom, son of Major William Ransom, was born in 1801, and after a long and active life is still immersed in the cares of a large business, with mental vigor unimpaired. His pioneer work was done on Pipe Creek and its tributaries, where he, like his father before him, has built several mills. Prentice Ransom, another son of the major, is in the office of his son, who is a leading lawyer in Iowa City, Iowa.

Mrs. Rachel Wallace, a daughter, is still living in this town. Samuel Ransom built a log tavern and a frame addition afterwards, and kept it east of where the high bridge crosses the Erie Railroad until 1807, when he was drowned.

Andrew Alden emigrated to Ohio in 1808 or 1809. Prince Alden died in about 1808. Lodowyck Light, Jesse, Ziba, and Amos Miller, and Enos Canfield emigrated from Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., in 1787, and bought afterwards what was called the "Light & Miller Tract." They made clearings and prepared homes, and in 1790 brought out their families. Mr. Light died August, 1830, aged seventy-eight, and his wife, Martha, in 1842, aged eighty-six years, and were buried in the church cemetery on the hill. Enos Canfield was a leader in the Baptist denomination, was the father of Ezra and Amos Canfield, died in 1822, aged fifty-six years, and was buried in the Canfield Cemetery. Ezra Canfield bought a farm in Nichols, now known as Canfield Corners. Amos Canfield is still living on the old homestead in his eighty-first year. Jesse Miller died in 1812, aged sixty-four years.

Ezra Smith emigrated from Westchester County in 1791, and settled where Smithboro' now is, and from whom it takes its name. This land, on which he settled, was purchased from the State some years previous by Poirs & Koles, and was assigned to Jesse Smith, a brother of Ezra, and who came here, but soon went west. A more detailed sketch of him

* As many as seventeen or eighteen mills were built on this creek and its branches previous to 1830.

† Colonel Ransom says he has seen as many as 2900 rafts, containing 50,000 feet of lumber each, lying at Port Deposit at one time; and that it was no uncommon thing to see 100 rafts per day going down the river during high water.

will be found in the history of the town of Candor, as he moved there in 1809. He kept tavern for some time, and was succeeded by Isaac Boardman, where Walter Randall's store now stands. John Gee settled in a remote part of the town. He served in the army of General Clinton, at the time the latter descended the Susquehanna to join General Sullivan at Tioga Point, in 1779, and was at the decisive battle of Newtown, and the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Kobus Schoonover settled where Nicholas Schoonover now lives. In 1791, James Schoonover, down near where the Lyons Ferry crossed the river. Nathaniel Goodspeed, Francis Gragg, and Moses Fountain about the same time. James and Cornelius Brooks emigrated from Dublin with their father and mother. She died, and was buried at sea during the voyage. They settled first in New Jersey, and came to this town in 1791. James Brooks settled on lot No. 2, Yates Location, now owned by the estate of Charles Ransom; he died in 1810. Judge Moses Brooks, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is his grandson. Cornelius Brooks settled on the strip of land lying along the river, now owned by Colonel Ransom, and moved to Olean, where his son James was judge in 1814.

James Brooks, the oldest son of the first James, married Amy, a daughter of Lodowyck Light, who bore him three children,—Chloe, Benjamin Van Campen, and Patty. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died during the service. Benjamin V. Brooks, his son, was a leading and prominent citizen of the town for many years, was extensively engaged in farming and lumbering in his earlier days, and died in Owego, at his son Horace Agard Brooks' house, Dec. 27, 1873. His children—Horace A., Mrs. E. A. B. Mitchell, and Chloe M. Brooks—are mentioned elsewhere, in other connections. Chloe Brooks, a sister of James Brooks, married John H. Yontz, also a prominent citizen of the county.

Josiah Cleveland settled at an early day near the river, on the Campbell Location, but removed with his son to Beaver meadows,‡ on Pike Creek. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and gained his first laurels at the battle of Bunker Hill. "In June, 1843, he returned to the scene of his early heroism and joined in the celebration of the completion of the monument which his grateful countrymen had reared, and within a few days after that event resigned his soul into the hands of Him who gave it, by a remarkable and impressive coincidence, at the foot of the storied hill upon which his fame so proudly rested. His remains repose in honorable burial at Mount Auburn."

This portion of the town of which we have been writing was settled mostly from Westchester County and Wyoming. Those who settled between Tioga Centre and Owego on the river were mostly from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and were connected with the Owego settlement. Colonel David Pixley and Abner Turner were pioneers of good repute, and who had been through this country previously on exploring and surveying expeditions. Colonel Pixley was one of the leading proprietors of the Boston Purchase, and one of the commissioners appointed by the Boston Company to treat with the Indians on the east side of the Chenango, two or three miles above Binghamton, in the winter

‡ So called from a beaver-dam and houses in the creek at that point.

of 1787-88. He accepted and held a commission as colonel in the Colonial army July 1, 1775, by order of the United Colonies, and bearing the characteristic signature of John Hancock, President. He was at the battle of Quebec in 1775, under General Montgomery. He was a man of great enterprise, energy, and sterling worth, thoroughly conversant with the language of the Indians, and popular with the tribes that visited this locality. He came from Stockbridge, Mass., with his wife and three children (David, Amos, and Mary), and settled in this town in 1791, about one mile from Owego, on the Campbell Location, where Ephraim Goodrich now lives, and a part of the old house is still standing. He sold the property in 1802 to Noah and Eliakim Goodrich, removed to Owego, and there died, Aug. 25, 1807, sixty-seven years of age.

Dr. Samuel Tinkham settled about the same time, adjoining Colonel Pixley, on the place now owned by Jackson Goodrich. He was a physician of good repute, and married Polly Pixley, a sister of Colonel Pixley. Abner Turner came from New Hampshire, and settled near the east line of the town, upon the homestead where he lived and died. He opened a tavern and kept it many years.

Joel Farnham settled in 1794 or 1795 on the place where Frederick Farnham resides, on Catatonk Creek, about three-quarters of a mile up from its mouth. He was a very ingenious man, a good wheelwright, and set in operation a carding-machine.

Jeremiah White settled about 1794 on the place afterwards owned by Elizur Wright, Abel Stafford, and subsequently by John Dubois. He was a good mechanic, and was the first husband of Mrs. Whitaker, who was taken captive at Wyoming in 1778, when twelve years of age, carried to Canada, kept two years, then released and sent home. He removed to Catatonk Creek, and died suddenly in 1805, from injuries received in a mill.

William Taylor accompanied James McMaster to Owego, in 1785, as a bound boy. After planting and securing a crop of corn, they returned to their headquarters on the Mohawk. Jacob Catlin, son of Nathaniel Catlin, says he used to hear Amos Draper tell of McMaster's raising corn and the Indians watching and caring for it in his absence, and who at the harvesting of the same received from him a share of the crop. He cut dead pines on the bank of the creek, felled them into the water, bound them together with withes, forming a raft, on which he put his corn and floated it down the river to Wilkesbarre to mill. Mr. Taylor did not return to Owego until 1793, and soon after came to this town and occupied the farm Henry Young now owns. In 1800 he made arrangements to sell his property, and in 1801 removed to Candor, and died in 1849, at eighty-two years. Nathaniel came from Orange County in 1800, and decided to purchase the farm of William Taylor, and in 1801 brought his family, completed the purchase, and settled where Jacob Catlin now lives with his son-in-law, Henry Young.

He was in the Revolutionary war, and one of the survivors of the disastrous battle on the bank of the Delaware River, which followed the destruction of Minisink. John Hill came from Berkshire County, Mass., was in the Revolutionary army, and settled in 1792 on what was afterwards

known as the "Deep Well" premises, now owned by Jackson Goodrich. He was a carpenter, and had a fine orchard. On the side of the road he dug a well about sixty feet deep, which in the winter was frozen about twelve feet upwards from the bottom, very solidly, and could not be used. As late as July 4 ice has been drawn from it.

Daniel Mersereau emigrated from Staten Island in 1794, and settled where Brindley Wallace now lives. He was impressed by the English, taken on board a vessel, and kept several days, but by interference of friends was released. He died in 1848, aged eighty-six years.

Cornelius Taylor settled here in 1794, and was from Plymouth, Wyoming,—sold part of his farm to Mersereau. He died in 1848, aged seventy-seven years.

John Smith settled on Pipe Creek at an early day. His son, J. Gilbert Smith, resides here, and is an active business man.

Noah and Eliakim Goodrich emigrated from Glastonbury, Conn., and purchased the property of Colonel David Pixley in 1802, and lived and died here, leaving many descendants. Judge Noah Goodrich died in 1834, aged ninety years, and Captain Eliakim Goodrich in 1825, aged sixty-three years. The house built by Captain Goodrich is still standing.

Jonathan Catlin, a brother of Nathaniel, settled on what is known as Catlin Hill, where he has many descendants. He died in 1833, aged eighty years. Caleb Leach was a native of Plymouth, Mass., and was a watchmaker. He made the first auger in the United States, and it is now in the museum at Plymouth. He removed to Philadelphia, and in 1779 was the superintendent in charge of the building of the city water-works, commenced that year. Afterwards managed the Mahattan Water-Works, in New York; came to Owego in 1806, and purchased of Henry Stewart 100 acres of land on the Pixley Location for \$600; also two acres of land on east side of Owego Creek, to secure water privilege, where Stephen Leach, his grandson, resides.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first log house was built by Major Wm. Ransom, who also built the first saw-mill, about 1792, where B. B. Franklin's flouring-mill now stands.

Major Ransom set out the first apple-tree, bringing it with him in a boat from Wyoming. He set out the first orchard on the west bank of the creek, and had the first nursery. Geo. Tallcott, when on an exploring tour through the country, in 1790, says this was the first orchard he had seen between here and Albany.

Colonel David Pixley built the first grist-mill on Owego Creek, in what is called to this day Pixley's Channel, in or before 1793. Previous to this and until the erection of Fitch's mill, four miles above Binghamton, in 1790, the settlers in this locality were obliged to go to Wilkesbarre with their grain by means of canoes, on the Susquehanna, which usually occupied about two weeks. The Mattesons very soon after 1793 built a mill at Cannewanna.

The first tavern was built of logs, and was kept by Samuel Ransom. The first frame house was built by Prince Alden.

A Mr. Denio was the first blacksmith, and had a shop where French's shoe-shop now is, at Tioga Centre. John Hill was the first carpenter.

Lodowyck Light built the first tannery, using dug-outs for vats, which was afterwards enlarged as a tannery and shoe-shop by his son, Henry Light, and stood in the White Oak Grove, on Henry Light's farm.

Major Wm. Ransom and Rachel Brooks, in 1792, took upon themselves matrimonial vows, and no record can be found earlier of marriages in the town.

The first recorded death is that of David Pixley, who died June 6, 1799, aged thirty-five years, and who was a son of Colonel Pixley. He was buried in the wilderness, and the Tioga Cemetery occupies the same locality.

The first cemetery was the one called the Canfield Cemetery, and is situated between the residence of Henry Light and that of Amos Canfield.

Rev. David Jayne was preaching here before 1796. The first camp-meeting was held on the hill on Lodowyck Light's farm; in 1807, and this hill was afterwards called by the irreverent ones of Pipe Creek "Holy Hill." The first church was built on this place in 1812, and was a union church.

The first school-house was built on Samuel Ransom's farm before 1800.

The first store was kept by John Light and John Crise at Smithboro', where the Republican Hotel stands.

A post-office was first kept at Smithboro' by Isaac Boardman, in 1812, and by John Dubois, very soon after, at Tioga Centre. Stephen Leonard, of Owego, had the first mail contract through from Owego to Elmira, and a mail was delivered once a week. Ebenezer Meekin drove the first mail-coach through for Leonard.

The first ferry that crossed the Susquehanna River in this town was owned by John Decker and Gideon Cortwright, who lived on Coxe's Patent as early as 1800, near where Avery Horton now lives.

SCHOOLS.

The inhabitants were interested in education at an early day, and before 1800 the first school-house was built; but at what time the town was organized under the State law cannot be ascertained, as the records were burned at a fire in Owego in 1834. A union school was organized at Tioga in 1871, and in 1872 a neat, convenient, and commodious building was erected. The present Board of Education is J. Gilbert Smith, President; George M. Chapman, Secretary; B. B. Franklin, Charles Van Osten, Thomas J. Winter, and Perry Ward. The town contains 19 frame school-houses, valued, with their sites, at \$13,985. Ten male and 33 female teachers were employed during the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, who taught 576 weeks of school, which were attended by 820 scholars. There are 1068 children of the school age in the town. 1111 volumes in the school libraries of the town were valued at \$483. The amount of money received from the State during the year was \$2585.77; from taxes, \$2041.77; from other sources, \$204.54; amounting, with balance on hand Sept. 1, 1876, to \$4856.39. Teachers' wages were paid amounting to \$4280.79; apparatus and repairs, \$150.27; incidentals, \$375.65. Total, \$4806.71.

CHURCHES.

At a very early day religious services were held in dwelling-houses, barns, and school-houses, mostly by circuit

preachers of the Methodist denomination, and Baptist ministers. In 1796 the Baptist Church of New Bedford was organized with nine members, partly from this town. Tioga was afterwards substituted for New Bedford, and in 1847 it was again changed to the Tioga and Barton Baptist Church, the history of which will be found in the town of Barton. The Methodists were numerous, and held services in the Light neighborhood. Between April 14, 1805, and the 1st of May, the eccentric Lorenzo Dow preached at Pipe Creek, in the house of Andrew Alden, with whom he stopped. In the summer of 1807, Bishop Asbury presided at a camp-meeting on the hill, where the union church was afterwards built. In his "Life" is this statement: "After attending the General Conference at Boston, on the 1st of June, 1807, he started for the West by a new route,—that of the Mohawk, the Geneva, the Chemung, and the Susquehanna. Turning south, he passed along the shores of Seneca Lake, and down the lovely valley of the Chemung to the Susquehanna, near Owego. He then descended that river to Wyoming." While here he stopped at the house of Lodowyck Light, and Mrs. Chloe Yontz, a granddaughter of Light, well remembers that the children were all put on their good behavior, for the bishop was there, and they stood much in awe of him. The Asbury camp-meeting grounds of Barton, Tioga, and Nichols charge are located on the same farm, and which now belongs to Henry Light.

The union church was built on this hill by both Methodists and Baptists, and used jointly by them until the lines of denominational differences became so tightly drawn they could not agree; which differences were finally settled, as far as the church was concerned, in the summer of 1827, when it was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed. This house was 30 by 40 feet, with galleries round the entire building, and never finished; the lower portion, however, being lathed and plastered.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SMITHBORO'.

Nov. 19, 1832, a meeting was held at the school-house in District No. 4, town of Tioga, to incorporate a society to be called the Methodist Episcopal Society of Smithboro', John Light, Andrew Bonham, and Benjamin V. Brooks as trustees. It was voted that the seal to be used by the trustees be the triangle, and a committee was appointed to build a church. This committee entered into a contract with C. C. Yontz and Willard Cratsley to erect a church for \$1500. Jan. 7, 1835, "It was resolved, that all *orthodox* societies of any denomination shall have the privilege of preaching at any time in the Smithboro' church, when unoccupied, but *none other*, at any time."

This church is under the same charge with the Barton and Ross Hill Churches, Rev. Luther Peck, pastor, and has about 30 members. A Sunday-school was organized in 1873, and has at present 53 members. Frank Ellis is the superintendent.

ROSS HILL CHURCH.

Ross Hill is a settlement about four miles back from Smithboro'. A Methodist Church was organized some years ago, and a house built about 1860. It is under the charge of Rev. Luther Peck, and has about 53 members.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SMITHBORO'.

This society was organized in 1876, as the Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Emmanuel Church of Smithboro'. John C. Gray and L. Burr Pearsall, Wardens; Gilbert Pearsall, G. C. Chase, Juno C. Pearsall, T. C. Coryell, W. C. Randall, and O. A. Barstow, Vestrymen.

J. F. Esch was the first rector. He has been succeeded by Revs. John Scott and Jas. A. Brown. No rector at present. A house was built in 1874. They have a Sunday-school of 60 members; L. B. Pearsall, Superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF TIOGA CENTRE.

A number of Baptist brethren, members of the Owego Baptist Church, living in this section, made application to that church to be allowed to act as a branch and receive members, which was granted, and Jan. 13, 1838, they organized as a branch society at Canfield Corners, in the town of Nichols. Oct. 13, 1838, they resolved to become a separate body. A council was called, and they were received as a church, with 23 members.

Jan. 25, 1840, it was resolved to change the location to Nichols village. April 11, 1840, eleven members, residents mostly of this town, united by letter from what is now the Tioga and Barton Church. Dec. 12, 1840, Rev. Chas. F. Fox was called to the pastorate. Oct. 12, 1844, it was resolved to change the name to the Baptist Church of Tioga Centre, and services were held in the school-house in that place. In 1849 the present church was built, at a cost of \$2000. The pastors that succeeded Rev. Mr. Fox were J. W. Dewitt, — Jones, Nathaniel Ripley, Wm. Spencer, A. Wade, J. La Grange, — Benedict, Abram Smith, Enos Berry, Geo. L. Brown, and J. Rapson, who is the pastor at present. The church has about 124 members. Soon after the establishment of the church here a Sunday-school was organized, in union with the Methodists, who, by resolution, were holding services in the church part of the time. In 1872 the school organized separately, and has at present 100 scholars, 11 teachers, and a library of 100 volumes. They have two branch Sunday-schools, one at Beaver Meadows and one at Alder Swamp. The church belongs to the Broome and Tioga Association.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF TIOGA CENTRE.

The Methodists of this section had been supplied with ministers from Barton for several years, but were regularly organized Oct. 20, 1870, as a church. In 1872 a house was built, combining elegance and utility, at a cost of \$8000, and dedicated Dec. 12, 1873. The pastors since the organization have been Revs. Keeney, Harding, Alexander, Roberts, Chamberlain, and Walworth, the latter being the pastor at present. The Sunday-school has 75 members, 10 teachers, a library of 175 volumes, and distributes about 50 copies each Sunday of the different Sunday-school publications; J. C. Latimer, Superintendent.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

was organized at Strait's Corners, in 1850, with 17 members, Rev. B. B. Hurd as first pastor; erected a house in 1855; has no pastor at present.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

at Halsey Valley was organized in 1847; erected a meeting-house in 1856, Rev. A. J. Welton being the first pastor.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT GERMAN SETTLEMENT

was organized a few years ago, and under the same charge with the church at Irish Settlement at Candor. A house was built about 1874.

INDIAN BURYING-GROUNDS.

Judge C. P. Avery, in the "History of the Susquehanna Valley," says, "An Indian burying-ground extended along the brow of the westerly bank of the Owego Creek, in this town, upon the homestead of J. Platt and C. F. Johnson. It was a favorite burial-place. Kanawkwis was buried here.

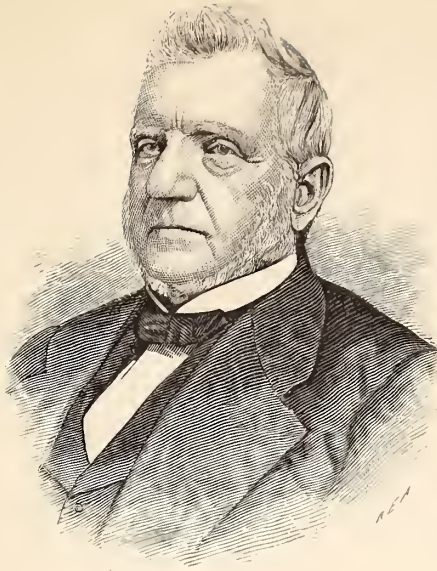
"Many Indian graves were found a short distance below Cassell's Cove (where Samuel Ransom first settled). The remains were usually found in a sitting posture, surrounded by the customary implements of the chase. The evenly-wooded hill sloping southerly was found entirely stripped of timber when the pioneers came in, and had the appearance of having been burned. It was shrubless as well as denuded of trees. In the easterly part of the town, on property of David Pixley, Jr., half a mile below where Caleb Leach located in 1808, a large brass kettle was brought to light by the plow, filled with articles of various kinds. Among other things was a copper tea-kettle, inside of which was found a pewter vessel, filled with untrimmed rifle-balls, as they came from the moulds. The other articles were an old-fashioned and peculiarly-shaped hammer; a parcel of pewter plates of two sizes, the smaller ones showing no marks of use, bright and undimmed by corrosion, and upon them the word "London," plainly impressed; a peculiar-shaped iron or steel instrument about six or eight inches in length, pointed like the head of an arrow or spear, except that it had a single barb about two inches long on one side only; at the other extremity was a socket, apparently intended for a handle."

The first ground that was set apart and used for cemetery purposes by white people is called the Canfield & Miller Cemetery. The first burial was undoubtedly that of Moses Fountain, whose tombstone is marked M. F., and who, tradition says, died in 1799. Hetty Light, a daughter of Lodowyck Light, died Dec. 16, 1799, aged seventeen years. Many of the settlers, and their wives and children, are buried here.

After the church was built on the hill, a small plat was used for burial purposes, and Lodowyck Light and Patty, his wife, rest there.

THE SCHOONOVER CEMETERY

was used for the burial of those in the immediate neighborhood, and is on the old Schoonover farm. Another one is near Daniel Cole's, on the Spencer road. The Catlin Cemetery was used many years, and many of the pioneers repose quietly on the scene of their early labors. Here lies David Pixley, who died in 1799, Judge Noah Goodrich, Captain Eliakim Goodrich, Nathaniel and Jonathan Catlin, Daniel Mersereau, and Father John Griffin, who was



COLONEL WILLIAM RANSOM

was born at Tioga Centre, Tioga Co., N. Y., April 9, 1801, and is the fourth son of William Ransom and Rachel Brooks (deceased). William, Sr., was a son of Samuel Ransom, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and was killed at the massacre of Wyoming. The father of our subject emigrated to this country about the year 1783, in company with his brother Samuel, Jr., and Prince and Andrew Alden, and purchased the lands in the vicinity of Tioga Centre, erected both grist- and lumber-mills, and engaged in the lumber business, and died in 1821.

Our subject, at the age of eighteen, purchasing his time of his father, began operations for himself as a farmer and lumberman, and in 1827 entered into a copartnership with David Wallis, in the mercantile business, at Tioga Centre, and has been extensively engaged in the lumber business (having several mills on Pipe Creek) since 1827, which business he still continues.

In politics a Democrat, being prominently identified, and has been instrumental, with others, in keeping the town of Tioga Democratic through all the

political changes of the last fifty years; has held various offices, such as supervisor, assessor, etc.; was successful while supervisor in equalizing the proportionate value of the lands of the town with other towns of the county. Filled the various offices in the 53d Regiment of the New York State militia, and in 1828 was elected colonel, and served in that capacity about three years, when he resigned. Was married in September, 1831, to Angeline, daughter of Amos Martin, of Owego. To them were born several children, who died in infancy, and in 1854 they adopted the daughter of his brother, Ira Ransom, Angeline D., wife of J. C. Latimer, to whom was born two daughters, viz.: Angeline and Clara. Colonel Ransom, although somewhat infirm, continues to attend to his extensive business, is owner of a large amount of land in Tioga and other sections, and has extensive lumber-mills.

He is a liberal contributor to church and school interests, and in the years 1872 and 1873 erected the Methodist Episcopal church at Tioga Centre, costing \$8000, for which \$2000 and upwards was subscribed outside.

a circuit preacher, and traveled extensively through this section of country, establishing churches and class-meetings, and laboring earnestly for the cause, in which he was greatly interested. This cemetery was incorporated as the Tioga Cemetery, Jan. 5, 1867, with Henry Young, Isaac and Benjamin Horton, Lee G. and Ephraim Goodrich, trustees. The Catholic Cemetery of Owego and Tioga is in this town, about a mile and a half below Owego, on the river-road. There are other smaller and private cemeteries near the different settlements.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A ferry was used across the river before 1800, by Decker and Cortwright, near where Avery Horton lives. One was started by Caleb Lyons in 1811, the landing being on the farm now owned by Eli Light, and the old ferry-house is now used by him for a wood-house. A wire ferry was constructed by Colonel William Ransom in 1842. Smithboro' and Nichols Bridge Company was incorporated April 18, 1829, and Isaac Boardman, Nehemiah Platt, and John Coryell were appointed commissioners. The bridge was soon after built, and in the spring following its erection was washed away. The second was erected March 17, 1865. Three spans were carried away by the Whitneyville mill in a freshet, and it was repaired the same season. Oct. 20, 1865, the new part was entirely blown down by a heavy gale, and was rebuilt in forty days. March 17, 1868, at eight o'clock A.M., two spans of the south end were carried away by a span of the Owego bridge coming down against it. Since then it has been in successful operation.

The Erie and Southern Central Railroads run through the town, following the Susquehanna River, having depots at Tioga Centre and Smithboro'.

TIOGA CENTRE

is situated near the mouth of Pipe Creek, and near the centre of the south border of the town, and is a station on the Erie and Southern Central Railroads. It contains two churches, one hotel, a post-office, a union school, a tannery, four stores, two blacksmith-shops, a flouring-mill, two steam saw-mills, two shoe-shops, two shingle-mills, and two resident physicians.

UPPER LEATHER TANNERY.

This tannery was built by Ransom, Maxwell & Co. in 1863, and sold to J. & P. Quirin in June, 1869. On Jan. 3, 1871, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The inhabitants erected the outside structure in seventeen days, and March 1, 1871, they were again in full operation. Oct. 31, 1871, at seven o'clock A.M., the head of the boiler was blown out, and the boiler itself carried through the beam-room, which is 150 feet long, then across an open space about 100 feet to the lime-house, through which it crashed, and finally fell in the yard, a distance of 300 feet from the arch on which it was located. Thersal Van Order was instantly killed, and several others were wounded. Philip Quirin, one of the proprietors, had both legs and his jaw broken, was badly scalded, and died in a few days. The works are now carried on by J. & G. Quirin, one of

the firm living in Boston. The skins are tanned here, and finished in that city. They have the capacity of tanning 250,000 calf-skins annually, and tan and finish 500 kid-skins per week. The works contain 189 vats, 28 limes, 9 leaches, and employ about 75 men.

STEAM SAW-MILLS.

Colonel William Ransom's steam saw-mill is located on Pipe Creek, in Tioga Centre. Major William Ransom commenced a saw-mill on this side of the creek in 1820, but dying, his sons completed it. It has a capacity for cutting 2,000,000 feet annually, and contains a planer also. His shingle-mill is at the other end of the dam, where, in 1815, Major William Ransom built a grist-mill.

J. G. Smith's steam saw-mill is located on Pipe Creek, a little above the Centre, and has a capacity of 2,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. In 1834 this mill was built by J. Schoonover and Andrew Todd; sold in 1838 to Nealy & Smith; in 1872 changed to steam, and has connected with it lath and shingle machines.

TIOGA FLOURING-MILL

is owned by B. B. Franklin, and has three run of stone; is on the spot where the first saw-mill was erected by Major William Ransom in 1792, and changed to a grist-mill in 1849, and Ransom and Alden soon after built a saw-mill on west end of the dam. In 1797 they built a grist-mill below the saw-mill.

SMITHBORO'

is located on the west bank of the Susquehanna River (which is crossed at this place by a pier bridge), near the southwest corner of the town. It is a station on the Erie and Southern Central Railroads, and contains two churches, three hotels, a post-office, a school-house, a drug-store, two dry-goods stores, two groceries, two blacksmith-shops, a wagon-shop, a shoe-shop, two cooper-shops, a tin-shop, undertaker, three physicians, and one lawyer.

HALEY VALLEY.

In about 1790 Thomas Nicholson, a surveyor, was employed to make the first partition survey of lands belonging to the State, lying back from the Susquehanna. He bought 2000 acres, including what is now known as Halsey Valley. He died in 1792, and a daughter was born to Mrs. Nicholson a short time after his decease, who was the lawful heir to this land. She died at eighteen years of age, and during her life this land became known as "Girl's Flat," a name it held for many years. Mrs. Nicholson became the wife of Zephaniah Halsey, whose children inherited the land by title through their mother; hence the name "Halsey Valley." It was not until about 1825 that these lands began to be sold and settled upon; then 600 acres were sold to Seely Brothers, afterwards to Joseph West and Brother; 400 to Presher Skillings, Van Nortunk, and others. The village is situated in the northwest part of the town, and partly in the town of Barton, and contains two churches,—Christian and Methodist; the latter being in Barton,—a school-house, a post-office, three stores, two blacksmith-shops, two cooper-shops, and two physicians.

The cooper-shop of Ira Hoyt is the largest and most

complete in the county. Mr. Hoyt has on his farm a well-stocked trout-pond. Luther B. West is a merchant at this place, and is also an extensive dairyman. He has represented his town as supervisor for many years, and is a director in the Tioga National Bank of Owego. Mrs. L. B. West is a daughter of William Preshler, who settled in the village about 1825, and died in 1871, aged ninety-three years.

STRAIT'S CORNERS.

David Strait, from whom this place takes its name, settled here in 1825. It is located on the north branch of Pipe Creek, and on the north line of the town, and lies partly in the town of Candor. It contains two churches,—Christian and Baptist; the latter being in the town of Candor,—post-office, school-house, store, blacksmith-shop, and two saw-mills. Its post-office was established in 1853.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT

is a little hamlet east from Strait's Corners, and mostly in the town of Tioga, and was settled by Germans in 1830, and contains a Methodist Church.

GOODRICH SETTLEMENT

is in close proximity to Owego, being across Owego Creek. Near by is the former residence of N. P. Willis, at "Glen Mary," and also the residence of Hon. Wheeler H. Bristol, ex-State Treasurer; D. C. McCallum, formerly General Superintendent of Erie Road; Dr. Galloway, of Electro-pathic Institute of Philadelphia; and Charles F. Johnson.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

Samuel Ransom, Cornelius Brooks, Nathaniel Catlin, Jonathan Catlin, Colonel David Pixley, John Hill, John Gee, and Josiah Cleveland.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

James Brooks, Levi Light, Stephen Pepper, Deacon Ross.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Owego was erected Feb. 16, 1791, and included all territory lying between the Cayuta and West Owego Creeks and the north and south bounds of the county. The town of Union included all the present county of Tioga lying east of West Owego Creek, and a line drawn south from its mouth to the Pennsylvania line, and other territory now included in Broome County. That part of the town of Union now included in the towns of Owego, Newark Valley, Berkshire, and Richford was erected as a new town, by the name of Tioga, March 14, 1800.

Feb. 28, 1806, the town of Spencer was taken from the old town of Owego. Feb. 12, 1808, the original town of Berkshire was erected from the old town of Tioga. In 1813, in the revision of the statutes of that year, the names of the towns of Owego and Tioga were exchanged one for the other. In 1824 the towns of Nichols and Barton were taken off from the town of Tioga, leaving the latter as now limited. The records of this town were taken up to Owego in 1834, to be used in a lawsuit, and were destroyed by a fire that occurred in that village. The list of supervisors

was obtained from the county clerk's office, from 1795 to 1813, as from the town of Owego, and from 1813 to 1828 from the town of Tioga. No record can be found from that time until 1835, since which these officers are given complete.

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1795. Emmanuel Coryell. | 1845. Israel S. Hoyt. |
| 1796. Lodowyck Light. | 1846-47. Jesse Turner. |
| 1797. Samuel Tinkham. | 1848. David Taylor. |
| 1798. John Smyth. | 1849-52. Gilbert Strang. |
| 1799-1800. Jesse Miller. | 1853. William Ransom. |
| 1801-3. Joshua Ferris. | 1854. David Taylor. |
| 1804-9. Emmanuel Coryell. | 1855. David Earle. |
| 1810-12. Noah Goodrich. | 1856. Gilbert Strang. |
| 1813-17. Gamaliel H. Barstow. | 1857-58. Richard Spendley. |
| 1818-20. Emmanuel Coryell. | 1859. Harris Jewett. |
| 1821-23. Wright Dunham. | 1860. Richard Spendley. |
| 1824. Ziba Miller. | 1861. Abel Dubois. |
| 1825. George Matson. | 1862-64. Gilbert Strang. |
| 1826-27. Ephraim Leach. | 1865. L. B. West. |
| 1828. Erastus Goodrich. | 1866-70. W. H. Bristol. |
| 1835-40. Jesse Turner. | 1871-73. Josiah Piekering. |
| 1841-43. Erastus Goodrich. | 1874-78. Stephen W. Leach. |
| 1844. Jesse Turner. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1835. Charles Ransom. | 1852. Erastus Hoff. |
| 1836-39. Gilbert Strang. | 1853. Forman S. Higbe. |
| 1840. Robert C. Cole. | 1854. Lott P. Luce. |
| 1841. Orin Dubois. | 1855. Elisha D. Ransom. |
| 1842-47. Gilbert Strang. | 1856-57. Thos. F. Goodenough. |
| 1848. Lott P. Luce. | 1858. Gilbert Strang. |
| 1849. Nicholas Schoonover, Jr. | 1859-77. Moses Ohart. |
| 1850-51. Cornelius D. Hoff. | 1878. Chauneey J. Goodenough. |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| David Jayne. | Francis F. Miller. |
| Solomon Jones. | Israel S. Hoyt. |
| David Jayne. | Thomas F. Goodenough. |
| Erastus Goodrich. | Stephen J. Rider. |
| Robert C. Cole. | Cornelius C. Yontz. |
| Sylvester Knapp. | Luther B. West. |
| Israel S. Hoyt. | John H. Yontz. |
| Robert C. Cole. | Noah Goodrich. |
| Jared Foot. | William C. Randall. |
| Amos Canfield. | John H. Yontz. |
| Cutler Woodruff. | Noah Goodrich. |
| Elijah Cleveland. | Walter C. Randall. |
| David Earle. | Luther B. West. |
| Sylvester Knapp. | Charles E. Ransom. |
| Stephen W. Leach. | Noah Goodrich. |
| Israel S. Hoyt. | William J. Drake. |
| George L. Light. | William W. Giles. |
| Stephen W. Leach. | Charles Bonham. |
| David Earle. | Noah Goodrich. |
| Joel S. Whitley. | William J. Drake. |
| Israel S. Hoyt. | Edgar Taylor. |
| Edwin H. Schoonover. | Walter C. Randall. |
| Joel S. Whitley. | |

MILITARY RECORD.

James Dinehart, private, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May, 1861; two years; re-enl. 5th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
 Robert Dinehart, private, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. private, 5th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863, three years; wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
 David Bailey, sergeant, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 5th Cav., Dec. 21, 1863, three years; taken prisoner and disch.
 William Bailey, sergeant, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 5th Cav., three years; taken prisoner and disch.
 Major Milo Perry, 2d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 14th Inf., Jan. 28, 1863, three years; pris. and disch.

Joseph Cole, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; disch.
 Chas. Conklin, private, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. April 29, 1861, two years; disch. Feb. 28, 1862, for disability.
 John W. Coons, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; disch.
 John M. Hazen, private, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. private, Co. G, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years; taken prisoner at Rock Run, June 27, 1864; in Andersonville prison five months; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
 James J. Lovcless, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; disch.
 John M. Merrithew, 23d Inf., Co. C; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; re-enl. 179th Inf., Aug. 26, 1864, three years.
 Oscar Farnham, 1861; re-enl. private, 5th Cav., 1863.
 Hermon E. Hadley, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. July, 1862, three years.
 Ambrose P. Vincent, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. July, 1862, three years wounded, and died at Spottsylvania.
 Henry Cortwright, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; died of smallpox in hospital.
 Chas. Simpson, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Wm. Slaker, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 George Hoffman, private, 3d Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
 John Doland, private, 3d Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
 B. W. McDowell, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Vince Nichols, private, 109th Inf.; enl. 1862.
 Henry Ronce, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 John Taylor, private, 109th Inf., Co. C; enl. 1862, three years.
 Charles Taylor, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Lott Truesdal, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Theodore Hinkley, private, 109th Inf.; killed.
 Albert Gibbs, private, 94th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1864.
 Joseph Turner, private, 64th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 9, 1861, three years; re-enl. 64th Inf., Co. H, Dec. 16, 1863, three years.
 Henry Cole, corporal, 86th Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl. Sept. 1864, three years.
 John Cole, private, 64th Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
 Andrew J. Cure, private, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. May, 1861, two years.
 Benj. Wheeler, private; enl. Oct. 28, 1861, three years; was a prisoner in Andersonville.
 John Taylor.
 Avery Davenport, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years.
 Theodore McDaniel, private, 164th Inf.
 Markis S. Pitts, private, enl. 1862.
 George Stroop, private, 13th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.
 John Conway, Jr., private, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 Adam Steenburgh, private, 50th Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1861.
 Cornelius Cuykendall, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Frederick D. Arntz, 5th Cav.; enl. March 4, 1864, three years.
 Edgar Armstrong, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; taken prisoner, and never heard from.
 Phineas Ames, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 William Angel, 179th Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 Franklin Barnes, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1863.
 Chester B. Brenchley, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1863.
 Clark Bonham, private, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Isaac Bonham, private, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Benj. F. Babcock, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Joseph Babcock, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Luther Badger, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years.
 Amos O. Brink, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years.
 Dunham Brink, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863, three years.
 Francis E. Brink, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
 Sidney S. Brink, 109th Inf.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864, three years.
 Wm. Burbank; enl. Aug. 6, 1864, three years.
 Wm. E. Bogart, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, three years.
 Jason Bedell, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, three years.
 Geo. N. Boyce, 179th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864, three years.
 Wm. Barden, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Moses J. Bailey, 194th Inf.; enl. March 7, 1865.
 Thos. G. Brown, 194th Inf.; enl. March 3, 1865.
 Barney Butler, private, 194th Inf.; enl. March 1, 1865.
 Ransom Butler, private, 194th Inf.; enl. March 1, 1865.
 Thos. W. Catlin, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Geo. W. Cole, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 10, 1864.
 John J. Cole, private, 5th Cav., Co. M; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; taken prisoner in Shenandoah Valley, and died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 20, 1865.
 Richard Cortwright, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Walter Cuskendall, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Chas. H. Coleman, 16th Art.; enl. March 21, 1864.
 Wm. Capel, 137th Inf.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Francis Cooper, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Samuel Cook, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Holden Cook, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1865.
 Chas. R. Cook, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died in hospital.
 Nelson Conrad, 137th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Alfred Chandler, 137th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 John Conway, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
 John Dinehart, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.
 Charles Delano, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
 George Dinehart, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died in hospital.

James M. Davis, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 John Dean, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 David R. Emory, 75th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 A. B. Eckert, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 John H. Elliott, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Chas. H. Farnham, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
 George Forsyth, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Jos. B. Fessenden, 75th Inf.; enl. Aug. 2, 1864.
 Chas. B. Fisher, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Solomon H. Giles, 21st Cav.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864.
 Waterman Giles, 179th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Chester Garrison, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Willard Giles, 154th Inf.; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
 David T. Hoover, 14th Art.
 Alfred B. Hazen, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Wm. Head, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Wm. R. Houghtaling, 109th Inf.; enl. Feb. 3, 1864.
 Daniel Holland, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 James Hunt, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Ira Horton, 5th Cav.; enl. July 25, 1864.
 David A. Harris, 194th Inf.; enl. March 3, 1865.
 Leslie Hill, 194th Inf.; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
 Daniel Holden, private, 109th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 Warren Kimball, 50th Eng.
 Lemuel Landers, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
 Almon Langer, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Samuel F. Layton, 75th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Gilbert Lory, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Stephen B. Leonard, 194th Inf.; enl. March 3, 1865.
 John J. McLaw, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 8, 1864.
 John F. McNeill, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 John McBride, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; re-enl. 5th Cav.
 Benjamin Meeker, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Chas. Middaugh, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Darwin B. Maffit, 26th Col. Inf.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; killed at Johnson's Island, S. C.
 Henry Menold, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 Enos Moody, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Edwin Morris, 179th Inf.; enl. Jan. 24, 1865.
 Andrew L. P. Nichols, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Horace Pease, 50th Eng.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Harrison Pendleton, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 28, 1863.
 John Parris (2d), private, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years; wounded in front of Petersburg, June 17, 1864; twice wounded; disch. May 20, 1865.
 John C. Robbins, 89th Inf.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
 Harry B. Root, 75th Inf.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; wounded and lost a leg.
 David Russell, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Warren Struble, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Wm. Shaw, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Chas. Shepherd, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Chas. P. Stephens, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Jacob Stewart, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Robt. Stocum, 75th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Andrew Snyder, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Delavan Spencer, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 Abel Strang, 194th Inf.; enl. March 6, 1865.
 Byron Townsend, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Joel Townsend, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 L. B. Terbush, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.
 George W. Tracy, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
 Stephen Temple, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Benjamin F. Taylor, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 Sam'l Tracy, Jr., 194th Inf.; enl. March 6, 1865.
 David Turner, 194th Inf.; enl. March 4, 1865.
 Wayne Towner, 18th Inf.; enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
 Nathan Vandemark, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Elias Vangorder, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Wesley Vanmaster, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 3, 1864.
 Wm. H. Vastfinder, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 Nehemiah Vandemark, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Chas. H. Van Ostram, 109th Inf.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; wounded.
 Isaac Vincent, 111th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Isaac Vosburg, 75th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Andrew L. Van Ostram, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Pitney Van Ostram, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Wm. O. Walling, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
 Chas. T. Wolverton, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 30, 1864.
 Henry W. Wright, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
 John R. Wiggins, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; never heard from.
 Robt. Wiltse, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Lorenzo White, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863.
 Amos White, 5th Cav.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.
 John Watson, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Charles Williams, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Jas. T. Whalin, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
 Chas. H. Yontz, private, 194th Inf.; enl. Feb. 28, 1865.

Benjamin Dunham, 185th Inf.; enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
 Jacob Eastep, private, 14th Art.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864, one year.
 James L. Wright, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 25, 1864, one year.
 Geo. Leonard, corp., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; wounded at Petersburg, April 2, 1862; in hospital, and dish. June 2, 1865.
 Wm. Knowlton, corp., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 D. L. Cole, 1st lieut., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Robt. Whiteomb, private, 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. July, 1862.
 Wm. Cuykendall, sergt., 109th Inf., Co. I; enl. July, 1862.
 Henry B. Forsyth, sergt., 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness.
 Horace Presher, sergt., 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 3, 1861, three years; re-enl. 64th Inf., Co. H, Jan. 2, 1864.
 Orrin Abby, sergt., 64th Inf.; enl. Nov. 5, 1861, three years.
 George Manhart, private, 64th Inf., Co. H; enl. Nov. 5, 1861, three years.
 John W. Cooper, private, 137th Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
 Harvey A. Forsyth, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Aug. 20, 1861, three years.
 Jas. H. Vasilinder, bugler, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Aug. 10, 1861, three years.
 Charles L. West, private, 5th Cav., Co. G; enl. Nov. 1861, three years.
 Frederick Hull, private, 137th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.
 Squire White, private, 5th Cav.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863, three years.
 Henry Bogart, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 1864, three years.
 Nicholas Tom, private, 63d Inf.; enl. March, 1864, three years.
 John M. Hyatt, private, 63d Inf.; enl. April, 1864, three years.
 John M. Head, private, 137th Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years.
 Henry Young, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years.
 Philip Campbell, private, 137th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862, three years.
 Albert Phelps, private, 5th Cav.; enl. Aug. 10, 1861, three years.
 William Harding, private, 23d Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
 James Harding, private, 67th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.
 David Haight, sergeant, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years.
 Abram Crawford, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Nov. 1862, three years.
 Texas Brink, private, 109th Inf.; enl. July, 1862, three years.
 Joseph Taft, private, 3d Inf.; enl. June, 1862.
 John Thorn, private, 5th Regt.; enl. May, 1861.
 William Casson, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Samuel Truey, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1862.
 Alfred B. Stevens, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; re-enl. 5th Cav., Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
 Henry Brown, 141st Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 M. E. McCallum, lieutenant-colonel, 3d Inf.; enl. July, 1861, three years.
 Simon Blanchard.
 Joseph Lindsey, private, 109th Inf.; enl. April 11, 1862, three years.
 Ezereah Parmatur, private, 137th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, three years.
 Spence E. Smith, private, 3d Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
 John Taylor, private, 109th Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years.
 George B. Williams, private, 71st Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years.
 Charles E. Bonham, private, 86th Inf., Co. E; enl. 1862.
 William Bonham, 86th Inf., Co. E; enl. 1862.
 Wesley Cooper, 137th Inf., Co. C.
 O. C. Taylor, private, 179th Inf., Co. C; enl. 1864.
 Cornelius Sweet, 137th Inf., Co. H.
 James Pease, private, 23d Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861.
 Daniel Lum, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
 William D. Lum, private, 6th Art., Co. H; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; died June 13, 1864, at hospital in Washington.
 Leroy S. Hewitt, 2d lieutenant, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862; died in Seven Days' Fight before Richmond.
 Sheldon Lounsbury, sergeant, 64th Inf.; enl. 1862, three years.
 Edward Taft, private, 109th Inf.; enl. 1863, three years; taken pris. and died at Andersonville.
 H. Wolcott; enl. Aug. 23, 1864, one year.
 John Horton; enl. Aug. 5, 1864, one year.

SUMMARY.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Enlisted men..... | 221 |
| Substitutes..... | 12 |
| Drafted..... | 4 |
| Number fought not belonging to town, not known. | |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Paid for bounties..... | \$18,858 88 |
| Recruiting fees, hand-money, etc..... | 1,036.50 |
| Support of families of soldiers..... | 3,450.00 |
| Interest on town loans..... | 230.57 |

Total amount for war purposes.....\$23,575.95

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

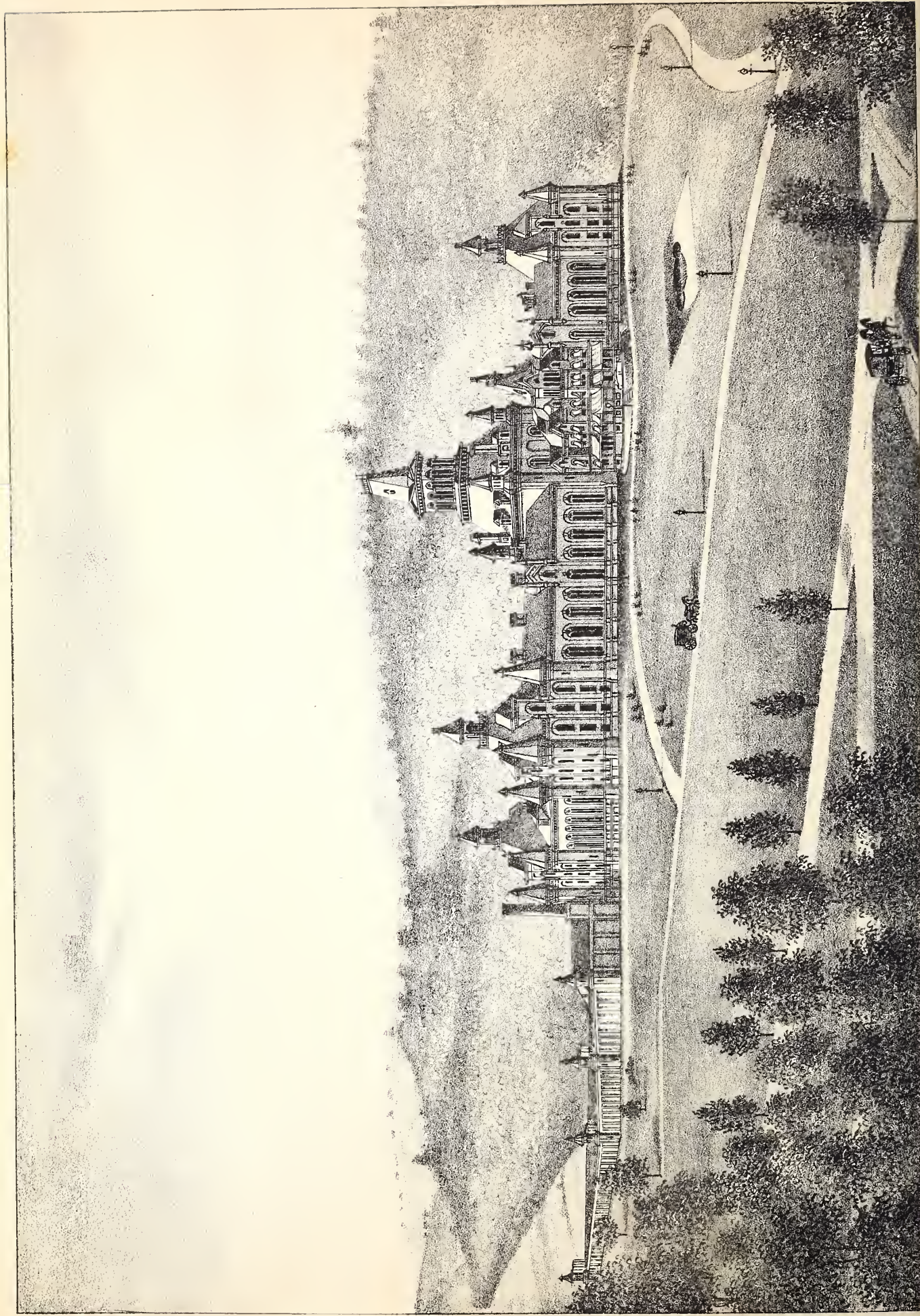
IRA HOYT

was of English descent, his ancestors settling at Danbury, Mass., at an early day. His grandfather, Nathaniel Hoyt, was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and settled after the war at Winchester, Conn. He was a farmer, and reared a large family. He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Ira Hoyt, father of our subject, was born in Danbury, in 1797. He was twice married; and by his first wife were born to him five, by his second wife four, children. He died at the age of seventy-seven, in 1864. His widow, Mrs. Anna Hoyt, is still living, residing in Halsey Valley, at the age of eighty-six years.

Ira, the eldest child of Ira and Anna Hoyt, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 9, 1821. His boyhood days were passed in attending the common school, and in laboring upon the farms of his neighborhood, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he married Miss Helen M. Roberts. The issue of this union was two children: Charles, who died at the age of five years, and Josephine, who married John Hutchins, and resides in Lawrence, Kansas. Helen Hoyt died in 1862, aged thirty-five years. In 1864, Mr. Hoyt filled the vacancy in his home by introducing therein as his wife Mrs. Hollinbeck, of Barton.

In the year 1850 he removed to Tioga County, settling at Halsey Valley, which he has since made his home. Although by occupation a cooper, he owns a small farm, and engages himself mainly in its care, and in the propagation of fish. In the latter enterprise he has been very successful, and owns a very fine pond, of which he is justly proud. For many years he has also been engaged in the manufacture of butter packages, his factory being operated by both steam- and water-power, and employing a number of men. Elsewhere in these pages may be seen a view of the residences and surroundings of Mr. Hoyt, and of Dr. Hollinbeck, his step-son, who lives adjoining.

By a life of industry and prudence, Mr. Hoyt has acquired a handsome competence.



STATE REFORMATORY, ELMIRA, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. E. EVANS, PHILADA.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

CHAPTER XXXV.

SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS.

The Pioneers and their Successors—The numbering of the People—The Gardens and Corn-Patches of 1786, and the Farms of 1875—Products of the Field, the Dairy, the Orchard, and the Garden—Live-Stock—The Wool Clip of Five Years contrasted—Chemung Second in Tobacco-raising—Yield of the Soil—Pioneer Mills, and the Manufactures of their Sons—Industry and Wealth.

SETTLEMENT AND PROGRESS.

THE first permanent settlement effected by white men in the territory now included in the limits of Chemung County was that of William Wynkoop, William Buck, and his son, Elijah, Daniel McDowell, Joseph Bennett, Thomas Burt, Enoch Warren, and his son, Enoch, Jr., who, in the spring of 1786, came up the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers in canoes and Durham boats, and located from Wynkoop's Creek westward to the second narrows. A second settlement was made in the following spring of 1787 still farther west of the Narrows. The details of these settlements will be found in the history of the town of Chemung. The earliest settlements in the other towns will be found detailed in the several town histories.

The population of the towns of the county from 1810, and of the county since its organization to 1875 inclusive, by lustrums is as follows:

| | 1810. | 1820. | 1825. | 1830. | 1835. | 1840. | 1845. | 1850. | 1855. | 1860. | 1865. | 1870. | 1875. |
|------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Ashland..... | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,016 | 1,680 |
| Ballwin..... | | | | | | | | | | 918 | 923 | 969 | 1,006 |
| Big Flats..... | | | 826 | 1,149 | 1,238 | | 1,421 | 1,709 | 1,853 | 1,853 | 1,891 | 1,902 | 1,938 |
| Catlin..... | | | 1,105 | 2,015 | 2,356 | | 1,247 | 1,474 | 1,518 | 1,308 | 1,440 | 1,342 | 1,426 |
| Chemung..... | 683 | 1,327 | 1,150 | 1,461 | 2,231 | | 2,575 | 2,674 | 2,785 | 2,128 | 1,950 | 1,907 | 2,002 |
| Elmira town..... | 2,168 | 2,945 | 1,915 | 2,892 | 3,879 | | 5,898 | 8,166 | 8,486 | 8,682 | 1,169 | 1,190 | 1,481 |
| Elmira city..... | | | | | | | | | | | 13,130 | 15,863 | 20,538 |
| Erin..... | | | 643 | 975 | 1,099 | | 1,581 | 1,833 | 1,190 | 1,339 | 1,256 | 1,392 | 1,561 |
| Horseheads..... | | | | | | | | | 2,648 | 2,277 | 2,838 | 2,961 | 3,399 |
| Southport..... | | | 1,114 | 1,454 | 1,711 | | 2,539 | 3,184 | 4,479 | 4,733 | 3,412 | 2,727 | 3,285 |
| Van Etten..... | | | | | | | | | 1,522 | 1,508 | 1,485 | 1,533 | 1,735 |
| Veteran..... | | | 1,158 | 1,616 | 1,925 | | 2,481 | 2,698 | 2,807 | 2,171 | 2,429 | 2,479 | 2,373 |
| The county..... | 2,851 | 4,272 | 8,011 | 11,862 | 17,475 | | 17,742 | 21,733 | 27,288 | 26,917 | 31,923 | 35,281 | 41,879 |

The first houses erected for the white settlers in the territory of the county were those built in 1786, by the settlers coming into the valley in that year; but which particular settler had the priority in erecting his log cabin is a matter we have not been able definitely to ascertain. Major William Wynkoop was the first to erect a framed house in that settlement, which was quite likely the first house of the kind erected in the county, but the exact date cannot now be given.

The census of 1875 gives the following statistics concerning the dwellings of the people at the present time: they numbered 8035, of which 7702 were frames, 207 brick, 15 stone, and 111 were the primitive log cabins

yet remaining. These were valued at \$16,785,968, the frames being put in at \$13,955,093, and the log cabins \$8775; 141 were worth less than \$50, 1900 between \$1000 and \$2000, and 227 over \$10,000, the average being \$2089.11; 7875 houses were inhabited by 8869 families; average, 5.30 persons to a house. The area of the county is 406 square miles, and there were 102.88 persons to the square mile resident in its limits, and 21.84 families and 19.79 dwellings to the same area. The acreage to each person was 6.22, and the value of inhabited houses to each family \$1851.33.

The first farming operations by the settlers were those of Wynkoop and others, in 1786, on the deserted corn-fields of the Indians, devastated by the fire of Sullivan's army. In 1840, the first census taken after Chemung County was erected, the agricultural exhibit was as follows: products—bushels of wheat, 102,831; barley, 26,358; oats, 203,184; rye, 18,513; buckwheat, 62,590; corn, 120,732; potatoes, 269,233; pounds wool, 75,996; hops, 1044; wax, 1331; hay, 28,481 tons; hemp and flax, 12½ tons; sugar, 74,926 pounds; wood sold, 13,605 cords; value products of dairy, \$62,648; value products of orchards, \$21,720; value of domestic goods manufactured, \$32,876; there were owned 4667 horses, 21,406 neat cattle, 37,975 sheep, and 18,110 hogs, and poultry was sold the year before valued at \$17,403.

The agricultural exhibit for 1875 was as follows: area of land in farms—improved, 146,788 acres; unimproved woodland, 53,312 acres; other, 31,092 acres. Cash values—of farms, \$12,658,403; farm buildings other than dwellings, \$1,355,255; of stock, \$1,381,711; of tools and implements, \$468,413. Cost of fertilizers bought in 1874, \$5642; amount of gross sales from farms in 1874, \$1,017,965. Area plowed—1874, 42,043 acres; 1875, 43,323 acres. Grass lands—area in pasture 1874, 46,749 acres; 1875, 46,088. Area mown—acres 1874, 39,663; 1875, 38,856. Hay produced 1874, 40,070 tons; grass seed 1874, 928 bushels; barley, acres 972, bushels 19,958; acres 1875, 1333; buckwheat, acres 8119, bushels 14,414;

acres 1875, 5551; corn, acres 6470, bushels 271,750; acres 1875, 7259; oats, acres 17,488, bushels 480,326; acres 1875, 19,712; rye, acres 316, bushels 3270; acres 1875, 461; spring wheat, acres 1097, bushels 10,569; acres 1875, 765; winter wheat, acres 6741, bushels 106,954; acres 1875, 8363; corn sown for fodder, acres 1874, 390; 1875, 462; beans and peas, acres 124, bushels 1606; acres 1875, 113; hops, acres 13, pounds 4800; acres 1875, 10; potatoes, acres 1989, bushels 230,560 acres; 1875, 2019; tobacco, acres 343, pounds 485,104; acres 1875, 459; apple orchards, number of trees 131,395, bushels fruit 140,075, cider made 5002 barrels; grapes produced 25,414 pounds, 2579 gallons wine made; 2396 pounds maple-sugar made, and 426 gallons syrup; 38,245 pounds of honey collected; horses on farms of all ages, 5999; mules, 130; poultry owned 1875, \$25,563, sold 1874, \$11,601, eggs sold 1874, \$14,228. Neat cattle on farms June 1, 1875—heifers of all ages, 7168; bulls of all ages, 1737; working oxen and steers, 1028; milch-cows 1874, 13,018; 1875, 13,016; cattle slaughtered in 1874, 1349. Dairy products—cows whose milk was sent to factories 1874, 1194; 1875, 1005; butter made in families 1874, 1,362,625 pounds; cheese made in families 1874, 9180 pounds; milk sold in market 1874, 265,480 gallons. Swine on farms June 1, 1875, of all ages 9969, slaughtered on farms 1874, 5251; pork made on farms 1874, 1,175,043 pounds.

The number of sheep shorn, total weight of clip, and average weight of fleece for the years 1855, 1864, 1865, 1874, and 1875 is as follows:

| | Number shorn. | Total clip. | Average weight. |
|-----------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1855..... | 12,909 | 40,765 pounds. | 3.16 pounds. |
| 1864..... | 27,091 | 138,394 " | 5.11 " |
| 1865..... | 26,634 | 81,941 " | 3.08 " |
| 1874..... | 9,270 | 38,530 " | 4.16 " |
| 1875..... | 8,420 | 35,340 " | 4.20 " |

Lambs raised in 1874, 5773; 1875, 6279; slaughtered 1874, 758; killed by dogs, 290.

There were three butter- and cheese-factories in operation in 1874, with an invested capital of \$5900; wages paid, \$2834; average number of cows, 790; number of days in season, 660; average number of patrons, 49; total pounds of milk used, 4,883,734; pounds of milk used in making cheese, 1,986,535; pounds of cheese made, 194,445; pounds of milk used in making butter and skim-cheese, 2,897,199; pounds of butter made, 34,346; skim-cheese, 57,955 pounds.

Average yield per acre of the principal crops in 1874, in bushels: barley, 20.53; buckwheat, 17.79; corn, 42; oats, 27.53; rye, 10.35; spring wheat, 9.63; winter wheat, 15.87; potatoes, 115.92; hay, 1.01 ton; hops, 369.23 pounds.

Chemung ranks the second county in the State in tobacco-raising, Onondaga being the first. The latter raised, in 1874, 1,500,000 pounds. No other county in the State approaches Chemung within 100,000 pounds, and only one other is over 300,000 pounds, which is Cayuga. Chemung is also among the fifteen highest counties on the average yield per acre of corn, Yates and Kings only exceeding. In buckwheat, also, Chemung ranks ninth among the higher counties per acre. There were, in 1875, in the county, 2576 farms of all sizes, from a garden-patch of

3 acres to a domain of 1000 and over. There were but 2 of the latter,—one in the town of Chemung, and the other in Van Etten. There were 147 of the former. There were 865 containing from 100 to 500 acres, and 6 of 500 to 1000 acres.

MANUFACTURES.

The first manufacturing operation carried on in the county was that of lumber and gristing. Major Wynkoop had probably the first of these in operation on the creek named in his honor, but the exact date of the erection of the saw- or grist-mill we have been unable to fix definitely; it was, however, but a short time after his settlement in 1786, probably between 1788 and 1790. In 1810 there were 7 grain- and saw-mills in operation, and a fulling-mill and carding-machine, in the town of Chemung, and in the town of Elmira there were 7 grain- and 10 saw-mills, and also a fulling-mill and carding-machine.

The census of 1875 having given no manufacturing statistics, we have recourse only to those of 1870 to give an idea of the progress of the county in this particular. The census returns for that year were as follows: there were 346 establishments of all kinds,—74 being operated by steam, and 59 by water,—employing 2118 operatives, 1912 being males above sixteen years, 115 females above fifteen years, and 91 youths. The total capital invested was \$2,503,170; wages paid, \$894,798; materials used, \$3,500,928; manufactured products, \$5,925,471. Of these establishments there were 32 saw-mills, 17 flouring-mills, 13 cooper-shops, and 26 wagon- and carriage-manufactories. The heaviest establishment was a rolling-mill at Elmira, which employed 300 operatives and a capital of \$500,000; paid wages, \$222,470; used materials, \$1,199,030; and manufactured products valued at \$1,768,400. Nine tanneries employed 110 operatives; capital, \$366,240; wages, \$59,261; materials used, \$484,376; value of products, \$691,560. Four boot and shoe establishments employed 485 operatives; capital, \$176,000; wages, \$185,000; materials, \$300,591; products, \$575,144. The saw-mills employed 242 operatives; capital, \$196,300; wages, \$63,718; materials, \$149,796; products, \$370,130. Four woolen-factories employed 124 operatives and \$44,000 capital; paid for wages, \$42,404; materials, \$160.02; and value of products was \$222,220.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

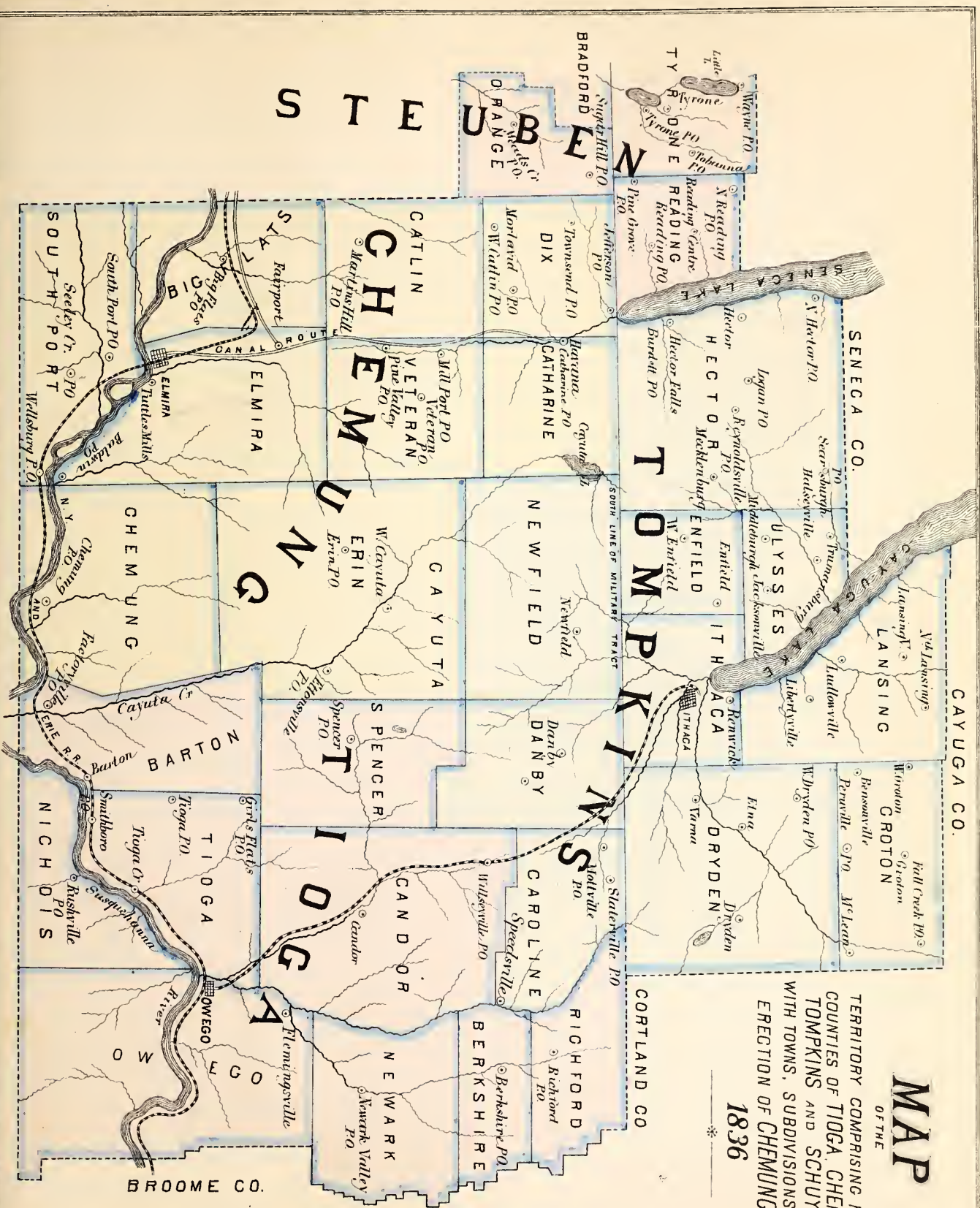
CIVIL HISTORY.

Organization of the County—Origin of the Name of Chemung—Organization of Towns—The Courts: Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Supreme, Common Pleas, General Sessions, County Court, Surrogate—Capital Causes—Board of Supervisors—Income and Outgo of 1877—Appropriations for 1878—The Tramp Nuisance and its Suppression—The Cash Cost of the Rebellion—Assessment and Taxation, 1836–1878—Corporate Property: the Hundreds of 1836 and the Millions of 1878—The "Erie" of 1845 and 1877—Bonded Indebtedness of Chemung and her City and Towns—The State as a Broker.

THE county of Chemung was taken from the county of Tioga by the act of the Legislature of March 29, 1826, and included territory bounded as follows: "Beginning at

OF THE

1836





the intersection of the Massachusetts pre-emption line with the Pennsylvania State line; thence north on said pre-emption line to the intersection of the south line of the Military Tract, continued west to said pre-emption line; thence east on said line to the northeast corner of Catharine township; thence south on the east line of said township to the southwest corner of Tompkins County; thence east on that south line to the northwest corner of Spenceer township, in Tioga County; thence south along west line of Spenceer to the southwest corner of the town; thence west on the north line of Barton town to Cayuta Creek; thence down the creek to southeast corner of lot No. 152; thence south along the east line of Chemung town to Tioga or Chemung River; thence down said river to the Pennsylvania line; thence west on said line to beginning."

THE DERIVATION OF THE NAME

was from that of the river, which flows through the county from west to east, and which rises in the mountains of Pennsylvania, where it receives the name of the Tioga, and sweeping westward and northward by a circuit of 150 miles, through enchanting and picturesque valleys and gorges, returns to a point less than thirty miles from its source, where it debouches into the Susquehanna. In New York the name "Chemung" was given to the river, which signifies "big horn." This name was given to the river, undoubtedly, from the discovery therein by the Indians of the tusk of a mammoth, as indicated by the following incident related by Captain McDowell, formerly a pioneer of Chemung. He says that while a captive with the Indians he saw pieces of a large tusk which his captors said their fathers had found in this river, and on account of which they had given the name "Chemung"—big horn—to the stream.

In volume iv. page 42 of the "American Museum," published in Philadelphia, 1788, by Matthew Carey, appears the "description of a horn, or bone, lately found in the river Chemung, or Tyoga, a western branch of the Susquehanna, about twelve miles above Tyoga Point." It was 6 feet 9 inches long, 21 inches in circumference at the larger, and 15 at the smaller, end; a cavity of 2½ inches in diameter and 6 inches depth occupied the larger end, the remainder of the tusk being solid. It was smooth, and, where not discolored by exposure, of a clear white. It was round, or nearly so; was not palmated, and was incurvated like the are of an extended circle. Two or three feet from each end of the tusk seemed to have perished, or been broken off; the entire length presumed to have been ten or twelve feet.

The tusk was, at the time of publication, in the possession of Hon. Timothy Edwards, of Stockbridge, Mass., and must have been forwarded to him prior to, or very early in, 1788. This is probably the tusk that Judge Caleb Baker, in another published account, within a few years past has been credited with exhuming in the Chemung soon after his arrival in the country.

In 1872 two huge teeth, the molars of some prehistoric monster that ranged these valleys, were exhumed from the bank by the freshets, and found by some parties on the farm of H. S. Beidelman; one of them, now in the posses-

sion of Mr. B., weighs nine pounds. Still lower down the valley bones of the huge jaws of the mammoth have been found, the portions found being about a foot in length, six inches wide, and two inches thick. That the mammoth and mastodon ranged over the country in the reptilian age and later there is positive proof in numerous museums, where their restored skeletons show what gigantic forms Nature produced in her earlier workmanship; and the valley of the Chemung seems to have been the haunt of one of these monsters, and by his death therein to have unwittingly given a name for future generations to remember him by.

TIOGA OR CHEMUNG.

The old settlers of Chemung Valley cherished strong predilections for the name of Tioga, and on the division of the old county of that name were earnest and persistent in their efforts to retain the old name, basing their claims on the fact that the Tioga, as the river had been for years called, was the principal stream of the county, while not a foot of it watered the newly-limited county of Tioga. The name was endeared to them by a thousand fond recollections, and to give it up and transfer it to a locality removed from the scenes and the stream that had given it birth seemed a sacrilege. The Susquehanna, a noble stream, still traversed the old county, and the people of Chemung thought the name of that river should be given to the new county of Tioga. But to no purpose were the remonstrances; the old name was retained by the eastern portion, and Chemung was given to the western jury district, and the old pioneers passing away soon removed all memory of bitterness, and the name of Chemung is as fondly cherished now as was that of Tioga. They are both relics of a vanished people who were once lords of all this country, and are of the few monuments that remain to tell of their once princely heritage.

In 1854, Chemung suffered her first and only diminution of territory in the erection of Schuyler County, which took the towns of Catharine, Cayuta, Montour, and Dix from Chemung. By the act of erection of Chemung County the county-seat of justice was fixed at Elmira, and the courts and Board of Supervisors authorized and directed to hold their sessions at the court-house in Elmira, and the Boards of Supervisors of the two counties of Tioga and Chemung to mutually arrange their joint matters and divide their joint effects.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNS.

Chemung,* 1788, as part of Montgomery County; Elmira, as Newtown, 1792, from Chemung, name changed 1808; Erin, from Chemung, March, 1822; Southport, from Elmira, April 16, 1822; Big Flats, from Elmira, April 16, 1822; Catlin, from Catharine, April 16, 1823; Veteran, from Catharine, April 16, 1823; Horseheads, from Elmira, 1854; Van Etten, from Cayuta; Elmira City, from Elmira and Southport, April 7, 1865; Ashland, from Elmira and Chemung, April 25, 1867; Baldwin, from Chemung, April 7, 1856.

* See Chapter IX. (Civil History of Tioga County).

THE COURTS.

The first court held in the new county of Chemung was a term of the Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, which was begun May 16, 1836, Hon. Robert Monell, Circuit Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, presiding, with Hon. Joseph L. Darling, First Judge of Chemung County, and Joseph Westlake and Guy Hulett, Judges, as associates. The seal of the Clerk of the Common Pleas was adopted as the seal of the Circuit Court. There were thirteen jury trials at this term, three of them for slander, damages being awarded for \$1251 to repair the characters of the plaintiffs. The total awards of the term amounted to \$3280.58 damages, besides costs.

In the Oyer and Terminer a grand jury of twenty members, with Elijah Sexton as foreman, was impaneled, and one trial by jury was had, resulting in the acquittal of the defendant on a charge of forgery; and another trial, on an indictment for breaking jail, was brought to an abrupt termination by the withdrawal of a juror, which two proceedings constituted the entire business of the term.

The new constitution of 1846 reorganized the judiciary, since which time the Circuit Courts have been held by the Supreme Court Justices of the judicial district, and the Oyer and Terminer by the same justices, with the County Judge and Justices of Sessions. A special term of the Supreme Court was held in Elmira, Oct. 12, 1847, Hon. Hiram Gray, Justice, for equity business. A general term was held in May, 1849, by Justices Gray and Mason.

The Chemung Common Pleas held its first term in Elmira, July 12, 1836, Hon. Joseph L. Darling, First Judge, presiding, with Joseph Westlake, James Hughson, Guy Hulett, and Simeon L. Rood, Judges, as associates. The rules of the Tioga Common Pleas were adopted as the rules for the practice and pleadings of this court. Walter W. Kellogg, an attorney of the Supreme Court, was admitted to practice in this court, as were also all of the attorneys of the Tioga Common Pleas, and their names ordered to be entered on the roll of attorneys of Chemung County.

There were four jury trials, and orders were entered in twelve other causes, judgments to the amount of \$276 being entered up. The court was abolished by the constitution of 1846.

The first term of the General Sessions of the Peace was held at the same time and by the same judges.

The first grand jury was composed of the following citizens: Caleb Baker, Foreman; Martin Lowman, Constable in attendance; Wm. F. Hull, David Edwards, James Mooers, Elisha H. Thomas, W. W. Mitchell, Henry C. Wells, James F. Jones, Anthony Collson. Samuel Vanderhoff was fined \$10 for default as a grand juror.

There were indictments found as follows: one for an assault with intent to rape, defendant convicted, and given 60 days in county jail; another for selling liquor without license,—plea, guilty, \$20 fine; same party fined \$10 for keeping disorderly house; another for assault and battery,—defendant fined \$30; another for misdemeanor, and another for receiving stolen property,—verdict, not guilty; three for riot and assault and battery,—guilty, and fined \$15 each.

The General Sessions is held at present by Hon. Thomas S. Spalding, County Judge, Chas. C. Evans, Esq., Jno. W. Dilmore, Esq., Justices Sessions; A. Robertson, Esq., District Attorney; Edmund O. Beers, Sheriff; A. C. Eustace, County Clerk.

The County Court of Chemung County was created by the constitution of 1846, and the first term of this tribunal was held by Hon. John A. Wisner, County Judge, beginning on the 25th day of October, 1847.

The County Court is at present constituted as follows: Hon. Thomas S. Spaulding, County Judge; Edmund O. Beers, Sheriff; Alexander C. Eustace, County Clerk; Michael Quigley, Deputy Clerk.

The first proceedings had before the Surrogate of Chemung County was on June 3, 1836, Lyman Covell being the officer. The will of John Smith, deceased, was presented for probate, and Phineas Heline, one of the executors named in the will, made proof of the death of the testator, which occurred May 12, 1836. A citation was issued, returnable July 19, when the will was duly proven and admitted to record, and letters testamentary were granted. On June 13, however, the first letters of administration were granted, the same being to Albert A. Beckwith on the estate of Richard Beckwith, deceased. John Warren, Jr., was also appointed special guardian for the minor children of the deceased.

The duties of Surrogate are now discharged by the County Judge, and have been since the adoption of the constitution of 1846.

CAPITAL CAUSES.

There have been but two executions in Chemung County, though several indictments for murder have been tried, resulting in convictions of manslaughter and confinement in the State prison for life, and lesser terms.

The first execution was that of Henry Gardner, for the murder of Amasa Mullock. The facts of the case, briefly summarized, were as follows: The dead body of a man was found March 19, 1865, by some soldiers who were rambling in a wood about a mile and a half from the city of Elmira, terribly mangled about the head, and the body otherwise bearing evidence of violent treatment. It was identified as that of Amasa Mullock, an old man well known about Elmira, and who had some three hundred or four hundred dollars and a watch on his person when he disappeared. Suspicion settled on Gardner, a soldier of the 12th Regiment U. S. Inf., a native of Ohio, and about twenty-four years of age, who was last seen with the murdered man. He was examined before the Recorder of Elmira, indicted, tried, and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged June 1, 1866. The trial disclosed that Gardner killed Mullock, Dec. 29, 1864, by beating him with a musket. He was indicted at the September Oyer and Terminer, 1865. His counsel were Hon. H. Boardman Smith and A. Robertson, who most ably defended him; District Attorney H. F. Babcock and John Murdoch prosecuting. The evidence was overwhelming of the guilt of Gardner, against which the most ingenious devices known to the criminal practice availed not to shield him from the just expiation of his crime. Two indictments were found, and the case went to

the general term of the Supreme Court on a plea of jurisdiction, which was held to be bad by that tribunal. At the April Oyer and Terminer, 1861, one of the indictments was *not pros'd*, and the plea of jurisdiction to the other overruled, as was also a plea in bar, founded on being once in jeopardy on matters charged in the indictment. The prisoner then refusing to plead further, the court ordered a plea of "not guilty" to be entered, and the second trial was had, resulting again in conviction and a second sentence. At the April term seventy-six jurors besides the regular panel were summoned before a jury was impaneled. Twenty-three witnesses for the people and thirteen for the defense were sworn. After the trial one of the jurors was charged with prejudice before his acceptance on the panel, and an application based thereon for a new trial; but the fact being ascertained that the implicated juror, so far from being prejudiced, was, on the contrary, the only one of the panel who voted on the first ballot against hanging, the motion was withdrawn by Mr. Smith, who generously and eloquently vindicated the juror before the court, and handsomely apologized for making the charge. Judge Balcom presided at the trial, and sentenced the prisoner. The Supreme Court refused a new trial, and March 1, 1867, he was executed in the jail-yard, the scaffold occupying the ground now being occupied by the southwest corner-stone of the jail.

The second and last execution up to the present time was that of Peter H. Penwell, who was hanged July 20, 1877, within a very few feet of the same spot whereon Gardner suffered the extreme penalty of the law before him. He was convicted of the murder of his wife, and the community was divided on the question of his punishment, though unanimous as to the killing. An Albany paper characterized his execution as a "judicial murder," and thus summarized the case: Penwell was an old man, half imbecile, whose father died in a mad-house. He married the woman he killed in Toledo, in December, 1871, when he was sixty years old, and with whom he had had an acquaintance of but one or two weeks. He became jealous of a magnetic quack, whose attentions to his wife were distasteful to the old man, and which led first to separation and finally to murder. Penwell said he and his wife at a certain interview at her relatives' in Chemung County, whither she had come on their separation, agreed to take poison and so end their troubles. He purchased the arsenic, but gave her too large a dose and himself one too small, which resulted in putting her on a sick-bed and made him crazy. On the afternoon of March 10 he borrowed a razor under the pretense of shaving himself, and then proceeded to the room of his wife and with an old axe chopped her to death, and cut his own throat with a razor, but not seriously. On his arrest, he at first admitted the murder, and then subsequently denied all knowledge of it.

The city papers gave a *résumé* of the case substantially as above. On the trial the prisoner's own testimony went far to convict him. Application was made to the Governor to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life, but without avail, and he was executed as before stated. Judge Murray, of the Supreme Court, presided and sentenced the prisoner, who was defended by S. B. Tomlinson, Esq., counsel assigned by the court, S. S. Taylor, district

attorney, prosecuting. The preparations for the execution, under the management of Sheriff E. O. Beers, were faultless in the consummation, the unfortunate man dying almost instantly. He was executed in the presence of the officials of Chemung, and several adjoining counties in New York and Pennsylvania, and a large representation of the press.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Chemung County was held April 2, 1836, at the house of H. Miller, in Spenceer, Tioga Co., the following members being present: Samuel Minier, of Big Flats; Timothy Wheat, of Catlin; Jacob Swartwood, of Cayuta; John G. Henry, of Catharine; Green Bennett, of Dix; John W. Wisner, of Elmira; Albert A. Beckwith, of Southport; and Asahel Hulett, of Veteran. The towns of Chemung and Erin were not represented at this first meeting. John W. Wisner was chosen Chairman, and Robert C. Hammill, Clerk.

The Board being equally divided on the question, refused to levy a tax, thereby postponing the levy until the annual meeting.

On the 20th April, the Boards of Tioga and Chemung Counties met in joint session, and instructed the superintendents of the poor to keep a separate and distinct account of the pauper expenses of the two counties, and also keep a list of the names of the paupers and of the towns from which they were sent to the poor-house, and report the same to the October meeting.

Another joint session of the two Boards was held Oct. 18, 1836, and a further adjustment of joint accounts was made.

On the 21st October the Chemung Board met, at which Robert Stewart appeared as the supervisor of Erin, and Isaac Shepard as the supervisor of Chemung. This meeting was also held at Spenceer. The annual meeting of 1836 was held at Elmira, at the house of E. Jones. John W. Wisner was chosen Chairman again, and Hammill, Clerk. The committee on equalization reported an increase on the assessments of Catharine and Veteran of 10 per cent.; Catlin, 20 per cent.; Chemung and Elmira, 30 per cent.; and Big Flats, 16 per cent.; and a deduction of 10 per cent. from Dix, 16 per cent. from Southport, and Erin and Cayuta to remain as returned. The table of assessment and taxation will be found elsewhere.

In 1849 the application of the Chemung Bridge Company to build a bridge over the Chemung River at Chemung was granted.

In 1861, Colonel Henry C. Hoffman, the supervisor of the Second Ward of the city of Elmira, having enlisted, and being in command of the 23d Regiment New York Volunteers, in Virginia, when the Board was in session, very complimentary resolutions were adopted, setting forth his patriotism and gallant bearing.

In 1865 the question of taxing the national banks came up before the Board, and, after a long discussion, the Board decided to tax them, and did so, the same as other property, on \$500,000 of stock. In 1867, the United States Courts having held that local taxation was illegal, the county refunded the taxes of 1864 and 1865.

At the annual meeting, in 1869, the Board accepted the

invitation to meet with the Commissioners to locate the State Reformatory at Elmira.

The action of the Board in relation to the location of the State Fair at Elmira in 1872 will be found under the head of the Agricultural Society. At the annual session of 1873 the Board adjourned, and attended the funeral of John Arnot in a body on Nov. 17.

At the annual meeting of 1877 the county treasurer, Jesse L. Cooley, made his annual report, and which, like every report made by him in the eleven years of his incumbency in that office, is a model of concise and explicit information of the receipts and disbursements of the county treasury. By this statement the receipts and disbursements for the year ending Nov. 20, 1877, were as follows:

The total receipts from all sources were \$178,877.85, —including \$1014 fines paid in by the district attorney,— and his disbursements were \$177,274.69. Among these disbursements were the following principal amounts: to the Comptroller for the State tax (including school taxes), \$38,598.56; county orders, \$25,078.74; poor orders, \$17,096.56; school moneys to supervisors, \$29,487.59; county bonds, \$16,000; interest, \$5845; public charities other than for the poor-house, \$13,094.84; salaries, \$4300; Monroe County penitentiary, \$2304.04; jury scrip, \$10,083.45; rent of armories and pay of armorers, \$2319.30; jail supplies and grading, \$2400; sinking funds of Horseheads and Erin, \$4006.18; unpaid taxes, \$3008.75.

The appropriations for the year 1877-78 were as follows: State tax, \$28,295.28; State school tax, \$15,591.96; county orders, \$23,201.50; county poor orders, \$4997.68; jurors, \$10,000; county bonds, \$23,530.30; interest, \$4957.71; deaf, dumb, and blind institutes, \$1479.08; salaries, \$4800; Monroe County penitentiary, \$2000; superintendent of poor at poor-house, \$826.70; deficit at poor-house of Griffin's account, \$3574.14; rent of armories and pay of armorers, \$2325; gas and water at county buildings, \$1100; repairs on county buildings, \$920; supplies for jail, \$1500; insurance, \$100; supervisors' accounts, \$1629.43; contingent fund, \$171.22; total appropriations, \$132,000.

The Board adopted for a suppression of the tramp nuisance the enforcement of the act on vagrancy,—Chapter XX., part 1, title 21, of the general statutes,—which seems to work very well in abating the nuisance, the old jail being used for the confinement of city offenders. The Chairmen and Clerks of the Board will be found named in the civil list of the county. The Board, as at present constituted, has not organized for the year's work.

THE COST OF THE REBELLION.

The Board of Supervisors were patriotic in their action in relation to the filling of the quotas of the county during the struggle for the maintenance of the Union.

The first meeting was held for war purposes Dec. 7 and 8, 1863, when a bounty of \$300 for men was offered to fill the quotas of the towns, as follows: Baldwin 11, Big Flat 29, Catlin 20, Chemung 22, Elmira 142, Erin 16, Horseheads 35, Southport 60, Veteran 37, Van Etten 18. This bounty was to be paid by each town, the county guaranteeing the payment of the bonds, which were to be paid in ten annual payments, at seven per cent. interest.

At a special session held Feb. 11, 1864, this bounty of \$300 was continued for the calls of January previous. In July town bounties were offered of \$200 for one year, \$300 for two years, and \$400 for three years, under the regulations of the resolution of Dec. 18, 1863. In August the towns were authorized to pay \$500 bounties, and to make their bonds payable at times most convenient.

At the annual meeting of 1865 very complimentary resolutions were adopted respecting the patriotic conduct of Tracy Beadle, the same expressing the fact that his action in taking the town bonds at par was more effective than anything else in saving the town from a draft. The total amount of bonds issued by the several towns of the county for bounties, and the interest they paid thereon from date of issue to date of maturity and payment, are as follows:

| | Bonds. | Interest. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| Baldwin | \$21,100 | \$3,565.33 | \$24,665.33 |
| Big Flats..... | 59,450 | 11,935.68 | 71,385.68 |
| Catlin | 39,300 | 6,126.15 | 45,426.15 |
| Chemung | 40,900 | 12,541.17 | 53,441.17 |
| Erin..... | 32,100 | 10,665.60 | 42,765.60 |
| Elmira town..... | 26,100 | 3,120.89 | 29,220.89 |
| City of Elmira..... | 218,170 | 49,173.82 | 267,343.82 |
| Horseheads..... | 62,100 | 6,419.71 | 68,519.71 |
| Southport..... | 75,200 | 25,873.16 | 101,073.16 |
| Van Etten..... | 28,300 | 5,542.75 | 33,842.75 |
| Veteran..... | 54,450 | 10,867.18 | 65,317.18 |
| Grand total..... | | | \$803,001.44 |
| Amount paid by county treasurer..... | | | 707,708.97 |
| Amount of State bonds received..... | | | \$95,292.47 |

In 1867, when Ashland was organized as a separate town, it assumed of the bounty debt of the towns from which it was formed the following amounts: of Southport, bonds \$7713, interest \$2015; Chemung, bonds \$651, interest \$167; Elmira, bonds \$280, interest \$71; total, \$10,897.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

The first assessment and tax-list of the county was that of 1836, and it was as follows:

| | Acres. | Value. | Personal Property. | Total. | County Taxes. | Town Taxes. | Total Taxes. |
|-----------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Big Flats..... | 26,448 | \$123,013 | \$4,830 | \$127,843 | \$1,048.88 | \$275.44 | \$1,324.32 |
| Catlin..... | 14,158 | 37,772 | 17,896 | 55,668 | 576.54 | 544.82 | 1,121.36 |
| Catharine | 23,885 | 103,240 | 22,068 | 125,308 | 834.69 | 609.83 | 1,444.52 |
| Cayuta..... | 23,240 | 58,078 | 2,484 | 60,562 | 426.87 | 314.30 | 741.17 |
| Chemung..... | 44,830 | 133,407 | 10,815 | 144,222 | 1,201.20 | 420.75 | 1,621.95 |
| Dix..... | 21,305 | 109,689 | 24,537 | 134,226 | 725.59 | 452.37 | 1,177.96 |
| Erin..... | 40,215 | 81,794 | 717 | 82,511 | 606.45 | 274.41 | 900.86 |
| Elmira..... | 41,151 | 329,582 | 280,029 | 609,611 | 3,149.15 | 1,071.06 | 4,220.21 |
| Southport..... | 36,392 | 191,711 | 30,897 | 222,608 | 1,184.36 | 489.16 | 1,673.52 |
| Veteran..... | 36,068 | 21,710 | 7,740 | 29,450 | 665.35 | 238.45 | 903.80 |
| Totals..... | 307,692 | \$1,189,996 | \$402,013 | \$1,592,009 | \$10,419.08 | \$4,710.59 | \$15,129.67 |

The assessment and tax-list of 1877 was as follows:

| | Acres. | Assessed Valuation of Real Estate. | Equalized Valuation of Real Estate. | Personal Property. | Aggregate of Real Estate and Personal Property. | Per Acre, as Equal- ized. | State Taxes. | School Taxes. | County Taxes. | Town Taxes. | Total Taxes. |
|--------------------|----------------|--|---|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Ashland..... | 8,750 | \$562,428 | \$504,498 | \$4,700 | \$509,198 | \$57.62 | \$648.02 | \$357.03 | \$2,018.00 | \$612.78 | \$1,635.36 |
| Baldwin..... | 15,909 | 301,568 | 291,980 | 23,075 | 315,055 | 18.35 | 400.91 | 220.93 | 1,248.62 | 49.43 | 2,361.58 |
| Big Flats..... | 26,097 | 1,085,725 | 1,230,127 | 6,050 | 1,236,177 | 47.13 | 1,573.15 | 866.91 | 4,899.14 | 2,956.98 | 10,374.04 |
| Catlin..... | 23,304 | 385,050 | 429,331 | ..... | 429,331 | 18.42 | 546.37 | 301.08 | 1,701.48 | 1,379.85 | 3,910.17 |
| Chemung..... | 29,304 | 1,197,948 | 1,552,861 | 13,300 | 1,565,361 | 52.96 | 1,992.16 | 1,007.87 | 6,203.56 | 2,537.81 | 11,835.77 |
| Elmira town..... | 14,707 | 785,085 | 911,723 | 82,900 | 1,044,629 | 65.49 | 1,329.45 | 732.58 | 4,131.95 | 1,630.14 | 7,842.24 |
| Elmira city..... | 3,050 | 12,840,050 | 10,991,033 | 556,150 | 11,547,233 | ..... | 14,635.68 | 8,077.92 | 45,762.48 | 17,677.39 | 86,266.93 |
| Erin..... | 26,817 | 426,380 | 491,616 | 1,000 | 492,616 | 18.33 | 626.92 | 345.45 | 1,952.30 | 4,687.56 | 7,612.15 |
| Horseheads..... | 21,880 | 1,304,682 | 1,831,139 | 27,100 | 1,858,239 | 83.03 | 2,364.88 | 1,304.04 | 7,364.42 | 15,696.76 | 26,795.10 |
| Southport..... | 28,969 | 1,408,054 | 1,592,791 | 24,030 | 1,615,821 | 54.97 | 2,056.38 | 1,133.15 | 6,403.62 | 1,929.37 | 11,557.59 |
| Van Etten..... | 21,787 | 412,620 | 487,298 | 4,350 | 491,648 | 19.64 | 625.67 | 344.77 | 1,948.48 | 3,615.88 | 6,651.94 |
| Veteran..... | 22,755 | 758,354 | 1,103,300 | 24,800 | 1,128,100 | 48.43 | 1,435.66 | 791.17 | 4,470.71 | 2,485.03 | 9,177.64 |
| Totals..... | 246,345 | \$21,466,944 | \$21,466,944 | \$766,455 | \$22,233,399 | ..... | \$28,295.28 | \$15,591.96 | \$38,112.76 | \$55,720.98 | \$188,020.51 |

The first assessment of corporate property in the county was in 1836, and was as follows:

| | Assessment. | Tax. |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Chemung Canal Bank..... | \$193,550 | \$1379.04 |
| Southport Bridge Company..... | 5,727 | 40.81 |
| Total..... | \$199,277 | \$1419.85 |

The assessment of such property in 1877 was as follows:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Erie Railway*..... | \$748,852 |
| Northern Central Railroad..... | 446,175 |
| Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad..... | 1,100 |
| Elmira and Horseheads Railroad..... | 34,500 |
| Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad..... | 30,000 |
| Pennsylvania and New York Railroad and Canal..... | 5,000 |
| Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad..... | 136,640 |
| Elmira and State Line Railroad..... | 75,500 |
| Total railroads..... | \$1,477,767 |
| Junction Canal..... | 12,320 |
| Elmira Driving Park..... | 15,000 |
| Elmira Water-Cure Company..... | 16,500 |
| Elmira Water-Works..... | 72,600 |
| Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling-Mill Company..... | 483,000 |
| Elmira Gas-Light Company..... | 50,000 |
| Elmira Advertiser Association..... | 39,000 |
| Elmira Gazette Association..... | 12,500 |
| Elmira Opera-House Association..... | 45,000 |
| Queen City Woolen-Mills..... | 25,000 |
| La France Manufacturing Company..... | 21,000 |
| Pittston and Elmira Coal Company..... | 10,000 |
| U. S. Express Company..... | 13,000 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 11,000 |
| Total..... | \$2,303,687 |

The total amount of taxes paid into the county and town treasuries, with the exception of the city taxes of Elmira and the local school taxes of districts, has been as follows since 1836:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| From 1836 to 1853 inclusive..... | \$351,095.72 |
| From 1854 to 1860 inclusive..... | 323,135.01 |
| From 1861 to 1870 inclusive..... | 1,490,750.71 |
| From 1871 to 1877 inclusive..... | 1,427,858.91 |
| Total..... | \$3,592,840.35 |

The heaviest tax paid in any single year was that of 1864, when it amounted to \$251,059.36. In 1872 the total taxes were \$246,273.63.

THE INDEBTEDNESS

of the county and towns as civil corporations now outstanding is as follows: The county,—

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| On State Fair bonds..... | \$22,000 |
| Court-House loan, 1859..... | 20,000 |
| Jail repairs, 1874..... | 9,000 |
| County Clerk's office, 1875..... | 5,000 |
| Total..... | \$54,000 |

* The first assessment of the Erie was in 1845, \$2000. Tax \$9.

RAILROAD AID.

| | Original issue of bonds. | Railroads. | Paid int. to Feb., 1878. | Outstand- ing bonds. |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Van Etten..... | \$25,000 | Ithaca and Towanda..... | \$14,911 | \$25,000 |
| Erin..... | 30,000 | Utica, Horseheads & Elmira..... | 17,591 | 21,300 |
| Horseheads..... | 125,000 | Utica, Horseheads & Elmira..... | 66,500 | 123,400 |
| Total..... | \$180,000 | | \$99,002 | \$169,700 |

Horseheads has a sinking fund on hand—invested—of \$8700, and Erin of \$300, to which is added, each year, one per cent. of the original issue, to liquidate the indebtedness. Erin has bought up bonds to the amount of \$8700, and Horseheads to the amount of \$1600. The city of Elmira has

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Iron Bridge bonds, due 1878-94..... | \$129,900 |
| Floating debt bonds, due 1878-94..... | 56,000 |
| Funding debt bonds, 1877, due 1890-94..... | 20,000 |
| Sewer bonds, 1875, due 1878-80..... | 6,000 |
| Cemetery bonds, due 1878-89..... | 29,500 |
| School bonds, due 1878-84..... | 48,500 |
| Total..... | \$289,900 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| The county..... | \$54,000 |
| Railroad aid..... | 169,700 |
| City of Elmira..... | 289,900 |
| Total bonded indebtedness..... | \$513,600 |

THE STATE AS A BROKER.

The loans of the State to citizens of Chemung, under the act of 1792, amounted in 1836 to \$2822.12, and under that of 1808 to \$2301, being a portion of the amount received in those years by Tioga County. The amount of the United States deposit fund apportioned to Chemung County in 1837 was \$42,991.07. These funds were consolidated in 1850, and at the last report of the Commissioners of Loans, made in November, 1877, the amount on loan was \$38,961.26.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Court-Houses and Jails—Clerks' Offices—The Trials and Tribulations of the Board of Supervisors in harmonizing Different Opinions—Poor-Houses and Paupers—Cost of Charitable Emotions—Orphans' Home, and its Work and Founders—The State Reformatory—Correction, not Punishment—Manhood *versus* Total Depravity.

COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS.

THE facts concerning the first and second court-house and jail erected in Elmira will be found elsewhere in this

work. The lot of ground chosen for the site of the second one was a portion of the present grounds occupied by the public buildings of the county, and was conveyed to the county by William Maxwell, of Elmira; John H. Avery, of Owego; and John Cowden, of Northumberland Co., Pa., and was described as follows: "Beginning on the east bounds of Lake Street; thence east 3 chains $33\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence north 2 chains $25\frac{1}{2}$ links; thence west 3 chains $33\frac{1}{2}$ links, to the east bounds of Lake Street; thence south 2 chains $25\frac{1}{2}$ links to beginning, containing three fourths of an acre." The jail limits were laid out in February, 1824, and contained an area of 399 acres.

At the joint meeting of the Boards of Supervisors of Tioga and Chemung Counties, the county treasurer of Chemung was instructed to call on the court-house commissioners, and demand of them the balance of the building fund in their hands. Up to the time of the division of the county of Tioga, in 1836, no report was filed with the Board of Supervisors of that county of the cost of the court-house at Elmira, so far as the records and files of that county now show. One-half of this balance was to be paid to Tioga County. At their annual meeting in November, 1836, the supervisors appropriated \$1500 for repairs on the court-house, and \$1000 for the erection of a clerk's office. This sum was subsequently increased to \$2000, and the commissioners to build the office were Lyman Covell, Charles Orwan, and Elijah Sexton, who reported the building completed Nov. 14, 1837. A bell was also bought and hung in the court-house.

In 1848 the Board of Supervisors memorialized the Legislature for authority to borrow \$4000 with which to build a new jail, the old one having been condemned by D. D. Spencer, State's prison inspector, and the report approved by the county judge. The inspector recommended the building of the new jail in the rear of the court-house, and the law of Dec. 14, 1847, made it obligatory on the board to build a sufficient one in the county. A committee was appointed on plans and specifications, and at a special meeting, held April 26, 1849, the Board voted to build a jail, the cost not to exceed \$4500, and to borrow the sum of the State. The plans of Ichabod Konkle were adopted, and in June following Mr. Konkle's bid to build the jail for \$6000 was accepted, and R. W. Judson, Ezra Mallett, and Richard Baker appointed building commissioners, and an additional loan of \$1500 authorized. In 1850 the jail was completed and accepted by the supervisors. The loan of \$6000 remained unpaid until 1873. In 1849 and 1850 repairs were made on the court-house amounting to \$2383. In 1856-57 repairs were made on the jail to the amount of \$3298.

At the annual meeting in 1869, on the report of a committee appointed for the purpose of examining and reporting on the necessity for a new court-house, the Board of Supervisors voted to build a brick house, the cost not to exceed \$20,000, and appointed Hon. Hiram Gray, Judge A. S. Thurston, commissioners, and authorized them to appoint a third commissioner, and as such board to negotiate a loan of \$20,000 for a term not longer than twenty years, and with the proceeds to build the house, and also to sell the old court-house. A. C. Ely was appointed the third com-

missioner, and the business was proceeded with. The loan was effected with the State at seven per cent. per annum, payable Jan. 1, 1870, and the money deposited in the Elmira Bank at five per cent. interest. A contract was made with David Wilcox, of Syracuse, to construct the building complete for furnishing for \$18,150, and the old court-house was sold to the city for \$350, and removed to its present location, where it is now known as the city hall. Concert Hall was leased for court purposes until the new court-house was ready for occupancy.

The building was completed in 1862, at a cost of \$20,458.34, furnished ready for use; \$855.31 were received for interest on the funds, which, added to the original loan, left a surplus of the appropriation, which was returned to the treasury.

Judge Brooks was added to the Board of Commissioners in 1861. In accepting the court-house from the hands of the commissioners, at the annual meeting of 1862, the supervisors adopted a series of complimentary resolutions, from which the following is an abstract:

"Resolved, That we acknowledge the faithful and gratuitous performance by said commissioners of the trust committed to them; that this Board has carefully examined the new court-house now completed, and unhesitatingly pronounce it a model for its architectural beauty, convenience, and durability, and that it is in all respects worthy of the county of Chemung."

It is a beautiful structure. On the first floor the offices of the county judge and surrogate, sheriff, grand and petit jury rooms are located, with rooms for the occupancy of the janitor. The second floor is occupied by the court-room (54 by 72 by 29 feet) and witness-rooms. The material of which the building is constructed is red brick, hard burned, and scabbled dressed limestone. The cornice is elegant, and, together with the foundation walls, has the appearance of massiveness and durability. The façade on Lake Street is supported by massive stone pillars, from which spring heavy brick arches. The angles of the building project from the northern and southern sides, giving the appearance of towers or buttresses, the southeastern angle rising into a well-proportioned square tower with open brick arches and stone pediments, in which the bell is hung. The ground area of the building is about 68 by 84 feet, exclusive of area projection of some ten feet. The height of the building from ground to top of cornice in front is about 45 feet, and the tower rises 15 feet above the roof, which latter is of tin.

From the tower a fine, comprehensive view is had of the city and its environing hills. To the southwest in the distance is seen the Reformatory in its ample proportions, the reservoir, with its white, uprising jet a little to the left; to the north the valley of the canal opens a fine vista; to the east the Water-Cure lies against the overtopping summit of the hill; to the south the valley of the Chemung widens, and is there closed in by the approaching hills on either side; and beneath the beholder's feet, on every side, spreads out the city, embowered in maples and elms, through whose leafy canopy the spires of its churches and domes of its school-houses and palatial residences rise, giving evidence of the culture, wealth, and intelligence of the people who built them.

The court-house loan of \$20,000 is yet unpaid. In 1860 the Board of Supervisors voted to purchase additional grounds adjoining the court-house lot on the south, at the corner of Lake and Cross Streets, belonging to William Beach, B. P. Beardsley, and S. G. Hathaway, Jr.; but the conditions of the purchase—that the city of Elmira was to raise an equal sum (\$5000)—were not complied with, and the resolution was rescinded at the next meeting of the Board.

A vote was passed by the Board of Supervisors in 1865 to buy the William Street school lot, lying in the rear of the court-house lot, but the sale was not consummated until the following year, when it was conveyed to the county by the city for \$5000, and bonds payable in 1871 issued for the same.

The lots adjoining the court-house lot on the south were purchased by the county, in 1869–70, for \$15,660, and bonds issued for the amount.

A committee on a new jail reported one necessary, and a committee on plans and specifications was appointed, consisting of Messrs. O'Hanlon, Patrick, Kingsbury, Decker, and Ogden, who reported at the next meeting (1870) plans and estimates for a jail, and the Board voted to build one and appropriate \$20,000 towards the work, by a vote of 15 to 2. The old building on the school-house lot was sold for \$156. The committee reported the working plans of J. K. Vaughn, architect, and the same were adopted by the Board of Supervisors, the architect directed to make and report estimates, and the cost of the building limited to \$55,000. The committee was also authorized to contract with responsible bidders for the execution of the work, and secure its completion by July 1, 1872, and the treasurer authorized to negotiate a loan of \$35,000 to begin operations with. Mr. Decker resigned as one of the commissioners, and W. A. Kingsbury was appointed to fill his place. At a special meeting in April, 1871, J. K. Vaughn was appointed architect, and the commissioners reported a contract with John and Sylvanus M. Clark, of Elmira, to put up the jail for \$55,000, including the architect's commission. At this meeting, complaints having been made of unfairness in the letting of the contract, the commissioners reported their doings, alleging full opportunity had been given for all bidders to examine specifications, etc., and that they had let the contract to the best bidders. After some discussion in the Board between the attorney of the complainants—General H. S. Diven—and the commissioners, the contract was laid before the Board, and was referred to a committee, who reported subsequently that it was not in conformity to the resolutions of the Board in several important particulars; among them, that it did not limit the cost to \$55,000, the architect's fees and commissioners' services not being provided for. This report of the committee was agreed to by the Board, who appointed Hon. A. S. Thurston and Daniel Stephens additional members of the building commission, and instructed the commissioners to amend the contract by limiting the contract price to \$52,500, and to employ their own architect or superintendent.

Charges of corruption in the letting of the contract and the erection of the building having been made in the public prints, and privately, at the annual meeting of the Board in

1871, on a petition of leading citizens of the county for an investigation of the commissioners' and contractors' doings, a committee was appointed to make a thorough examination of all matters pertaining to the new jail, and report their findings. This committee consisted of Messrs. Lockwood, Murray, and Hoffman, who made a majority and minority report at a special meeting held April 29, 1872, both agreeing that the building was not being constructed according to the *original* plans and specifications, and which original documents were not to be found, reputed copies only being exhibited as being in use. The majority report, signed by Messrs. Lockwood and Murray, charged the substitution of brick and galvanized iron for cut-stone trimmings in several instances, and that the plan had been changed in its ornamental finish, stability, and general appearance to an inferior and cheaper plan. Many other changes were charged, reducing the security of the jail materially, and that the work was being improperly done. They placed the cost of the building according to the original plans at \$65,000, and as it was being constructed at \$42,500. The majority charged, too, that the building was not being erected in accordance with the plans then in existence, which latter, if followed faithfully, would make the building cost about \$48,500. The minority report was signed by Mr. Hoffman, who reported the contract let properly, so far as the commissioners were concerned, two bids only being received,—one without and one with security, the former the lowest one; that the contract provided for the payment of the architect's fees by the contractors; that the security of the contractors was a question of law; that the cost of the building according to the original plans would have been \$38,850; that the architect was incompetent, and the commissioners loose in their methods of business until Messrs. Thurston and Stephens were added, since which time everything had been well done; that the work was being done substantially according to the contract as amended by the Board; that the variances were not material; that the brick-work was an ordinarily fair job, and if completed as begun the building would be as good as the contract called for, and would cost all there was paid for it; that the Board should test it in certain particulars, and if these proved satisfactory and according to contract, then it should accept the building and pay for it, and not before. Both reports were accepted and laid on the table, and payments stopped on the work until May 16, when the reports were again considered and again laid on the table, and new bonds in \$20,000 ordered to be given by the contractors, on execution of which the payments were to be made as before. Judge Thurston being absent from town, Thomas M. Hewitt was appointed on the commission in his stead.

At the annual session of the supervisors of 1872, the building commissioners on the new jail reported the building complete, and "well done according to the specifications and contract," and the following as the cost of the same:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Contract price..... | \$52,500.00 |
| Architect's fees..... | 1,801.16 |
| Extra work by contractors..... | 1,800.00 |
| Sewerage, etc..... | 825.00 |
| Total..... | \$56,926.16 |

The report of the commissioners was accepted, and their recommendations for the payment of the bills outside of

the contract concurred in. Their own bills, amounting to \$1604.82, were discounted fifty per cent. and allowed.

At a special meeting held April 14, 1873, called to provide for necessary repairs on the new jail buildings, a committee reported the jail unsafe, and on May 9 a committee reported estimates for proper work to make the jail secure at various figures, according to the amount done and plan adopted, ranging from \$5000 to \$8000. The Board refused to order the repairs, and to save expense directed the sheriff to confine all prisoners in the old jail. At the annual meeting one of the members of the Board offered a resolution, declaring the new jail a "source of disappointment and expensive vexation," and to end the trouble recommended it to be sold. Another resolution proposed to tear the building down and rebuild it with stone; another, to line the cells with boiler-iron; all of which expressions of distrust and disgust were snuffed out by laying them on the table. Mr. Ferguson called up his resolution, offered at the last meeting, to line the cells and corridors with iron, but it failed to pass; whereupon a committee was appointed to resolve the problem of "What to do with the jail question?" This committee reported in favor of Mr. Ferguson's plan of lining the cells and corridors with boiler-iron at a cost of \$10,000. Mr. Hoffman moved as an amendment to abandon the new jail and return to the old one, but had no supporters, and the committee's recommendations were concurred in. At a special meeting, held Nov. 24, the county treasurer was ordered to borrow the money to make the repairs, and did so, issuing bonds to the amount of \$9000. The contract was let, after due advertising and careful deliberation, to Reed & Cooper for \$8350, for lining the cells and corridors with boiler-iron; and the painting and flagging necessary to be done cost about \$455 additional; the total cost of the repairs being \$8805.

In 1875 repairs on the roof and new floors in the jail were needed and ordered. In 1876 a committee on public buildings, John D. Williams and M. McHenry, reported at the annual meeting concerning the jail as follows: "Of that institution, considered as brick and mortar, the less said the better." Eight hundred dollars were appropriated for repairs the same year; a portion of this amount was for grading, however.

The jail building stands on the school-house lot in the rear of the old jail, and fronts on William Street; the rooms on that street being occupied by the sheriff as his residence. The building, as a whole, presents an imposing appearance, with its turreted towers and battlements. The old jail, which is built of stone, with a brick front for a jailer's residence, stands immediately in the rear of the court-house. In some of the extensive repairings it has had, a female prison has been constructed of the same height and width as the jailer's residence, extending northward from the latter, of which it is a continuation. The building is now occupied by the city poormaster, who confines tramps therein under the enforcement of the act against vagrancy.* Since that law has been enforced, these fellows have been put at breaking stone for the streets, and

hence they are not so frequently seen in the old jail as formerly.

A contract was made in 1860 with the Monroe County penitentiary to receive and hold the prisoners of Chemung County, whose sentences were sixty days and over, in the county jail. This arrangement has been continued to the present by renewals of the contract, at an agreed price per man, according to the term of his sentence. The amount paid for the year ending Nov. 6, 1877, was \$2304.04. The total amount paid that institution to November, 1877, is about \$15,000.

A vote was taken by the Board of Supervisors to memorialize the Legislature for power to contract with the Reformatory at Elmira for such confinement and care, but so far no contract has been made with this institution.

A committee on a proposed work-house for Chemung County, reported in 1863 that such an institution on the plan of the Monroe County penitentiary would cost \$30,000, and nothing further was heard of the proposition.

An idea of what the criminal business of the county costs the public treasury may be gathered from the single item of the sheriff's bill for 1877, which was allowed at \$8664.05 for dieting and transporting prisoners, and other official duties chiefly pertaining to the criminal docket.

In 1869 the bar of the county memorialized the Board of Supervisors on the subject of a new fire-proof clerk's office, declaring the old one inadequate for the needs of the county as well as insecure; but the interest of the people then being centered in the new jail, nothing was done in respect to the memorial until 1874, when, at the annual meeting, a committee was appointed on plans and estimates, consisting of Supervisors Gibson, Reynolds, and Kingsbury. On their report at the same meeting they were directed to procure three plans, one for a building to cost not more than \$10,000; another, \$14,000; and another, \$17,000, with twenty copies of the specifications for each plan, and to advertise for bids on the several plans, subject to the action of the Board. At a special meeting held Dec. 15, to consider the plans for a new clerk's office, there were presented twelve bids for erecting the building according to the several plans submitted, of a single story and a two-storied structure. The board by ballot adopted the plan of W. H. Hayes, whose estimates were under \$15,000; but reconsidered the vote the next day, which was the beginning of a series of ballotings, adoptions, and reconsiderations that kept the clerk busy calling the roll and putting the members on the record. The plan of Mr. Perry for a two-story fire-proof, at \$17,000, was carried; but on the mover of the resolution saying he did not suppose the upper story was to be fire-proof, the vote was reconsidered in a twinkling. Then a plan for a fire-proof not to cost over \$20,000 was adopted, and Messrs. Reynolds, Gibson, Van Duzer, Beach, and Arnot appointed a committee on plans and estimates, and a respite from balloting was taken until Jan. 14, 1875. The committee reported a plan of Mr. Thomas, modeled after the lower room of the Broome County clerk's office; first story fire-proof, 55 feet deep, 25 feet wide in the main part, and 33 feet in record room, to cost \$19,500. The report was rejected, and the Board resolved to build nothing less than a two-story build-

* Chapter XX., Part First, Title 21, General Statutes.

ing on the site of the court-house grounds, and thereupon more plans were presented. Mr. Thomas said his plans were for a fire-proof, and Mr. Perry made a similar declaration, and added it would cost just \$20,000 to build it; Kingsbury's plan would close out \$22,600; Mr. Hayes' plan, once before adopted and again rejected, fire-proof throughout, would cost \$20,000. The committee again reported, recommending Mr. Thomas' plan "as now understood," and were discharged, and then more balloting on the question of adopting the report and other plans was had. Finally, the Thomas plan was adopted by a vote of 11 to 7, and a committee appointed to receive proposals and get working plans, consisting of Supervisors Reynolds, Van Duzer, Kingsbury, Arnot, and Beach. The county treasurer was authorized to borrow \$20,000 for the work as it progressed.

The contract for the clerk's office was awarded by the Board of Supervisors, at a special meeting held Feb. 4, 1875, to Gerity & French, for \$19,274, by a vote of 12 to 4, several other bids being received. The building commissioners were the last committee named, except Mr. McHenry took the place of Mr. Arnot. The treasurer was authorized to issue bonds for \$22,500, payable four years after Feb. 1, 1875; the additional sum of \$2500 to be expended for furniture and fixtures.

The building was completed in 1875, and cost, complete, ready for occupancy, \$21,890.85, and was admitted by all parties to be an excellent piece of work.

It is constructed of red brick, with rock-dressed limestone for trimmings and corners, and presents a very pleasing and attractive appearance. It is about 45 by 72 feet on the ground, two stories in height, and is considered fire-proof from top to bottom. The ceilings are formed of iron beams, from which spring brick arches, and between the brick and the floors cement is filled in. The floors are concrete tiling. The wear of this material is so rapid, however, that it has been covered on the lower floor with linoleum. The roof is of galvanized iron. The lower floor is occupied by the clerk's office and the recording-room, and the upper floor by the supervisor's room and two committee-rooms. The former is furnished with black walnut furniture, and presents a very neat and tasty appearance. The room is about 28 by 44 feet, and 12 feet in the clear between joints. An iron stairway leads from the lower floor in the southwest angle of the building to the second floor, and corrugated iron shutters close all of the windows.

The basement is light and dry, affording ample storage for old documents and records not in use, and contains a furnace, by which the office on the lower floor is warmed, stoves doing that service on the upper floor. The outside plan of the building is similar to that of the court-house, as will be seen by the sketch. The angles project into tower-like proportions, the main one (the southwestern) forming the entrance, and rising above the roof, with heavy stone coping.

In 1875 an appropriation was made for repairing the old clerk's office, and fitting it up for the office of the district attorney. The work was done in 1876, and since that time the building has been occupied by that official. It

stands next north of the court-house, and is built of brick, and has a tin roof.

In 1866 a fire damaged the court-house and jail to some considerable extent, but after some delay and discussion, the insurance companies carrying risks on the buildings repaired them as the cheaper method of paying their losses.

THE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

An act of the Legislature was passed by that body April 18, 1829, authorizing the (then) county of Tioga to raise by tax the sum of \$3000, in each of the two jury districts into which the county was then divided, with which to build a poor-house in each district, the sum raised in either district to be exclusively used in that district. This tax, however, was not levied, but a farm was leased for poor-house purposes, and in 1836, on the erection of the western jury district of Tioga into the new county of Chemung, the property on the farm owned by the county of Tioga was sold, and the proceeds divided equitably according to the valuation of the jury districts, by order of the boards of the two counties in joint session assembled. The funds and debts of the poor-house were also divided and assumed according to the same rule.

At a special meeting held Oct. 21, 1836, at Speneer, the Board of Supervisors of Chemung County directed the superintendents of the poor to ascertain and fix upon a site for a county poor-house, and report at the annual meeting in November following. At this meeting the superintendents were directed to purchase a farm at a cost not exceeding \$3000, and to borrow the amount at six per cent. for a period not to exceed six years, which the superintendents proceeded to do,* and purchased 183 acres in the town of Horseheads, on what is known as lot 2, in the Gore, so called, in the southeast section of town 4, and the south half of lot 42, southwest section town 5, of Watkins and Flint purchase, 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres of Henry Remsen for \$440, and 76 $\frac{2}{100}$ acres of John Livingston (the last described lot) for \$304, the re-survey disclosing the surplus land. Eighty acres of the farm was cleared only, and susceptible of cultivation.

In April, 1839, the question of a new poor-house was agitated, but the Board of Supervisors voted it was inexpedient to build a house at that time, and authorized repairs on the old house to the amount of \$100. In December, 1841, a committee was appointed to report on the poor-house system, the present location of the farm, and on the subject of a poor-house; and on the report of the committee, made Feb. 22, 1842, the Board voted it was inexpedient to exchange or sell the farm, and authorized the superintendents to build a new house on the farm, at a cost not exceeding \$1500. One was accordingly erected costing \$1490.09, but it was so poorly constructed it was condemned by a committee of the Board, who were instructed by the Board to reconstruct it. The committee reported it "worse than worthless." In 1844 it was voted to lease the poor-farm and paupers together. Committees have been appointed and votes passed at divers times to sell the

* The loan was made by act of Legislature of the school fund for four years, but it was not paid until 1867.

poor-farm or exchange it for a smaller one, but to no purpose. The original farm bought in 1837 is yet owned by the county, unshorn of a single acre of its original proportions. A new building was erected on the farm in 1854, costing \$500.

In 1860 the Board appropriated \$1000 for repairs on the poor-farm buildings, but the sum was exceeded by the superintendent and committee by considerably more than double the amount. The buildings erected were a barn 30 by 40 by 16 feet; a cow-house, 20 by 60 by 16 feet, with loft for hay; sheds 16 by 40 by 12 feet, with loft for storage and fowls; a wagon-house, stable and granary, 30 by 60 feet, a hog-house and wood-house, 24 by 100 feet, with bakery and washing-rooms below, and sleeping-rooms above. The cost up to the date of the report of the committee, in November, 1861, had amounted to \$2025.60, and the main house was yet unfinished. In 1862 the main building was completed at a cost of \$3564.81, which was reported by the committee to be built substantially and conveniently arranged. The old building was removed, but fitted up as an addition to the new buildings. The new building was 41 by 61 feet on the ground, with 26-foot posts, and contained cells for the insane, strongly built of oak plank, and had a cellar under the whole house. The additional building expenses for the year 1863 were \$1741.63. The value of the property at that time was estimated as follows: land, \$3500; buildings, \$7200; live-stock, \$508.75; produce on hand, \$1470.20; farming utensils, \$272.55; furniture, \$1166.34; miscellaneous, \$363.82; total, \$14,481.66. An appropriation of \$400 was made for a lunatic asylum in November, 1863, but it was not built until 1865, when \$300 were also expended for new fences.

In 1871 the distinction between county and town poor was revived, and each town in the county and the city of Elmira was required to support its own poor. Such paupers as had not gained a residence in any particular town were deemed county charges. The temper of the Board of Supervisors has been tried several times since then to reverse this method and remand the poor and their care to the county as at first, but without effect. In 1876 a committee on the public buildings, consisting of Messrs. John D. Williams and M. McHenry, reported on the poor-house as follows: "The idea of having a superintendent of the poor who is expected to devote a good portion of his time to the interests of the county for the paltry sum of \$300 per annum is indicative of 'a cat under the meal' somewhere. The whole system of poor and poor-house, as demonstrated in this county, seems to your committee to be radically wrong. The farm, for the best interests of the county, should be sold and a smaller one procured, better adapted to utilize a portion of the pauper labor."

An investigation into the management of the poor-house by the superintendent of the poor for 1870 was ordered, and the committee subsequently reported charges of gross malfeasance in his office and corruption. These charges were preferred against the superintendent to the Governor by the Board, who petitioned also for the removal of the superintendent, whereupon that official tendered his resignation, and his place was filled by another. He was subsequently arrested on a charge of forgery, on which he was

tried, and sentenced to State's prison for a term of years. He was in collusion also with another party, who made good his escape from the clutches of the law, as will be seen by a reference to the records of the Board of Supervisors of November, 1876, the report of the committee reciting the facts in full.

A committee was appointed to arrange a system of book-keeping for the superintendent, and also a more satisfactory method of payments and drafts. This system was inaugurated for the years 1877-78. In 1877 a committee of the Board of Supervisors visited the Willard Insane Asylum, and from what they saw and learned there of the treatment of that unfortunate class, were convinced, and so reported, that "any movement looking to the confinement of the insane poor in the poor-house, or anywhere else but in a well-regulated insane asylum, was a step backward in the march of humanity and philanthropy;" and the committee, therefore, recommended no additional provisions for the keeping of the insane on the poor-farm.

During 1877, the sum of \$2049 was spent for cows, furniture, fixtures, improvements, and repairs on the farm. The salary of the superintendent was increased to \$500 per annum, on the election of John P. Brees, Jan. 24, 1877.

The inventory of the poor-farm property filed November, 1876, estimated the value of the property as follows:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Real estate and buildings..... | \$12,810.00 |
| Personal property, including supplies..... | 5,316.68 |
| | \$18,126.68 |
| Improvements were made on the property in 1876, valued at..... | \$1541.75 |

The expenditures from Feb. 1, 1877, to Nov. 1, 1877, on the farm were as follows:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| For paupers' support..... | \$2439.93 |
| For stock, furniture, etc..... | 2049.00 |
| For old bills allowed of the year before..... | 1066.80 |
| Salary of commissioner..... | 458.34 |
| Total..... | \$6014.07 |

The whole number of paupers cared for from Feb. 1, 1877, to Nov. 6, 1877, were 400; discharged, died, and sent to Orphans' Home and insane asylums, 340,—leaving 60 in the poor-house at the end of the year. An average of 67½ were kept during the year, at an average cost of 99¼ cents per week. There was paid for the care of insane paupers, in the Willard and New York State Insane Asylums, the sum of \$7032.73 and \$3943.02 respectively,—making a total of \$10,975.75. There was paid by the county for the same time, for the support of children in the Orphans' Home, the sum of \$3774.99,—making the total sum paid for the year from the public treasury for the care and support of the poor, exclusive of the amounts paid by the different towns and the city of Elmira out of their individual treasuries at home, \$17,190.67. Of this amount, \$768.98 were the charge against the county treasury proper, and \$10,236.84 the amount charged to the city of Elmira. The total amount paid for charity by the county treasurer for the period of the civil history of Chemung as a county, from 1836 to date, 1878, aggregates the magnificent sum of \$332,742.56, and more. From 1857 to 1870 the excise funds received by the county treasurer

were appropriated to the support of the poor, and amounted to over \$50,000, including the fines assessed under the ex-cise law.

Beside this magnificent charity are the untold gifts and donations to private charities of church and city, the Orphans' Home, as will be seen, being largely supported by private gifts. Verily, the people of Chemung realize to a commendable degree the saying of One of old, who inculcated charity as a grace, "The poor ye have with you always."

THE INVESTMENT

in public buildings and institutions for the benefit of Chemung County is as follows :

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Old clerk's office, 1837..... | | \$2,000 |
| Poor-farm, 1837..... | \$3,000 | |
| Interest on the loan..... | 4,230 | |
| Poor-house building, 1842..... | 1,500 | |
| " " additions and new buildings..... | 8,130 | |
| Interest on account of same..... | 525 | |
| | | 17,385 |
| Jail, 1849..... | \$6,000 | |
| Interest paid on the loan..... | 8,640 | |
| | | 14,640 |
| Jail, 1872..... | \$57,728 | |
| Interest paid on bonds..... | 7,033 | |
| Repairs, 1874..... | 9,000 | |
| Interest to Feb. 1, 1878..... | 2,739 | |
| | | 76,500 |
| Court-house, 1861..... | \$20,458 | |
| Interest to Feb. 1, 1878..... | 25,200 | |
| | | 45,658 |
| Clerk's office, 1875..... | \$21,891 | |
| Interest to Feb. 1, 1878..... | 2,962 | |
| | | 24,853 |
| Repairs on court-house and jail at sundry times..... | | 7,200 |
| Additions to court-house grounds: | | |
| William Street school lot..... | \$5,000 | |
| Interest paid on bonds..... | 1,050 | |
| Additions south..... | 15,660 | |
| Interest on bonds..... | 2,375 | |
| | | 24,085 |
| Interest yet to be paid on outstanding bonds:* | | |
| Clerk's office, \$5,000..... | | 350 |
| Jail repair bonds, \$9,000..... | | 915 |
| Court-house loan, \$20,000..... | | 1,400 |
| | | |
| Total public buildings..... | | \$214,986 |
| State fair grounds, 1872..... | \$50,000 | |
| Interest to Feb. 1, 1878..... | 15,750 | |
| " Feb. 1, 1882..... | 3,500 | |
| | | 69,250 |
| | | \$284,236 |
| Principal paid and to fall due on public buildings..... | 157,567 | |
| On State fair bonds..... | 50,000 | |
| | | \$207,567 |
| Interest paid and to be paid: | | |
| Public buildings..... | \$57,419 | |
| State fair bonds..... | 19,250 | |
| | | 76,669 |
| | | \$284,236 |

THE SOUTHERN TIER ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution, one of the noblest charities of the Southern Tier, had its inception in the necessities created by the war for the Union. In the latter part of the year 1864 the ladies of Elmira, whose hearts had burned with the fires of patriotism and charity, seeing the wives and children of many of the soldiers for the Union and the discharged soldiers themselves suffering for the necessities of life, conceived the plan of affording relief to the needy and destitute

by a joint and systematic effort. Their thoughts and communings took practical shape, and crystallized in the "Elmira Ladies' Relief Association" on Oct. 12, 1864, and was duly incorporated December 28 following. Prominent among these merciful ministrants were Mrs. David Decker, Mrs. Richmond Jones, the Misses Tyler, Mrs. A. Frisbie, Mrs. Andrew Hathorne, Mrs. George Steele, Mrs. R. Badger, Mrs. Cottrell, and Mrs. L. N. Murdock. The Association was organized by the choice of the following officers: President, Mrs. David Decker; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. R. Jones; Secretary of Receiving Committee, Mrs. A. Frisbie; Secretary of Industrial Department, Mrs. A. Hathorne; Cutting Committee, Mrs. George Steel, Mrs. R. Badger, Mrs. Cottrell, Mrs. Murdock.

Its object was declared to be "the care of needy soldiers, and soldiers' wives and children." The industrial department supplied sewing for soldiers' wives. "To carry out the objects in view, there was a place needed to take the sick women and little children where proper attention could be given. To this end efforts were made to raise money by subscription for the erection of a building where cheap rent and employment might be given to soldiers' families, while their husbands and fathers were periling their lives in the service of their country. A sum of \$2000 was raised for this purpose, but proved much too small, and a building was procured of John Reynolds, Esq., at a low rent, on the northwest corner of Magee and Third Streets, where for nearly two years the charities of this institution were dispensed." Thousands of soldiers now living can attest to the deeds of humanity here performed.

After the close of the war the Association purchased of Mr. Holdridge a building in the Fifth Ward, for which \$2500 were paid, and possession taken Jan. 1, 1866. On the 15th January two women with their children, who had been dependent on the Association for support, were placed in this building to take care of the sick adults and the little children with whom the house was soon filled. Applications were so numerous, and the accommodations so contracted, the number of admissions at one time were limited to twenty. The war having closed and the relatives of soldiers having received pensions and bounty from the government, the Association decided to exclude adults and admit children only, and thus the home was changed to an orphan asylum. Feb. 14, 1868, the Legislature of the State changed the name of the institution to the *Southern Tier Orphans' Home*, by which title it has since been known.

The first board of officers of the Home was as follows, viz.: President, Mrs. David Decker; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. P. A. La France and Mrs. A. Robinson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Luther Caldwell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. B. Dunning; Treasurer, N. P. Fassett.

In 1867 the house was enlarged for the accommodation of thirty children, and in 1868 an addition to the grounds was made, the lot on which the Home is located containing at the present time between two and three acres. The present building, which was completed in 1877, is an imposing brick edifice of three stories, admirably arranged for the purpose it is designed for. The ceilings are high, the rooms capacious, the halls wide, the dormitories well ventilated, and the windows large. The whole house is kept

* The outstanding bonds fall due as follows: Clerk's office, Feb. 1, 1879; jail repair bonds, Feb. 1, 1879 and 1880, one-half each year; court-house loan fell due 1870, but is held by the State, and will run as long as the county chooses to pay interest. The State fair bonds fall due \$5000 per annum, the last bond becoming payable Feb. 1, 1882.

in a remarkably neat and wholesome condition. A branch of the public schools of the city is taught in the institution, Miss Carrie F. Searles being the present teacher. Thirty-five pupils attended the present term, just closing (June 27). While the children are not apprenticed, so to speak, to any special industry while in the Home, yet are they inculcated in the habits of industry so far as is compatible with their age and physical condition. The girls are taught to do the lighter duties of the housework and sewing, and the boys saw wood, bring up coal, tidy up the lot, and in a very unique manner do the scrubbing of the halls, using their feet for mop-sticks, and by a shuffling back and forward step perform a very neat and satisfactory piece of work. Children from the various almshouses of Broome, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben Counties find a home here, the law of the State making it obligatory upon the Boards of Supervisors to maintain the pauper children at other institutions than the almshouses. If any one is skeptical concerning the benefits of this Home, let him go to its sunny and well-ordered rooms and see the devices arranged to bring joy and gladness into the lives of the waifs thrown upon the sea of humanity by misfortune and vice. Let him look in upon the school-room and see the eager looks that are bent upon the books or blackboard, as the rudiments of a good English education are placed within their reach. Let him listen to their songs of praise and faith and trust, and then ask himself, Is this not worth what it costs? The institution is managed by a board of trustees selected from each of the Protestant churches of the city of Elmira, of which the president is always one from her own church. Once each month the ladies of the city to a considerable number gather at the Home, on the morning of the day appointed, bringing their baskets of provisions for a picnic dinner, and engage in sewing all the day for the Home, in whose wardrobe their handiwork is stored for use as wanted. Each child who leaves the Home is provided with two good suits complete of clothing, and busy fingers are needed to keep the stock on hand well filled. At other times, too, the ladies of the city come in and do the same work. Mrs. R. H. Close is at present filling the position of matron and superintendent, and manages the institution in-doors and out, having one male and eight female assistants, besides the teacher of the school. She buys in all supplies, hires and pays all help, and is general manager. Her fitness to hold this responsible and delicate situation is guaranteed by the fact that eleven orphans of no kith or kin to her have been cared for by her, have grown up in her own sheltering arms, and gone out therefrom into respectable and honorable positions in the world; and if further proof was wanted, her motherly care and solicitude as she walks amid the tender fledglings of her trust would stop all cavil.

Seven hundred and forty-six children have been received into the Home since its establishment, of whom 25 were half-orphans. There are 60 in the Home at the present time, within eight of as many as have ever been inmates at one time; 46 are males, and 14 females; 48 white, 12 colored; native born, 38; foreign, 6; unknown 14. The Home would accommodate 200 children easily, if circumstance should require such effort.

The early history of the Home was one of struggle and determined effort, but illy seconded. The funds were raised by various make-shifts, such as concerts, tableaux, etc. The citizens donated clothing, provisions, furniture, and some money. The Legislature made some appropriations later, as did the Board of Supervisors; and now the Home, though not endowed, is so firmly established in the hearts and generous impulses of the citizens of Elmira, its foundations may be said to have been laid in enduring brass.

From the report of Hon. N. P. Fassett, treasurer of the Home since 1866 to the present, made June 18, 1877, on the completion and dedication of the building now occupying the corner of Franklin and Fulton Streets, and before described, we gather the following financial statistics:

The receipts from Nov. 16, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1866, were but \$874.80; but from Jan. 1 to April following the activity and success were marked. An appropriation from the State was secured of \$1912.97, and a subscription for a building of \$1461.85, amounting in all to \$3377.82. Twenty-five hundred dollars were paid towards the grounds of the Home, and after other payments, \$511.31 were paid to Mr. Fassett, as the incoming treasurer, May 1, 1866. The amount received by Mr. Fassett for the current expenses of the Home, in the eleven years of his stewardship, has been \$44,730.81, from the following sources:

| | |
|--|------------|
| From Chemung County, voluntary appropriations.. | \$2,500.00 |
| From Chemung County for board of children..... | 3,600.00 |
| From the State appropriations..... | 6,867.44 |
| From individuals for board of children, about..... | 1,000.00 |
| From voluntary gifts and contributions of citizens.. | 26,118.57 |
| From Hon. H. Boardman Smith, donation..... | 4,664.80 |

Total.....\$44,730.81

Paid from this fund for current expenses 42,601.31

Leaving a balance June 18, 1877..... \$2,129.50

The building fund has been created as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1871.—Appropriation by State..... | \$5,000.00 |
| 1872.—Appropriation by State..... | 5,000.00 |
| 1873.—Avals of fair, three days..... | 5,354.40 |
| 1875.—Avals of fair No. 2..... | 3,111.92 |
| Individual donations..... | 71.00 |
| Interest to May 1, 1876..... | 1,431.10 |
| 1876.—Individual subscriptions..... | 4,568.35 |
| Borrowed by the Home..... | 2,000.00 |
| | \$26,536.77 |

Paid for lands, fences, and new barn..... \$5,473.46

Paid for new building..... 21,136.87

\$26,610.33

Overdrawn..... 73.56

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Total receipts..... | \$71,267.58 |
| Total expenditures..... | 69,211.54 |

Balance in Treasury..... \$2,055.94

Less note outstanding..... 2,000.00

Net balance..... \$55.94

ASSETS.

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Land and buildings..... | \$30,000.00 |
| Personal property..... | 1,000.00 |
| Legacies..... | 3,500.00 |

Total.....\$34,500.00

Amount of receipts from June 18, 1877, to April 1,

1878 \$3,476.00

Expenditures..... 1,657.10

Balance in treasury..... \$1,819.26

The present officers of the Home are: President, Mrs. R. H. Ransom; Vice-President, Mrs. Frederick Hall; Treasurer, N. P. Fassett, Esq.; Secretary, Miss Fannie Wheadon. Board of Trustees, Mrs. R. H. Ransom, First Presbyterian Church; Mrs. David Tuttle, Lake Street Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Nye, Park Church; Mrs. David Decker, Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. Luqueer, First Methodist Episcopal Church; Mrs. St. John, First Baptist Church, Madison Avenue; Mrs. Tompkins, Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church; Mrs. Frisbie,* Grace Protestant Episcopal Church; Mrs. A. Robertson, South Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church; ———, German Lutheran Church.

THE STATE REFORMATORY.

One of the State's institutions has its location in Cheung County, and as such deserves more than a passing notice at our hands. The Reformatory, while it is a place designed for the confinement of convicts, is not one founded solely for the punishment of its inmates, but, as its name indicates, is established for their correction and reformation.

The act for locating the same was passed April 29, 1869 (chapter 408), and authorized the Governor to appoint five commissioners to locate the institution in the Sixth Judicial District, the commissioners to receive by gift, or to purchase for the State, the lands necessary for the purpose. The commissioners were Joseph Warren, Theodore W. Dwight, Charles H. Winfield, George W. Hubbell, and Robert Earle, who proceeded to make choice of a site two miles north of the centre of the city of Elmira, being portions of the farms of L. G. Bancroft and James and George S. McCann, and reported their action to the Legislature, which approved the selection March 28, 1870 (chapter 108), and authorized the commissioners to purchase the same. The purchase was made for \$34,731, Bancroft receiving \$5625, James McCann \$12,056, and George McCann \$17,050. In 1871 an act was passed (chapter 715) authorizing the purchase of additional lands, and the same was made of Bancroft for \$1927, and George McCann \$1394, making a total of \$38,052 for about 280 acres. In 1870, by the act approving the first purchase of lands, five building commissioners were appointed, to wit: C. C. B. Walker, of Corning; S. T. Arnot and F. H. Atkinson, of Elmira; A. H. Miller, of Owego; and Amos Pilsbury, of Albany. The last-named gentleman, however, resigned, and Joseph Warren, of Buffalo, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

These commissioners proceeded to procure plans for the proposed building,—those of William L. Woollett, of Albany, being adopted. Mr. Woollett was appointed principal architect, and A. J. Warner, of Rochester, who was one of the unsuccessful competitors on plans, supervising architect. The reservoir was also built about half a mile from the building, on lands of the institution, and at an elevation of 90 or more feet above it. The dam of the reservoir was thrown across the ravine, and is 140 feet wide at its base, 13 feet wide at top, and 630 feet in length on

the top. The water overflows about five acres, and the capacity of the reservoir is 13,000,000 gallons, and is calculated to hold a year's supply. It cost \$34,165.74. The original plan of the building was for one principal or east front, 508 feet 8 inches long, with north and south wings, 241 feet 8 inches each, with a warden's or superintendent's residence in advance of the principal building, 70 feet 8 inches by 80 feet 8 inches, to consist of a sub-cellar, basement, principal, second, and attic stories. The dimensions of the building are unchanged; but the roof, which was to have been a Mansard, has been changed to a different and less costly style. The original plans called for a stone building, for which brick has been substituted above the basement line. The expenditures for the first year amounted to \$136,895.10. The appropriations for 1870 and 1871 were \$275,000.

In 1872 the building commissioners were increased to nine, and an appropriation of \$200,000 was made. In 1873 no appropriation was made; but instead thereof an investigation was ordered of the action of the former commissioners, the committee being General H. S. Diven, S. D. Hodgman, H. Pritchard, and C. S. Decker, who reported that notwithstanding certain extravagant expenditures of the commissioners, the building could be completed in two years within the original estimates.

The commissioners of 1872 were William Dundas, Frank H. Atkinson, Samuel C. Taber, John Davis Baldwin, and Stephen T. Arnot, of Elmira; C. C. B. Walker, of Corning, Charles D. Champlin, of Urbana; Ezra S. Buckbee and Abram H. Miller, of Owego. J. Davis Baldwin was Chairman; S. C. Taber, Secretary; William Dundas, Treasurer. In 1874 the appropriations amounted to \$300,000, and the Governor was authorized to appoint a superintending builder to take charge of the construction of the building. In 1875 another appropriation was made and drawn for the work, amounting to \$100,000, making the appropriations, up to 1876, \$875,000.

In 1876 the Legislature appointed Louis D. Pilsbury, of Albany; Sinclair Tousey, of New York; Wm. C. Wey, of Elmira; Rufus H. King, of Elmira; and Judge Ariel S. Thurston, of Elmira, a board of managers for the Reformatory, and by the act (chapter 207) gave them general charge and superintendence of the institution, and charged them to conduct the same on non-partisan principles. They were to have no compensation for their services, but were to have their reasonable traveling and official expenses paid, and were to hold to their office as follows: Pilsbury five years, Tousey four years, Wey three years, King two years, and Thurston one year from the passage of the act; their successors to hold five years. Judge Thurston was appointed his own successor. The board was to appoint a general superintendent, and in May, 1876, Z. R. Brockway, of Detroit, was appointed to the position, which he at present most worthily fills.

Since the present management took charge of the Reformatory the appropriations have been as follows: 1876, \$160,000; 1877, \$185,000; 1878, \$50,000; total, \$395,000. Of this amount the sum of \$30,000 was expended in 1876 for maintenance and salaries, and an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for the same purpose in

* Deceased in June, 1878.

1877, leaving the amount received for construction to be \$365,000.* The report of the managers of 1877 shows the board organized for business on May 9, 1876, by choosing Manager Pilsbury chairman, and Manager Thurston secretary and treasurer, which positions they still retain. At this time the principal building and south wing only were erected, two blocks of cells and a small part of the outside wall of the north wing was in progress of construction. The south wing was unfinished, and there were no inclosure walls, no outside doors, no facilities or furnishings for subsisting prisoners or guards. Making temporary provision for the safe-keeping of convicts, requisitions were made on the State prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing for the same, for the purpose of completing the building as soon as the contract work was done, which was completed in July, 1876. 194 convicts, including 10 sentenced direct from the courts, were received the first year, who rendered, up to January, 1877, 13,000 days of labor on the buildings and grounds, and in the domestic work of the establishment, thus reducing the cost of the work very materially. At the date last named 312 cells were ready, the south wing, central building, and officers' quarters were finished and in use, the foundation for the inclosure wall was complete, and a brick wall 20 feet high, 20 inches thick, supported with strong pilasters every 12 feet, with suitable sentinel towers and gateways, all coped with six-inch stone coping, was built around the inner inclosure of 625 by 575 feet. A workshop 50 by 200 feet, of two stories of 14 feet each, was also built, with an engine and boiler-room to the rear, 25 by 40 feet. Suitable buildings for gas-works, and a kitchen and laundry building 50 by 125 feet, with a vegetable cellar 8 feet deep underneath the whole building, was well under way. The north wing was ready for the roof, and 70 acres of the farm were prepared for the spring sowing. Up to this date (Jan. 10, 1877), the managers had drawn and expended of the appropriation of \$160,000 the sum of \$125,949.48; the balance, \$34,050.52, being exhausted between that date and that of the appropriation of 1877. Since then the north wing, the inclosure walls, and the barns and outhouses have been completed, and much grading done; the Reformatory now being in successful operation, with cell accommodations for 504 convicts.

Brush- and harness-making are now carried on successfully, and all of the iron-work of the north wing has been made in the shop, except the castings. A foundry for small castings and hollow ware is about to be erected, and another shop of the same size as the first one also, both shops to be operated by the present powerful and beautiful engine now driving the machinery of the present works. The culinary department is well managed, as is also the laundry, now lately established. It is expected that the present appropriation of 1878, \$50,000, will complete everything, and place the Reformatory upon the self-supporting basis, by the industries within its walls and on its lands. The number of convicts, July 3, 1878, was 221.

The situation of the buildings is an eligible one, being on an elevation above the general level of the valley of some 70 feet. From the parlors of the superintendent's dwelling a

fine view of the valley and surrounding hills, with the city in the distance, is obtained; lending a charm to the surroundings that is most agreeable.

The managers, with their report in 1877, submitted a bill embodying their views for the regulation of the convicts under their charge, and the manner of their sentence thereto, which became a law, substantially as reported by them, on April 27, 1877. The act of 1876 provided that the Reformatory should receive all male criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty years of age, not known to have been previously sentenced to a State's prison on conviction for a felony. The discipline was to be reformatory, and the managers were given discretionary powers to use such means for the accomplishment of the ends of the institution as they might deem expedient. The courts were to sentence such criminals as the Reformatory was authorized to receive to the Reformatory, instead of to the State's prisons; and convicts were to be transferred from the prisons to complete the work on the buildings when required by the managers.

The act of 1877 authorized the managers to terminate the term of sentence of any convict sentenced thereto by the courts; the latter sentencing to the Reformatory simply, but not fixing a limit to the sentence as regards the duration thereof. The clerk of the court wherein the convict is tried and sentenced forwards with the convict a full record of the trial, names and residences of the judges, jurors, and witnesses in the case, copy of the testimony, etc., for the inspection of the managers. An officer of the Reformatory conveys the convict to the same, in lieu of a sheriff. Paroles may be granted to such of the convicts as the managers may deem worthy to receive such an exhibition of confidence to go outside of the walls of the Reformatory for such time as the managers may deem judicious. The managers are to keep such control over the prisoners as shall prevent them from committing crime, best secure their self-support, and accomplish their reformation. When any prisoner shall be received into the Reformatory upon direct sentence thereto, they shall cause to be entered in their register the date of such admission, the name, age, nativity, and nationality, with such other facts as can be ascertained of parentage, of early social influences, as seem to indicate the constitutional and acquired defects and tendencies of the prisoner, and, based upon these, an estimate of the then present condition of the prisoner, and the best probable plan of treatment. Upon such register shall be entered quarterly or oftener minutes of observed improvement or deterioration of character, with notes as to methods of treatment employed; also all orders or alterations affecting the standing or situation of such prisoner, the circumstances of the final release, and any subsequent facts of the personal history which may be brought to the knowledge of the board of managers. A system of markings for credits and discredits (known as the Irish system) is to be kept in operation; the credits being gained for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study, and accomplished results; the discredits following derelictions, negligences, and offenses. An abstract showing the status of each prisoner in the matters before specified is to be filed semi-annually with the Secretary of State, and the prisoner is to

* A portion of the appropriation for 1878 is for maintenance.

know his standing from month to month, or oftener, if he desires. "When it appears to the managers that there is a strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner will live or remain at liberty without violating law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then they shall issue to such prisoner an absolute release from imprisonment, and shall certify the fact to the Governor and the grounds thereof, and the Governor may, at his discretion, restore the prisoner to citizenship. *But no petition or application for such release shall be entertained by the managers.*" The Governor, however, may exercise the executive clemency and pardon offenders, as in other instances.

From the directions and requirements of the law, it will be readily seen that the methods of treatment of convicts in vogue in the Reformatory are not founded on the old dogma of total depravity, but, on the contrary, on that higher conception of human nature which holds that deep in every human heart lies a chord that will vibrate to kindness, and beat responsive to acts put forth by others for the good and reformation of the possessor of that heart. Hence the practical workings of the institution all tend to the uplifting of the beginner in crime, to arrest his downward march, and to give him an impetus in the opposite direction. Its system of gradation and markings places the convict upon his good behavior, and draws out what of manhood he has, be it much or little, and makes the most of it. As he looks upon his record from day to day, and sees its accumulating deposit of credits, he is nerved to more assiduity, or, being warned by the counter-drafts of discredits, he is awakened to greater vigilance and more determined effort, and firmer resolves to be worthy of the trust reposed in him. To all, the pleasing prospect of regained liberty and restored respectability, like a clear-burning Pharos in a dark, tempestuous night, is a leader and guide to safety and happiness.

Already have three young men received their first parole of six months, and so far have not abused the trust and confidence reposed in them, but have gone to work, and made their first report July 1, 1878. The superintendent, by means of the postal and telegraph facilities of the land, is Argus-eyed, and has them within his reach; and if perchance they shall stumble and fall again into error before their parole expires, he can bring them back again into the Reformatory for further discipline. A full release at the end of six months awaits the faithful "ticket-of-leave" man, and the Governor's pardon restores him to honorable citizenship.

Thus every motive of self-interest, of right-doing, of liberty, of respectability, is enlisted to bring up the man from the slough of despond into which he has fallen, and out of the quagmire of vice into which he has wandered, and set his feet on the solid ground of virtue and morality, of hope and confidence, and with his eyes fixed steadily on the heights of manhood he can attain thereto if he will, and be safe.

Much of the success already attained is due to the efforts of Mr. Brockway, the efficient superintendent, to whom the board of managers most cheerfully and heartily award the praise and credit. He is by nature and education admirably fitted for the work he has in hand, and under his guidance it is rapidly progressing to a well-demonstrated

success. When one visits the institution and witnesses the workings of it, and listens to the explanation of the system, and the recital of individual experiences therein by the superintendent, it is easy to accord to him the office of one who is "taking the blind (morally) by a way they know not; leading them in paths they have not known, and making darkness light before them and crooked things straight."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Political Divisions of the People—Presidential Preferences and Gubernatorial Gatherings—Popular Questions—Constitutional Amendments—Free Schools and a Pure Judiciary—Anti-Slavery Agitation, and what came of it.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS.

THE division of the people of Chemung on political issues since the organization of the county is best shown by the way they cast their ballots for candidates for Presidential electors and Governor.

The first election was in 1836, when the Presidential electors resulted as follows:

| | Dem. | Whig. | Total. |
|----------------|------|-------|--------|
| Big Flats..... | 126 | 45 | 171 |
| Catharine..... | 157 | 235 | 392 |
| Catlin..... | 92 | 36 | 128 |
| Cayuta..... | 100 | 11 | 111 |
| Chemung..... | 187 | 69 | 256 |
| Dix..... | 169 | 91 | 260 |
| Elmira..... | 422 | 283 | 705 |
| Erin..... | 120 | 3 | 123 |
| Southport..... | 175 | 91 | 266 |
| Veteran..... | 184 | 136 | 320 |
| | 1732 | 1000 | 2732 |

Subsequent elections have resulted as follows.

| | Dem. | Whig. | Abolit'n. | Temp. | Total. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------|--------|
| 1838.—Governor..... | 2064 | 1835 | ... | .... | 3449 |
| 1840.—President..... | 2296 | 1698 | 9 | .... | 4003 |
| 1842.—Governor..... | 2304 | 1534 | 35 | .... | 3873 |
| 1844.—President..... | 2592 | 1791 | 106 | .... | 4489 |
| 1846.—Governor..... | 2044 | 1666 | 71 | .... | 3781 |
| 1848.—President..... | 2165 ³ | 1943 | ... | .... | 4836 |
| 1850.—Governor..... | 2611 | 1976 | ... | .... | 4587 |
| 1852.—President..... | 3189 | 2326 | 339 | .... | 5854 |
| | | | Amer. | | |
| 1854.—Governor..... | 1467 | 1613 | 1067 | 98 | 4245 |
| | | | Rep. | | |
| 1856.—President..... | 1789 | 2664 | 766 | .... | 5219 |
| | | | Abolit'n. | Amer. | |
| 1858.—Governor..... | 2533 | 2369 | 29 | 148 | 5079 |
| 1860.—President..... | 2476 | 2949 | ... | .... | 5425 |
| 1862.—Governor..... | 2631 | 2589 | ... | .... | 5220 |
| 1864.—President..... | 3109 | 3292 | ... | .... | 6401 |
| 1866.—Governor..... | 3382 | 3467 | ... | .... | 6849 |
| 1868.—President..... | 3708 | 3709 | ... | .... | 7417 |
| 1870.—Governor..... | 4082 | 3502 | 178 | .... | 7762 |
| 1872.—President..... | 3728 | 4350 [†] | ... | | 8084 |
| 1874.—Governor..... | 4226 | 3453 | 247 [‡] | | 7936 |
| 1876.—President..... | 5228 | 4732 | 36 | .... | 9996 |

The election in 1876, by towns, was as follows:

| | Dem. | Rep. | Scattering. | Total. |
|----------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|
| Ashland..... | 142 | 114 | 1 | 257 |
| Baldwin..... | 129 | 127 | ... | 256 |
| Big Flats..... | 254 | 252 | ... | 506 |
| Catlin..... | 181 | 196 | ... | 377 |
| Chemung..... | 259 | 247 | ... | 506 |
| Erin..... | 136 | 261 | 1 | 398 |
| Elmira Township..... | 180 | 198 | 1 | 379 |

* Van Buren. Cass, 728. † Greeley. ‡ O'Connor, 6. § Clark.

| | Dem. | Rep. | Scattering. | Total. |
|----------------------------|------|------|-------------|--------|
| Elmira City, 1st Ward..... | 259 | 182 | 2 | 4433 |
| “ “ 2d “ | 234 | 403 | 2 | |
| “ “ 3d “ | 385 | 311 | 2 | |
| “ “ 4th “ | 338 | 464 | 8 | |
| “ “ 5th “ | 349 | 381 | 1 | |
| “ “ 6th “ | 394 | 317 | 3 | |
| “ “ 7th “ | 166 | 232 | | |
| Horseheads..... | 405 | 472 | ... | 877 |
| Southport..... | 347 | 525 | 5 | 877 |
| Veteran..... | 358 | 269 | ... | 627 |
| Van Etten..... | 214 | 277 | ... | 494 |

Popular questions submitted to the people have been disposed of as follows :

| | |
|--|------|
| 1845.—For Constitutional Convention..... | 2060 |
| Against same..... | 88 |
| For abrogation of the property qualification for office..... | 1155 |
| Against same..... | |
| 1846.—For the amended constitution..... | 2568 |
| Against same..... | 180 |
| For equal suffrage..... | 686 |
| Against same..... | 2082 |
| 1849.—For free-school law..... | 2799 |
| Against same..... | 312 |
| 1850.—For repeal of free-school law..... | 2315 |
| Against repeal..... | 2135 |
| 1853.—For proposed amendment relating to canals..... | 1636 |
| Against amendment..... | 133 |
| 1865.—For bounty law of State..... | 4549 |
| Against same..... | 496 |
| 1866.—For Constitutional Convention..... | 3420 |
| Against Convention..... | 3265 |
| 1869.—For constitutional amendments..... | 3250 |
| Against same..... | 2049 |
| For property qualification for colored voters..... | 3205 |
| Against same..... | 2357 |
| 1870.—For act to fund canal debt..... | 2643 |
| Against same..... | 3701 |
| 1872.—For act relating to general deficiency..... | 426 |
| Against same..... | 1922 |
| For amendment respecting court appeals..... | 2940 |
| Against same..... | 53 |
| 1873.—For appointment of Judges of Supreme Court..... | 1370 |
| Against appointment..... | 2905 |
| For appointment of County and City Judges..... | 1299 |
| Against appointment..... | 2171 |
| 1874.—The average majority for 11 constitutional amendments submitted this year was about..... | 2600 |

ANTI-SLAVERY SENTIMENT.

While there was no regularly-organized anti-slavery society in Chemung County, yet the agitation was none the less marked, and in its beginning excited quite as much opposition as elsewhere. The first movement was begun in 1836, by Rev. John Frost, John Selover, and Dr. Norman Smith, the former and latter being original “dyed-in-the-wool” abolitionists, while Elder Selover began as a colonizationist with Gerrit Smith. When the Utica people drove the anti-slavery men and women from their city to Peterboro’, Gerrit Smith was no longer a colonizationist, but a zealous emancipationist, and Elder Selover experienced his change of heart on that subject about that time. In 1837 the Annual Conference of the Methodist Churches of Western or Central New York was held at Elmira, and in that Conference was an organized anti-slavery society, composed chiefly of the ministers of that Conference. They desired to hold their annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, and applied to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church for permission to hold their meeting in it, and were refused. A like application to the other churches met the same refusal. In this strait the ministers applied to Messrs. Selover, Frost, and Smith for aid to get a place to meet in, and they applied to Mr. Davis, the proprietor of the island,—then a beautiful place of resort for all public gatherings,—for permission to meet there, which was readily and cheerfully granted. To this island the ministers and others, to the number of 300 or

400, repaired ; but just before organizing the meeting, a deputation from the village trustees waited on the clergymen, and in the name of the trustees forbade the gathering, on the plea of creating a disturbance. The jurisdiction of the trustees over the island was *nil*, and the clergymen refused to abandon their meeting. Thereupon another deputation of worthy and respectable citizens appeared, and proceeded to read a paper emanating from the trustees of the *Presbyterian Church*, also *forbidding* the meeting ; but the jurisdiction of the Presbyterian Church over the ministers of the Methodist Conference was of a slighter tenure than that of the trustees of the village over Davis Island, and the second deputation was laughed at for their pains. The fathers of the village and of the church failing in their mission, a less respectable and more noisy rabble—“fellows of a baser sort”—took up the task of dispersing the abolitionists, and with tin horns and pans, and rattles, and implements of rowdyism and riot, they so deafened the atmosphere that the words of the speakers could not be heard by the audience, and the meeting was broken up and left the island.

Application was then made to Mr. T. S. Day for permission to meet on his farm at the foot of what is now Washington Street, in Elmira City, which being granted, the meeting assembled, some 200 strong, about half being the ministers of the Conference and strangers in the village, and the exercises were peaceably conducted. This was the only anti-slavery meeting seriously disturbed by a mob in Elmira. Rev. Mr. Frost was the marshal who conducted the procession to Davis Island, and for his anti-slavery sentiments, which he would preach at every opportunity, he was finally forced to withdraw from the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, to make way for one whose political sentiments were more in harmony with those of the financial pillars of the church. Subsequently, discussions were held by Mr. Selover and S. G. Andrews with certain attorneys, and a brother-in-law of the Presbyterian pastor, one Woolsey Hopkins, on the ends and aims of the Colonization Society, the latter gentleman taking the affirmative side of the question, upholding the society as the true ameliorator of the slave, and the former the negative, showing the society to be an aider and abettor of slavery, and that emancipation was the only true amelioration of the slave. Dr. Tracy Beadle, John W. Wisner, and Simeon L. Rood were the chosen umpires of the disputation, and decided that the negative had the best of the argument. Six months later the discussion was repeated, with the same result substantially.

From the time when Elmira refused a hearing to the abolitionists, in 1837, the sentiments it sought to repress grew, slowly for a time, but steadily and surely, until it divided and broke into the ranks of the great parties, and swept over the country like a rising, irresistible flood, in 1856, and the party founded on the principle of emancipation at that time have held sway at every Presidential election since.

The early apostles of abolition, aside from those already named, were J. M. Robinson, now of Elmira ; Jervis Langdon, now deceased ; T. S. and Erastus Day, of Horseheads ; S. G. Andrews, now of Williamsport ; Ira Gould, G. A.

Gridley, of Water Street, Elmira; and Frank Hall. Mr. Selover seems to have been the most aggressive spirit in the early part of the contest, and he has lived to see the principles, the avowal of which brought upon their holders obloquy, persecution, and reproach, become triumphant in the nation, and accepted by all political parties of the land, of whatever faith or sect. His recital of the above facts was not the least interesting hour passed by the compiler in old Chemung.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE CHEMUNG CIVIL LIST.

The Servants of the People in the Nation, in the State, on the Bench, and in the County.

For a period of forty-five years Chemung County formed an important integral part of Tioga County, its citizens filling the positions of honor and trust of the old county, as will be seen in the preceding history of Tioga as the earlier organization. Since 1836 the citizens of Chemung have filled official positions in the nation, the State, on the bench, and in the county, as will appear in the following civil list of the county:

IN THE NATION.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1837-39.—Hiram Gray, 22d District, Chemung, Cortland, Tioga, and Tompkins (two members).

1841-43.—Samuel Partridge, 22d District, Chemung, Cortland, Tioga, and Tompkins (two members).

1849-51.—William T. Jackson, 26th District, Chemung, Tompkins, and Yates.

1871, '73, '77.—H. Boardman Smith, 27th District, Chemung, Steuben, and Allegany.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

1852.—John G. McDowell. | 1863.—William R. Judson.

IN THE STATE.

GOVERNOR.

1877-79.—Lucius Robinson.

COMPTROLLER.

1861.—Lucius Robinson, elected Nov. 5.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

1848.—Charles Cook.

CANAL APPRAISER.

1865.—Elihu P. Brooks.

STATE ASSESSOR.

1859-62.—Ariel S. Thurston.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1846.—William Maxwell.

1867.—Tracy Beadle, Elihu P. Brooks.

MEMBER CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION.

1872.—Lucius Robinson.

SECRETARY OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

1867.—Luther Caldwell.

STATE SENATORS.

1840-43.—Andrew B. Dickinson, 6th District, Broome, Chenango, Delaware, Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Livingston, and Steuben.

1850-51.—George B. Guinnip, 26th District, Chemung and Steuben.

1858-59.—Alexander S. Diven, 27th District, Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben.

1867-69.—John I. Nieks, 27th District, Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben.

ASSEMBLYMEN.*

1837. Jacob Westlake.

1838. Hiram White.

1839. Jonathan P. Coneh.

1840. Guy Hulett.

1841. Jefferson B. Clark.

1842-43. Sam. S. Hathaway, Jr.

1844. Sylvester Hazen.

1845. Peter McKay.

1846. Abraham Primmer.

1847. William Maxwell.

1848. George W. Buek.

1849. Alvan Nash.

1850. Philo Jones.

1851. Samuel Muir.

1852. James B. Van Etten.

1853. Hiram W. Jackson.

1854. John M. Randall.

1855. Orrin Robinson.

1856. Jefferson B. Clark.

1857. William T. Hastings.

1858. John Haggerty.

1859. Peter Wontermute.

1860-61. Lucius Robinson.

1862. Tracy Beadle.

1863. Charles Hulett.

1864-65. William T. Post.

1866. Henry C. Hoffman.

1867. George W. Buek.

1868. Edmund Miller.

1869-70. Edward S. Patrick.

1871-72. David B. Hill.

1873. Seymour Dexter.

1874. Edmund Miller.

1875. Jeremiah McGuire.

1876. Edmund Miller.

1877. Hosea H. Rockwell.

1878. George M. Beard.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT.

1847-59.—Hiram Gray, Justice of 6th District, comprising the counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins.

CIRCUIT COURT, SIXTH DISTRICT.

1846-47.—Hiram Gray, Circuit Judge.

COMMISSIONER OF APPEALS.

1870-75.—Hiram Gray.

UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL COURT FOR COLORADO.

1865.—William H. Ga'e.

COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS.

1836-43.—Joseph L. Darling, First Judge.

1844-46.—James Dunn, "

1846-47.—Joseph L. Darling, "

1836-40.—Jacob Westlake, Judge.

Guy Hulett, "

James Hughson, "

Simeon L. Rood, "

1841-46.—Wm. T. Jackson, "

Wm. H. Wisner, "

John Crawford, "

Eli Banks, "

1846-47.—Geo. W. Miller, "

Samuel Boyer, "

Horace Order, "

J. A. McKay, "

J. L. Darling, "

COUNTY COURT.

1847-50.—John W. Wisner, County Judge.

1850.—Aaron Konkle, "

1851-55.—Ariel S. Thurston, "

1856-59.—Theodore North,† "

1859-60.—H. Boardman Smith, "

1860-64.—Elihu P. Brooks, "

1865-68.—Gabriel L. Smith, "

1869-78.—Thomas S. Spalding, "

* Chemung County forms now, and has ever formed, one district.

† Died in office.

JUSTICES' SESSIONS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1850-51. Nelson Hotchkiss. | 1865. Jesse Rosecrance. |
| 1850. Patrick Quinn. | John A. McKay. |
| 1851. A. Beecher. | 1866. John S. Gunterman. |
| 1852-53. Guy Purdy. | Noble Weller. |
| M. T. Brodriek. | 1867. John A. Carey. |
| 1854. J. N. Beers. | 1867-69. Moses Cole. |
| N. Colgrove. | 1868. A. A. Herrington. |
| 1855. Alanson Owen. | 1869. S. A. Palmer. |
| Peter Blauvelt. | 1870. John L. Saxton. |
| 1856. Robert Casady. | 1870-71. John A. Carey. |
| 1856-57. Jason P. Woolever. | 1871. James C. Swartwood. |
| 1857-58. Charles Patchin. | 1872. John L. Saxton. |
| 1858. Noble Weller. | Henry H. Werden. |
| 1859. Robert Casady. | 1873-74. Elisha H. Knapp. |
| 1860. John Swartwood. | 1873. George W. Howe. |
| Hiram Rousby. | 1874. John L. Saxton. |
| 1861. O. H. Lewis. | 1875. James H. Price. |
| Walker V. Personnis. | John A. Carey. |
| 1862. M. A. Burt. | 1876-77. C. L. Pembroke. |
| 1862-63. John C. Hauron. | Elijah Rugar. |
| 1863. J. A. McKay. | 1878-79. Charles Evans. |
| 1864. Andrus Gere. | John W. Dilmore. |
| Noble Weller. | |

SURROGATES.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1836-40. Lyman Covell. | 1844-46. Benajah B. Payne. |
| 1840-44. James Dunn. | |

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1836-41. Andrew K. Gregg. | 1857-59. S. B. Tomlinson. |
| 1841. Hiram Gray. | 1860-65. John Murdock. |
| 1841-44. D. C. Woodcock. | 1866-68. E. F. Babcock. |
| 1844. William North. | 1868. John F. Davidson. |
| 1845-47. Elihu P. Brooks. | 1869-71. Robert Stephens. |
| 1848-50. E. P. Hart. | 1872-74. W. L. Dailey. |
| 1851-55. Edward Quinn. | 1875-77. S. S. Taylor. |
| 1856. A. Robertson. | 1878. A. Robertson. |

THE COUNTY.

SHERIFFS.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1838-40. Albert A. Beckwith. | 1859-61. Henry Baker. |
| 1841-43. Samuel Minier. | 1862-64. Wm. Halliday. |
| 1844-46. Wm. R. Judson. | 1865-67. Edwin M. Howell. |
| 1847-49. Wm. Skellinger. | 1868-70. Jud Smith. |
| 1850-52. Wm. S. Reeder. | 1871-73. George O. Hanlon. |
| 1853-55. D. F. Dickering. | 1874-76. Allen Cooper. |
| 1856-58. Wm. M. Gregg. | 1877-79. Edmund O. Beers. |

COUNTY CLERKS.*

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1838-40. Isaac Baldwin. | 1862-64. S. B. Tomlinson. |
| 1841-46. Simeon L. Rood. | 1865-67. George Bennett. |
| 1847-49. Green M. Tuthill. | 1868-70. R. T. Stewart. |
| 1850-55. A. F. Babcock. | 1871-76. John G. Copley. |
| 1856-58. Richard Baker. | 1877. C. H. Baker.† |
| 1859-61. U. S. Lowe. | 1878. Alexander C. Eustace.‡ |

COUNTY TREASURERS.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1836-43. Thomas Maxwell. | 1858-60. Stephen McDonald. |
| 1843-46. Lyman Covell. | 1861-63. William T. Post. |
| 1847-48. Ethan B. Carpenter. | 1864. James H. Loring. |
| 1849-51. Riggs Watrous. | 1865-67. E. H. Cook. |
| 1852-54. N. W. Gardiner. | 1868-79. Jesse L. Cooley. |
| 1855-57. John N. Elmore. | |

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1842-45. Nathan Tidd. | 1863. Jesse McKinney. |
| 1846. A. I. Wynkoop. | 1864-66. Isaac S. Marshall. |
| 1856-59. Philo B. Dailey. | 1867-69. John G. Copley. |
| 1859. Thomas K. Beecher. | 1870-72. Charles K. Hatfield. |
| 1860-62. James McMillan. | 1873-75. Joseph S. Van Duzer. |
| 1862. Isaac S. Marshall. | 1876-78. Robert P. Bush. |

* David Wallis was clerk of Tioga County in 1836, and Thomas Maxwell, as deputy clerk, performed the duties of the office in Elmira until 1838, when a clerk was appointed.

† Died in 1878.

‡ Appointed.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1836-40. Wyatt Carr. | 1846-48. H. White. |
| 1836-38. James Van Etten. | 1847-48. W. W. Bennett. |
| 1836-39. George Coryell. | 1847-49. David A. DeGroot. |
| 1838-41. J. A. McKay. | 1849-50. J. L. Darling. |
| 1839-40. Wm. Van Duzer. | 1849-51. J. M. Robinson. |
| 1840-41. Lyman Covell. | 1850. H. W. Atkins. |
| 1841-42. J. P. Conch. | 1851. James M. Van Duzer. |
| Abraham Stryker. | 1852-54. Guy C. Hinman. |
| Joel Heller. | 1855-57. C. C. Humphrey. |
| 1842-44. T. S. Satterlee. | 1858-60. Jesse Barnes. |
| 1842-46. Horton Huston. | 1859-74. Joseph Rodbourn. |
| 1843-46. F. Hager. | 1875-76. John M. Griffin. |
| 1844-46. E. B. Carpenter. | 1877. John P. Brees. |
| 1846-48. D. W. Frost. | 1878. Alfred Strader. |
| Silas Brees. | |

COMMISSIONERS OF LOANS—UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUNDS.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1843. Thomas Maxwell. | 1859-69. D. W. C. Curtis. |
| 1852. E. Jones. | A. I. Wynkoop. |
| Geo. V. Hitecock. | 1870-72. J. P. Woolever. |
| 1854. Jason P. Woolever. | William Sharp. |
| 1855. S. B. Tomlinson. | 1873-74. G. Smith Carman. |
| Abram Minier. | 1873-78. Paul Collson. |
| 1857. F. Collingwood. | |

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1857-58. Lyman Covell. | 1862-68. Lyman Covell. |
| 1857-60. James M. Van Duzer. | 1862-66. John Ross. |
| 1857-62. Geo. W. Buck. | 1864-71. S. T. Owen. |
| 1859-65. Henry Thompson. | 1866-71. Luther Caldwell. |
| 1861-66. Myron Humphrey. | 1868-71. Harry J. Bentley. |

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1836-37. John W. Wisner. | 1857-58. Jason P. Woolever. |
| 1838. John G. McDowell. | 1859-60. S. G. Hathaway, Jr. |
| 1839. Philo Jones. | 1861-63. George W. Buck. |
| 1840. John G. McDowell. | 1864. Robert C. Wilson. |
| 1841-42. Alonzo I. Wynkoop. | 1865. Israel McDonald. |
| 1843. Thomas S. Andrus. | 1866. Edmund Miller. |
| 1844-46. John W. Wisner. | 1867. George W. Buck. |
| 1847. George W. Buck. | 1868-71. Edmund Miller. |
| 1848-50. R. W. Judson. | 1872-73. Thomas Culdeback. |
| 1851. George W. Buck. | 1874. Jud Smith. |
| 1852-54. John N. Beers. | 1875. Dennis H. Sweet. |
| 1855. James Griswold. | 1876-77. O. P. Dimon. |
| 1856. S. H. Maxwell. | |

CLERKS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1836. Robert C. Hammill. | 1857-64. Jesse L. Cooley. |
| 1837-42. Philander Norton. | 1865. R. R. R. Dumars. |
| 1843-46. Albert F. Babcock. | 1866. Jesse L. Cooley. |
| 1847. Charles G. Fairman. | 1867. Samuel C. Taber. |
| 1848-49. Albert F. Babcock. | 1868. Jesse L. Cooley. |
| 1850-54. J. B. Moore. | 1869-74. Royal R. Soper. |
| 1855. Lathrop Baldwin, Jr. | 1875-78. Hiram B. Berry. |
| 1856. J. B. Moore. | |

CHAPTER XL.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The Log School-house and the Pioneer Schoolma'am—The Graded Schools of 1877 and their Cost—The Church in the Wilderness and in the City—Pioneer Worshipers and their Successors of the Last Quarter of the Nineteenth Century—The Chemung County Bible Society—The Chemung County Sunday-School Association.

THE SCHOOL.

AMONG the first things established by the first comers to the valley of the Chemung was the public school, an

institution brought with the pioneers from their old homes in New England. The first one of those bulwarks of freedom established in the limits of the present county was probably in the present town of Chemung; but there was one taught by Miss Amelia Parkhurst, in the year 1793, in the present town of Horseheads, as will more fully and at large appear in the history of that town. See also town of Chemung and city of Elmira. Since then the public schools have passed through the various grades of development, from that supported by the rate-bill, excluding all but the children of those who could pay the teacher, upward to the free graded school, with its academic department, where the youths of the poorest in the land, if they possess the requisite intelligence and capacity, can graduate with high honors, thoroughly fitted for all practical life, and well advanced in the acquirements of a classical education.

The statistics of the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, of the public schools are as follows: There were 117 districts having school-houses in them in the county, and 14 joint districts where the house was in the adjoining county. The value of the school-houses, which were all frames, was placed at \$62,793,* the sites being valued at \$15,120. There were 7237 children of the school age in the county, and 5857 pupils attended the schools, which were taught 3681 weeks by 75 male and 183 female teachers; 4222 volumes in the libraries were valued at \$1613; 3 private schools were taught, attended by 44 pupils. The resources of the school treasuries were as follows: Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1876, \$3039.89; amount received from the State appropriation, 1877, \$15,698.27; amount received from taxes, 1877, \$19,907.84; received for teachers' board, \$2473; received from other sources, \$290.85; total resources, \$41,409.85.

Disbursements: Paid teachers' wages, \$31,624.81; libraries, \$184.53; apparatus, \$78.75; school-houses, repairs, furniture, etc., \$4169; all other incidental expenses, \$3882.87; total expenditures, \$39,939.96; balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1877, \$1469.89.

The statistics for the city of Elmira for the year ending as above are as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1876..... | \$12,459.87 | |
| Received from the State..... | 13,574.52 | |
| Received from taxes..... | 50,121.28 | |
| Received from all other sources..... | 17,151.33 | |
| Total income..... | \$77,907.00 | |
| Paid teachers' wages..... | \$39,870.00 | |
| Paid for libraries and apparatus..... | 363.45 | |
| Paid for sites..... | \$1,070.00 | |
| Paid for school-houses..... | 4,796.44 | |
| Paid for repairs and insurance..... | 2,512.62 | |
| Paid for all other improvements..... | 720.14 | 9,099.20 |
| Paid all other incidentals—fuel..... | 2,612.77 | |
| Janitors' services..... | 3,156.88 | |
| Printing, etc..... | 1,069.70 | |
| Salaries of superintendents..... | 3,125.00 | 9,964.35 |
| Total disbursements..... | \$59,297.00 | |
| Balance, Oct. 1, 1877..... | 18,610.00 | |
| Total..... | \$77,907.00 | |

There were 6 males and 77 females employed as teachers; 5583 children resided in the city of the school age, and 4451 pupils attended the public schools, of which there

were 7, which were in session 40 weeks each. The average number attending the school for the year was 3143. Of the school-houses 2 are frames and 7 brick, valued at \$230,000, and the sites at \$69,000; total value, \$299,000. Four private schools were taught in the city, attended by 186 pupils.

The State appropriation for 1878† is \$16,690.90; for teachers' wages, on district quotas, \$7038.90; according to number of children, \$4712.47; according to average daily attendance, \$4712.48; library money, \$227.05.

The total amount of money raised by tax and received from the State, from 1836 to 1856, for school purposes, was as follows: Received from the State, \$32,187.49; raised by tax, \$74,672.49; total, \$106,259.68. The amount received from the State for teachers' wages, from 1857 to 1867 inclusive, was \$121,108.69, and the amount paid into the State treasury for school purposes in the same time was \$59,318.29.

From 1868, the first year of the free school system, to and including 1878, these amounts were as follows: received from the State, \$271,144.69; paid to the State, \$131,617.69. Total received from the State, 1836–78, \$424,440.87; paid to the State, 1857–78, \$190,935.98. Add to this last amount the amount raised by tax from 1836 to 1857 for schools, and we have the handsome amount of \$265,008.47 raised in Chemung County for schools during its civil history, exclusive of the amount raised for building school-houses and sites in the county and city. The city tax of Elmira for the support of schools levied in 1877 amounted to \$44,205.

COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

An association under this name was organized in 1850 of the teachers and friends of education of the county as then limited (including the bulk of the present Schuyler County), and held institutes monthly at first, and later on, in 1854–55, quarterly in different parts of the county. The principal workers in this association were D. W. C. Curtis, now of Horseheads; H. B. Collins, Ferry, Converse, and Orrin Robinson, of Elmira; Barber and Hendricks, of Elmira; L. H. Gano, of Havana. In February, 1850, a large number of the teachers of Tompkins and Tioga Counties participated in the exercises. Mr. Curtis was for several years the secretary of the association, and its president in 1855. No records are, as far as we have been able to discover, extant, and the most we have been able to gather of its history is from Mr. Curtis' memory and the files of the county newspapers.

Another association (or this one with another name), called the Chemung County Educational Society, was in active operation in 1854–55; but we have been unable to distinguish between the two societies, if they were two, or to learn more of the last-named institution.

THE PRESENT COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

On examination of the records of the present teachers' association, no date of organization can be found.

June 3, 1876, the association met at the school-house in

* Does not include school-houses in city of Elmira.

† Does not include apportionment for city of Elmira, some \$14,500 additional.

the village of Horseheads, and was called to order by the President, R. D. Eastman; R. P. Bush was appointed secretary *pro tem*. Previous to this record, 47 names appear on the list, but no indication of officers. R. D. Eastman was president, and A. M. Cortright secretary, according to the memory of Mr. Miles. At the annual meeting in August of the same year the following officers were elected, viz.: President, R. P. Bush, M.D., of Horseheads; Secretary and Treasurer, H. F. Niles, of Elmira; Vice-Presidents: B. W. Tice, Southport; Annie Palmer, Ashland; Thomas Brandfield, of Baldwin; H. Wickham, Big Flats; C. Sweet, Catlin; A. M. Cortright, Chemung; Carrie Searles, Elmira; Mary Rollins, Erie; Mrs. M. F. Tift, Horseheads. Prof. Eastman served three years preceding the election of Mr. Bush.

THE CHURCH.

No sooner had the pioneers fairly rolled up the rude log cabins to shelter their wives and little ones from the inclemencies of the seasons than they turned their thoughts to the erection of an altar dedicated to the worship of the God of the wilderness as well as of the city. While the axes were yet ringing in the little clearings, scarcely large enough to admit the sunshine, the institutions of the pioneers, brought from their native States, were begun, the foundations laid, to be succeeded by a superstructure reaching in these latter days outward and upward in grand and generous proportions.

The first church formed in the limits of the present county of Chemung, which, too, was the first church west of Binghamton, in the southern tier of counties of New York, was a Baptist church, organized in the old town of Chemung, and now known as the Wellsburg Baptist Church. This pioneer congregation was duly organized on Sept. 2, 1789. For a detailed history of this church, see the history of Ashland township.

The second session of the Chemung Baptist Association was held at Chemung, Nov. 9, 1797, from the published minutes* of which the following extracts are made:

"Thursday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A.M.

"1st. Introductory sermon by Brother David Jayne, from Second Corinthians, fourth chapter and fifth verse.

"2d. After worship proceeded to business. David Jayne was chosen moderator, and Brother Salmon Agard clerk. Letters from the churches were read:

| Churches. Ministers and Messengers. | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Chemung.....Roswell Goff..... | Restored, 2; baptized, 61; received by letter, 1; dismissed by letter, 2; excommunicated, 4. Members, 91. |
| Thomas Keeney†... | |
| Thaddeus Bennett... | |
| Romulus.....Nathaniel Sutton... | Dismissed by letter, 1; excommunicated, 1. Number, 14. |
| Sanroobson....Ephraim Sanford... | Baptized, 2; dismissed by letter, 2; excommunicated, 2. Number of members, 21. |
| Smith Mapes..... | |
| New Bedford..David Jayne..... | Baptized, 29; dismissed by letter, 12; excommunicated, 1; deceased, 1. Members, 31. |
| Enos Canford..... | |
| Joseph Smith..... | |
| Ziba Miller..... | |
| Braintrim.....Salmon Agard..... | Number of members, 23. |
| Joseph Wheeler..... | |

* Furnished by Asa Parshall, Esq.

† Was a Revolutionary soldier and pensioner; died Jan. 10, 1870, aged eighty-eight years and eight months.

"Total restored, 2; baptized, 92; received by letter, 1; dismissed by letter, 17; excommunicated, 8; deceased, 1; total membership, 180.

"3d. Nathan Canfield, Joshua Wythe, and Nathaniel Halleck, transient members, are invited to take a seat with us.

"4th. The circular letter being prepared by Elder Ephraim Sandford being read, a committee was appointed to examine it; therefore appointed Elders David Jayne, Roswell Goff, Salmon Agard, and Brother Nathaniel Sutton.

"Adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Elder Agard preached in the evening from Eph. v. i., and the session of Friday was spent in discussion of certain questions raised by the constituent churches on the methods of admission to the churches, and also a question of morals. Elder Sandford preached Friday evening from 1 Tim. iv. 18.

On Saturday morning the Association adopted the following:

"This Association lament to have occasion to call the attention of that part of Zion we represent, to another awful instance of departure from the faith once delivered to the saints. Mr. Peter Bainbridge, late a brother in the ministry, having, according to the example of Demas, loved this present world, and done things which are in open violation of the laws of Christ,—as such we caution brethren of every denomination to be aware of him."

Elders Goff, Jayne, Sandford, Samuel Sturdevant, and Agard were appointed as supplies for destitute churches in Romulus, Ninth-town, Eighth-town, and Towanda,† and the dates of appointments fixed.

The Association voted to meet the next year in the same place, on the first Wednesday of October; Elder Sandford to preach the introductory sermon at 10 o'clock, with Elder Goff as alternate. Brother William Brewster was put in charge of the printing of the minutes and their distribution to the churches.

The circular letter was read again and approved, and signed by the moderator and clerk, and appears at length in the minutes.

At the sixth session of the Association, held at Romulus, Oct. 27 and 28, 1802, the Chemung Church reported 55 members, Roswell Goff, pastor; Romulus, 68 members, Jehiel Wisner, pastor; New Bedford, 29 members, David Jayne, pastor; Fredericktown, 33 members, Ephraim Sandford, pastor; Towanda, 33 members, Thomas Smiley, pastor; Chenango, 42 members; Bath, 20 members, Amos Eagleston, pastor. Total membership, 280; baptized during the year, 21; received by letter, 3; dismissed by letter, 5; excommunicated, 8; deceased, 2.

The statistics of the census of 1875 make the following exhibit of the condition of the church numerically and financially:

Methodist Episcopal.—Organizations 14, edifices 14, sittings 6775, membership 1614, value of church property \$197,000, annual salaries of clergy \$10,125.

Baptist.—Organizations 11, edifices 11, sittings 4625,

† Towanda, Pa.



H Gray

membership 1127, value church property \$93,500, annual salaries of clergy \$7250.

Presbyterians.—Organizations 5, edifices 5, sittings 3250, membership 1256, value church property \$151,200, annual salaries of clergy \$6400.

Protestant Episcopal.—Organizations 5, edifices 5, sittings 1680, membership 521, value of church property \$109,100, annual salaries of clergy \$6350.

Roman Catholic.—Organizations 5, edifices 5, sittings 3250, membership 3270, value of church property \$127,400, annual amount of salaries of clergy \$3850.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion.—Organization 1, 1 edifice, 600 sittings, value of church property \$3500, salary of clergy \$600.

Free-Will Baptist.—Organizations 4, edifices 4, sittings 1250, members 190, value of church property \$8400, salaries of clergy \$800.

Jewish.—Organizations 1, edifices 1, sittings 200, membership 600, value church property \$4000, salary of clergy \$600.

Union.—Organizations 2, edifices 2, sittings 1410, membership 652, value church property \$167,900, salaries of clergy \$3050.

United Presbyterium.—Organization 1, 1 edifice, 600 sittings, value church property \$3000, salary of clergy \$600.

Total for the county.—Organizations 49, edifices 49, sittings 23,640, membership 8230, value of church edifices and lots \$720,400, value of other real estate \$84,700, annual salaries of clergy \$39,625.

THE CHEMUNG COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY

was organized in 1828 as the Bible Society of the Western Jury District of Tioga County, and was recognized July 28 of that year as an auxiliary of the American Bible Society. The records of the society were burned in 1850, and a complete history cannot now be had of the society's doings previous to that time. In 1835 the first canvass of the territory was made, and in 1839 the society was named the Chemung County Bible Society. In January of that year Simeon Benjamin was elected president of the society, and so remained until 1868. In 1840, Solomon L. Gillett was elected treasurer, and has filled the position to the present time, being the present incumbent. In 1846 the first colporteur of the American Tract Society canvassed the county, the same being Rev. Henry Ford. He visited 3589 families in 13 months, found 400 families destitute of the Scriptures, and supplied 385 families, and 400 families were not visited. In 1849 another canvass found 179 families destitute of the Scriptures. In 1857 another canvass was made. In 1862 the society distributed among the soldiers 5265 Bibles and Testaments, the work being chiefly done by the Young Men's Christian Association. In 1869 the most thorough canvass of the county was made that has yet been done by the society, by Rev. Samuel Nichols. 2476 families were visited, 252 of which were found destitute of the Scriptures, 134 families and 48 individuals were supplied, 380 books being sold and donated. The total expense of the canvass was \$359.93. This canvass was outside of the city, the latter being canvassed year by year by the Young Men's Christian Association. Nov. 8,

1877, the society was reorganized, and an amended constitution adopted. The last canvass of the city was made in 1878; 3591 families were visited, 241 found destitute, 173 of whom and 21 individuals were supplied with the Scriptures; 40 books were sold, amounting to \$28.43, and 176 donated, costing \$74.37. Expenses of canvass, 78 days, \$117. Revs. Jervis and Grandine were the canvassers. The presidents of the society have been as follows: 1835-39, Samuel Tuthill; 1839-68, Simeon Benjamin; 1869, Rev. Geo. C. Curtis; 1870-72, Rev. W. E. King; 1873-74, Rev. Thomas Toncey; 1875-76, David Decker; 1877-78, N. P. Fassett. Present officers: President, N. P. Fassett; Vice-Presidents, Revs. S. T. Clark and E. Horr, Jr.; Secretary, Robert A. Hall; Treasurer, Solomon L. Gillett.

CHEMUNG COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

was organized about 1870, but has not been in active operation all of the time since then. A few institutes have been held,—one very successful one in Elmira City, in the winter of 1878, and one good one at Horseheads in 1876. The principal workers of the Association are Professor Danforth, Colonel H. M. Smith, Asher Frost, John Brown, A. I. Decker. The present officers are Stephen Rose, President; A. I. Decker, Secretary and Treasurer.

CHAPTER XLI.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS.

The Bench and Bar—The Medical Profession—Medical Societies—The Clergy.

THE Bench and Bar of Chemung County has contained many able lawyers and some profound jurists. Leading the procession which has worn the ermine is the veteran who, Cincinnatus like, has left the ranks of public life and returned to the plow, and is now enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* on his farm, just beyond the limits of the beautiful city he has seen expand from a hamlet to a thriving metropolis of trade and manufactures. We allude to HON. HIRAM GRAY, of Scotch-Irish parentage, who was born July 20, 1801, in Salem, Washington Co., this State, the then and continued residence of his parents, each of whom lived beyond threescore-and-ten, and died in the profession of that Christian faith "whose mission it is to impart health and soundness to the race of man."

His father, John Gray, was by occupation a farmer, in pursuit of which he acquired the wherewith to place himself and family, while under his guardianship, beyond the reach of reasonable want; a man of firmness, integrity, and marked strength of mind, enjoying the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, by whom he was in 1808 elected to the Legislature of this State, and from time to time placed in other stations of public trust. His son, the leading incidents of whose career are the subject of this narrative, received his education, preparatory to entering college, at the Salem Academy, in the town of his birth. In 1818 he entered the sophomore class of Union College, and graduated in 1821. His attendance at college was required

during only a portion of his senior year, and in December of that year he entered the office of the late Chief-Justice Savage (then a practicing lawyer of Salem) as a student-at-law. Judge Savage was soon after appointed Comptroller of this State, and then under his advice he entered, in September, 1822, the office of the firm of Nelson & Dayton, consisting of the late Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Nathan Dayton, late Circuit Judge and Vice-Chancellor of the Eighth Judicial District of this State, then practicing law in Cortlandville, Cortland Co.

During his clerkship in their office, in April, 1823, Samuel Nelson, one of that firm, was appointed Circuit Judge and Vice-Chancellor of the Sixth Judicial District of this State; the business of the office being continued at the same place by Dayton, with whom he continued his clerkship until the October term of the Supreme Court, held in the city of Albany in 1833, when he was admitted to practice as attorney of that court. After a short visit to his parents in his native town, he received from the late Chief-Justice Savage, with whom he commenced his clerkship and by whom his license to practice as an attorney at the Supreme Court was signed, a kinsman and true friend of his father, a letter, addressed to all whom it might concern, vouching for his good character and qualifications as a lawyer. With these testimonials he returned to Cortland village, intending there to pursue his studies until he could find a more suitable location for the practice of his profession. In November of that year Judge Nelson, who continued to reside in Cortland, loaned him a few elementary law books, such as the judge could spare, with which, and the first edition of Cowen's Treatise as a text-book, he repaired to the neighboring village of Dryden, Tompkins Co., where he remained until the spring of 1824, transacting business in the line of his profession sufficient to defray his expenses.

In the spring of 1824 he entered into partnership with Townsend Ross, of Homer, Cortland Co., an old practitioner,—not, however, with a view of remaining in Cortland beyond the time he could avail himself of a more eligible situation. In the spring of 1825, upon the invitation of Theodore North, Sr., a counselor-at-law of experience, learning, and skill in his profession unsurpassed, if it was equaled, by any member of the profession in the county of Tioga, he came to Elmira, then Newtown, an inconsiderable village of less than six hundred population, and entered into partnership with him in the practice of the law.

The business of Elmira and its vicinity did not then warrant the hope of any considerable profits from legal professional services; it was the prospect of the then future growth of Elmira and its surroundings that induced him to accept the invitation. Soon after he came here he was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas of Bradford County, Pa., where he practiced to his advantage, not only by an increase of his income, but by coming in contact with such lawyers as Horace Williston, George Dennison, Garrick Mallory, John N. Coyningham, and Edward Overton, of acknowledged eminence in their profession.

While retainers were few, as well as inconsiderable in amount, in Tioga County, an amendment of the constitution

of 1821, adopted in 1826, went into effect, authorizing justices of the peace to be elected by the people. Under this provision four justices of the peace were to be elected in each town. The nomination and election took place in 1827. Political parties were then designated as the Jackson and Adams parties. North and three others were placed in nomination by the Adams party, while Gray and three others were placed in nomination by the Jackson party. The result was that both North and Gray were elected. One of those nominated upon the ticket with Gray being defeated, this led to the dissolution of the firm of North & Gray, which occurred shortly prior to the 1st of January, 1828, when the duties of their office commenced. Gray drew the two years' term, at the expiration of which he was re-elected for four years. The increase of his professional business, and the duties of his office, so engrossed his attention that he necessarily discontinued his practice in Pennsylvania; and before the expiration of his four years' term his professional business increased to an extent that compelled him to decline, so far as it was practicable, all applications for process for the commencement of litigated suits. He was now engaged in an earnest and successful professional career, and soon attained a high standing in the front rank of his profession; insomuch that for several years prior to entering upon his duties as member of Congress, in 1837, he was engaged on one side or the other of nearly every action tried in the courts of record in the western jury district of Tioga, comprising the present county of Chemung and the principal portion of Schuyler, as well as in many tried in adjoining counties.

In 1828, when the Anti-Masonic excitement ran high, it was assumed by the Anti-Masonic Convention of the county of Tioga that young Gray, who was not a Mason, was, of course, an Anti-Mason, and upon such assumption that body nominated him for member of Assembly; but entertaining the opinion that Masonry or Anti-Masonry was not a proper element in State or National politics, he promptly declined the nomination.

In 1830 he was married to Aurelia Covell, eldest daughter of Robert Covell, who was one of the oldest and most time-honored citizens of Elmira. She is an estimable lady, who has contributed her full share to his happiness and consequence.

In 1836 he was elected to the Twenty-fifth Congress, which held its first session in September, 1837, and was placed upon the Committee of Claims. Although he was up to this time without legislative experience or familiarity with parliamentary law, having devoted himself exclusively to his profession, he discharged his duties on the committee to which he was assigned with ability, and sustained himself in other respects as a member of Congress creditably. At the termination of that Congress he returned to his profession, and was not again a candidate.

After his election to Congress he received into partnership Samuel G. Hathaway, Jr., a former student in his office, then a brilliant young lawyer of great personal popularity, who also soon became a distinguished and almost unrivaled advocate.

Judge Gray had then, as he has now, likes and dislikes; his convictions were then, as now, thorough; and he ut-

tered, with perhaps too little reserve, what he thoroughly believed to be right; and although it cannot be said that he was universally popular, it is nevertheless true that those who knew him longest and best were his best friends.

Several years prior to the resignation of Judge Robert Monell of the office of circuit judge and vice-chancellor of the Sixth Judicial District, it was believed he would soon resign.

William Woods (since deceased), then a prominent member of the Steuben County bar, who was the earliest common-school instructor of Judge Gray, and had known him well from that time, was desirous he should succeed to the office then (as he supposed) soon to become vacant. Unsolicited, he addressed Judge Nelson, then of the Supreme Court of this State, on the subject. The income of the office was then comparatively small. The answer of Judge Nelson was remarkable for the interest he manifested for the welfare of his early student, and sensible suggestions made by him as to what might be the consequences of retiring from his practice so early. It reads as follows: "I think our friend Gray mistaken in desiring the place, if he is yet to make his fortune; it is the last place of respectability to be sought for by him; it will keep him poor through life; it ties up the hands and cramps the energies of youth, because the business of making money is incompatible with the duties and character of the office, and none is to be made by its income. I know, by experience, that it is gratifying to youthful aspiration to receive the appointment, but if he is like me he would regret the step in a year, as I did. He had better keep himself uncommitted in regard to any permanent place until he has placed himself in independent circumstances.

"There is no position in the world more uncomfortable than splendid poverty, from which one can neither advance or retreat. He is now prosperous, and if he goes on—preserves his character and habits—every year will add to his consideration and ease, and he may at any time, in this free land, command whatever he may wish on the score of office. . . .

"I have thrown out these considerations, which please communicate to our friend, for I have a sincere attachment to him, and properly estimate his worth. I know there is no danger in this course if he will keep contented and lay his foundation broad and solid. If at a later period of life he should make a mistake it is not so material, but one at his present time of life, and prospects in his profession, might be felt for years."

The office did not become vacant as soon as expected, nor until the spring of 1845, when the Senate was not in session. Silas Wright was then Governor.

The names of several gentlemen of the district, with ample testimonials of their undoubted qualifications, were presented to him and their appointment solicited, and among them the name of Judge Gray. At the time one of them was presented a gentleman was sitting with the Governor in the executive chamber, to whom he remarked after the party presenting the petition had retired, that he not only knew of Mr. Gray but knew him personally; that he had all the requisite qualifications for the office, and, unless he changed his mind before the Senate convened, he should, if

the Senate concurred, appoint him to the office; and when the Senate convened, in January, 1846, he nominated, and the Senate, on motion of the celebrated Joshua A. Spencer, since deceased, then a member of the Senate and a political opponent of Judge Gray, at once, and without the usual reference to a committee, unanimously consented to the appointment. Mr. Hammond, in his "Political History of New York," said, "The appointment of Judge Gray was decidedly popular. He had been a member of Congress for the district in which he resided, and sustained himself creditably in that station, and was a man of remarkable urbanity in his social intercourse, and a sound and able lawyer."

By a change in the organic law of the State the office was soon after abolished, and its powers and duties conferred upon Justices of the Supreme Court to be elected in June, 1847.

He was elected one of those justices, and drew the four years' term, at the expiration of which he was re-elected for the full term of eight years, which expired with the year 1859, and was not a candidate for a renomination or election.

Between the close of his term as Justice of the Supreme Court and his appointment as Commissioner of Appeals in 1870, he devoted a portion of his time to the disposition of issues referred to him and the trial of issues and argument of cases as counsel. In 1867 Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Under a change of the constitution of this State adopted in 1869, a new Court of Appeals was organized, and such causes as were pending in this Court of Appeals on the first day of January in that year were to be heard and determined by five Commissioners of Appeals, to be composed of the outgoing members of the Court of Appeals, and a fifth Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, who were also authorized to fill such vacancies as might occur in the commission. Under this provision of the constitution Judge Gray was nominated by Governor Hoffman as Commissioner of Appeals, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, a decided majority of whom were his political opponents. In this capacity he served from July, 1870, to July, 1875, when the business of the commission was completed and the commission terminated.

These testimonials of the esteem in which he was held by distinguished men, high officials, and the public, increasing with his years from early manhood to old age, with his judicial opinions published in the reports (remarkable for clear and condensed statement, concise and logical reasoning, and just application of the law), constitute a worthy memorial to an able jurist and upright judge.

While practicing his profession (from the practice of which he has now retired) he frequently became the unpaid counsel of clients without means, and advocated their rights with all the zeal and ability of well-paid counsel.

The Common Pleas of Tioga and Chemung was presided over more frequently by farmers than by lawyers. The first judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County was a farmer of Chemung; he was succeeded by a non-professional man when a son of the first judge, also a farmer, was appointed to the bench. Coryell was a farmer, Barstow a doctor, and Burrows, the seventh in the succession, was

the first lawyer called to the bench of the county. Baldwin, another lawyer, succeeded, and then non-professionals held it in Tioga till after Chemung was erected; and the first judge of the new county was from the same class, though subsequently admitted to the bar. Dunn was the only lawyer judge the Common Pleas of Chemung had. The county judges have all been gentlemen of the profession.

The first judge of Tioga County was ABRAHAM MILLER, of what is now known as the town of Southport. He was a native of Germany, and emigrated therefrom to Northampton Co., Pa., with his parents, when but a child. He was accorded but slender educational privileges, and made but a fair use of them; but his years gave him experience, and his common sense and sense of justice made him an impartial and, for the times in which he served, a good judge. He served as a private in the French and Indian war of 1754-60, and was captured with his mother and some of his neighbors by the Indians, who carried them away to Niagara, with the exception of Miller and two other men, who escaped while the party lay encamped near the head of Seneca Lake. Mrs. Miller was taken into the family of one of the French settlers near Niagara, where she died, her son never seeing her after his escape. He served through the Revolutionary war also, as a colonel in command of a regiment of Pennsylvania troops. He located in Southport in 1788, where he, with others, bought a large tract of land. He was a blacksmith and wagon-maker by trade, but followed farming as a business. He was appointed first judge Feb. 17, 1791, and held the position until March 27, 1798. He was the father of a fine family of four sons and eight daughters, all of whom were settled about him at one time. He was born in 1735, and died July 25, 1815.

JOHN MILLER, a son of Abraham Miller, was appointed first judge April 3, 1807, and held the office until March 31, 1810. He received a fair common-school education, and made the most of it, being well informed, and for a time was a prominent politician. It is said he was entranced by Aaron Burr, and went to the Southwest in his ill-fated enterprise. He lived for many years in Clark Co., Ind., with an only son, and was prominent in the politics of the Hoosier State for a time. He returned therefrom and located in Ithaca, where he died in 1833, and was buried beside his father, the veteran of two wars. He made a very fair judge, and was popular with the people.

GRANT B. BALDWIN, admitted to the bar in 1814, was appointed first judge Feb. 5, 1828, and held the position until March 27, 1833. He was, at the time of his appointment, a leading lawyer of Chemung, had considerable intellect, and had he given his full attention to the profession would have ranked among the foremost men in it. As it was, he was comparatively prominent, and was a good and capable judge.

JOSEPH L. DARLING, the first judge of Chemung County, was appointed May 4, 1836, and held the position until Jan. 24, 1844, and was reappointed May 4, 1846, and filled the office till the same expired by constitutional limitation, in 1847. He was not a lawyer, though admitted to the bar in 1841, *ex gratia*. He made a good and popular judge.

JAMES DUNN, appointed first judge Jan. 24, 1844, and filled the office till May 4, 1846, was an able lawyer and an impartial judge. He was a student of Aaron Konkle, and was also in the office of Baldwin & Maxwell, entering the latter office when but fourteen years of age. He was admitted to the bar in 1826, and was surrogate of the county from 1840 to 1844. He was not successful in his practice, and left it several years before his death. He was an ardent politician of the Clintonian-Adams school, and later, as a Whig and Republican. He ran for Congress in 1838, but was defeated, the party being in the minority in the district.



Photo. by Larkin.

Aaron Konkle

AARON KONKLE was one of the old lawyers of Elmira, admitted to the bar in the year 1805. He was the son of John and Anna Wurtz Konkle. John Konkle, his father, was born in the city of Philadelphia, June 3, 1755, whose parents were John and Elizabeth, who were emigrants from Germany. John Konkle's children besides Aaron, the subject of this sketch, were Anna, wife of the late John Hughes, of Elmira, and mother of Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, at present residing in Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas M. Perry, formerly and for many years one of the old merchants of Newtown Point.

Aaron Konkle was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Oct. 5, 1786. He came with his father to this place, then Newtown Point, in 1788. His father was a land surveyor, and as the commissioners for locating lands in Tioga County were that year and thereafter laying off large tracts to actual settlers and others, John Konkle's services were called in requisition, and many thousands of acres were surveyed, platted, and subdivided by him.

Aaron Konkle studied law in the office of Mathews & Edwards, two of the most eminent lawyers at that day in Western New York; became, when he commenced business

for himself, agent for many of the large land-holders owning lands in this vicinity for their sale; and his business for many years was that of an extensive real estate lawyer, which he conducted with marked ability and scrupulous fidelity to his clients. Mr. Konkle in these respects had no superior. Although not occupying a prominent place as an advocate, he always tried his own cases, which he prepared with great care. He was not a politician, and it is not known that he ever held an elective office. He was appointed in 1826 district attorney of the old county of Tioga, by Governor De Witt Clinton, and held the office for three successive terms. He afterwards held the office of Supreme Court Commissioner, and after the adoption of the constitution of 1846, he was for a short time judge and surrogate of Chemung County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge John W. Wisner.

John Konkle, his father, was the first postmaster at Newtown Point, and his son, Aaron, was postmaster from Oct. 1, 1809, till March 21, 1822. Mr. Konkle died at the ripe age of seventy-five years, Oct. 13, 1861. His wife, Mary, daughter of John Sly, survived him, and died April 21, 1870, aged seventy-four years.

The deaths and ages of the children of Aaron Konkle were as follows:

William P., died April 29, 1860, aged forty-three; Mary Ann, died Nov. 20, 1854, aged thirty-five; Lucy H., wife of R. H. Lawrence, died Nov. 22, 1862, aged forty-one. No descendant of his is now living.



Photo. by Larkin.

Ariel S. Thurston

ARIEL STANDISH THURSTON was born in Goffstown, N. H., June 10, 1810. His father, Stephen Thurston, was a native of Essex Co., Mass., and the fifth in descent from Daniel Thurston, who settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1638 (a remote relative, Sergeant Abner Thurston, of Exeter,

N. H., was in the regiment of Colonel Cilley, in General Poor's Brigade, and was among the wounded at the battle of Newtown, fought six miles below the now city of Elmira, on Sunday, the 29th day of August, 1779). Judge Thurston derives his middle name from the Standish family, being the sixth in descent from Captain Miles Standish, the military commander of the Plymouth colony.

He was educated in the common schools of New Hampshire, Kimball Union Academy, and Amherst College. In November, 1829, he came to Chemung County (then Tioga), and entered the law-office of Judge Gray, as a student, in May following. During the period of his legal studies he taught school, and one year of the time was principal of an academy in Williamsport, Pa. In 1835, at the May term, in the city of New York, he was admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court, and for eighteen months thereafter he remained in that city, passing the summer of 1835 in the office of Benjamin F. Butler, then attorney-general of the United States, and one of the cabinet of General Jackson. In the month of September, 1836, he returned to Elmira, and married Julia C., second daughter of the late Dr. Erastus L. Hart. Shortly after that he formed a partnership with John W. Wisner, which continued till the latter was elected to the county judgeship, in 1847. On the resignation of Judge Wisner, in 1850, Mr. Thurston was elected to fill his unexpired term, and, in November, 1851, was re-elected, and held the office for the full term of four years, discharging the duties of county judge and surrogate. From his admission to the Supreme Court, in 1835, to the present time he has been in active practice, more especially in actions and proceedings connected with real estate. Before the titles to land became, as they now are, quieted and settled, many involved cases passed through his hands. Charles P. Thurston, eldest son of Judge Thurston, was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court in 1872, and has been since 1873 associated in the law business with his father, and the firm has a good and remunerative practice.

In politics Judge Thurston has ever been independent, though his affiliation was with the Democrats until the organization of the Republican party, in 1856. In the previous year he ran for the office of State Treasurer on the same ticket with Samuel J. Tilden, nominated for the office of Attorney-General. Both were beaten. In 1857 he again was put in nomination for the office of Canal Commissioner, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket by the Know-Nothings.

Judge Thurston is not a favorite of machine-politicians, his vote being governed more by considerations of the fitness and capacity of candidates than by considerations of party fidelity. In 1859 he received at the hands of Governor Morgan, a Republican, the appointment of State Assessor for three years; and in 1876 he received from Governor Robinson, a Democrat, an appointment as one of the managers of the State Reformatory, which office he now holds, officiating as its treasurer and secretary. In 1861 he was associated with Judge Gray on the commission to build the Chemung County court-house, and with his colleague has the satisfaction of knowing that, casualties excepted, this building will long stand as a monument of

good taste and an ornament to the city. There was saved from the appropriation some hundreds of dollars, the result of judicious and honest management.

In 1872 the judge made a European tour, taking in his way Great Britain, and the continent as far east as Naples, and northward into Russia, which it is needless to say was thoroughly appreciated by him. He is now enjoying a serene old age in the midst of his children and grandchildren, in the city which has expanded before his eyes from an inconsiderable hamlet to a commercial centre of 25,000 inhabitants. The judge's interest in the history of the Chemung Valley is intense, and he has cheerfully given much valuable information to the compilers of this work.

HORACE BOARDMAN SMITH succeeded Judge North, in October, 1859, by appointment, and was elected in November for a full term, but resigned in May, 1860. Judge Smith was born in Whitingham, Vermont, August 18, 1826. His father was Dr. Nathaniel Smith, of Bennington, and his mother was of the Connecticut Boardman family. He was a graduate of Williams College, Massachusetts, of the class of 1847, began his legal studies with Governor Robinson, in Bennington, and completed them with Judge Aaron Koukle, in Elmira, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1861 the present firm of Smith, Robertson & Fassett was formed, Judge Smith being the senior member, and has remained intact to the present time, and has an extended and various practice in the State and Federal courts.

In 1872 Judge Smith was elected to represent the Twenty-eighth Congressional District of New York in the Forty-third Congress, and was re-elected for a second term in 1874, and served till March, 1877. During his first term he was a member of the Committees on Claims, Private Land Claims, and the New Orleans investigation, and during his second term he was chairman of the Committee on Elections. His majority in 1872 was over 3000, and increased in 1874. He is Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Van Buren and Adams, in 1848.

ELIJAH P. BROOKS* was a son of Dr. Theseus Brooks, a native of Berkshire Co., Mass., and a prominent physician of Chemung County. The son was educated in Elmira, was a student of Messrs. Gregg & Dunn, and was admitted to the bar of the Common Pleas in 1838, and later in the Supreme Court. He was elected county judge in 1860, and served a single term of four years, and presided as such with impartiality and ability. He was an able lawyer, sagacious in financial matters, his aim being success. He was a successful collection lawyer, and had an extensive practice in that line.

THOMAS S. SPALDING was born in Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y., and moved into Groton, Tompkins Co., with his father, when a boy of two or three years of age. He was educated at the Homer Academy, and began his legal studies with Messrs. Love & Freer, attorneys in Ithaca. He completed them in Elmira with Gray & Hathaway, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, in the Supreme Court at Delhi. He commenced the practice of the legal profession

in Elmira immediately thereafter, and has been in active practice ever since. He was elected to the office of county judge in 1868, for a term of four years, and in 1872 was re-elected for a term of six years. Judge Spalding is a Democrat in politics, and has good cause to congratulate himself on his popularity, for in 1872, General Grant, the Republican candidate for President, received over 600 majority, while the judge, the only candidate on the Democratic ticket elected, received nearly 300 majority. Judge Spalding has been closely identified with the city of Elmira in official positions for many years. For twelve years he has held the office of justice of the peace, for two terms of two years each has been a member of the Board of Education, the last year of his office being the president of the board.

The leadership of the bar of Chemung of the olden days, when there were giants in the profession, has been unanimously and heartily awarded to

GENERAL VINCENT MATHEWS. From "Sketches of Rochester," compiled by Henry O'Reilly and published in 1838, we clip the following: "This veteran left Orange County for Newtown, in Tioga (then Montgomery), about 1789, where he located for awhile. He was admitted in 1790 to the Supreme Court of the State, and in the following year to the bars of Montgomery† and Ontario,—Oliver Phelps presiding at the time in the court of the latter county. Then there was no road but an Indian path between Newtown and Geneva; between Geneva and Canandaigua a road was 'cut,' but it was almost impassable. . . . He was for several years a commissioner associated with the late Judge Ernot and Chancellor Lansing for settling disputes growing out of the frauds of persons who sold patents for land in the Military Tract rather oftener than law and honesty allowed. In 1795 he was elected to the Assembly from Tioga County, and in 1796 he was chosen a Senator from the Western District, which included all that portion of the State west of Schoharie, Montgomery, and Otsego Counties. (He served eight years.) In 1809 he was chosen to represent his district (14th) in Congress, and was in the special session when Erskine's treaty was rejected, during the first year of Madison's presidency. In 1821 he settled at Rochester, where he has filled several offices, such as assemblyman, district attorney, etc."

As a tribute of respect and esteem, the bar of Rochester with great unanimity joined in placing a steel portrait of General Mathews in the work above quoted. The junior members of the bar, some years previously, had procured a portrait in oil of the great jurist and placed it in the courthouse at Rochester. General Mathews was the first resident attorney in what is now Chemung and Tioga Counties. Among his earliest practice was the defense of the German rioters on the Pulteney estate in 1793-94. They resisted the efforts of the agent of the English association, Charles Williamson, for the improvement of their moral condition, and became riotous to such a degree the Governor ordered in the militia to suppress the disorder. They were arrested,

* Deceased.

† Tioga County is probably meant, as he was admitted in that county at the first session of the Common Pleas that year.

tried and convicted, and pardoned,—and what is better, reformed their ways. General Mathews was an ardent Federalist, and a power in his party. He was elected as such in 1796, and again, in 1800, to the State Senate, where his abilities as a partisan leader were acknowledged and his counsels followed. He was elected to Congress in 1808, also as a Federalist, but the district in 1810 was Democratic or Republican, as the opposition to the Federal party was called. He died several years ago, at an advanced age.

WILLIAM H. WISNER was another eminent lawyer of Chemung. He too was from Orange County, from whence he came with his father, Henry Wisner. He was a student of General Mathews, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. He was said to have been the most promising young lawyer ever reared in Chemung County, being unsurpassed as an advocate. He was a compeer, for a time, of Mathews, Dana, Avery, and Platt, and gave indications of becoming one of the most distinguished lawyers of the State, powerful as an advocate and persuasive and eloquent as a speaker. At this stage in his life he experienced a change in his tastes and inclinations, and, after studying theology for a year, began to preach. He remained in Elmira for a time, then accepted a call from Ithaca, where he remained for many years; then went West, but subsequently returned to Ithaca, and for years was a remarkably successful pastor. He resigned his pastorate in 1855.

GEORGE C. EDWARDS, one of the old lawyers, appears on the records of the courts of this county about the year 1810 for the first time. He was from New England, and a scion of the Pierpont-Edwards family, and a man of fine education and a sound lawyer. He was a partner of Mathews, and when the latter removed from the county he continued his practice for a time, and removed to Bath, where he became the first judge of Steuben County, and died about 1838. He was esteemed a sound and able jurist, but lacked power as an advocate, and rarely, if ever, attempted to plead in court.

SAMUEL S. HAIGHT was also from Orange County, his wife being a sister of General Mathews. He was first admitted to the Tioga courts in 1804, and was a partner of General Mathews for a time. He was an active, energetic, nervous man, a rapid talker, but not deeply versed in legal lore. He removed to Bath, and died at Angelica some years ago, over eighty years of age. His son, Fletcher M. Haight, was educated at Bath, admitted to the bar of Tioga in 1823, and was regarded eminent as a lawyer; on his removal to San Francisco he attained to the front rank in his profession. His son was the late Governor of California.

THEODORE NORTH, the elder, came from Connecticut in 1823. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. He was highly educated and a sound lawyer, a fine writer, and profound in his legal research. He and Judge Gray were partners for some years, and afterwards Judge James Dunn was associated with him in practice; the latter was a brother-in-law, the two marrying sisters.

A story is told of a case once tried before Esquire North which illustrates the sense of justice possessed by the pioneers, regardless of the technicalities of the law. A case was brought for the collection of a bar bill. The statute

prohibited the collection of more than twenty shillings for such a score, and the demand was for a considerably larger amount. A jury was impaneled on which one John Winters, a reputed grand-uncle of President Lincoln, was a juror. The court called the attention of the attorney for the plaintiff to the law prohibiting the collection of a larger sum than twenty shillings for his score, when the attorney innocently suggested that the law was repealed, and asked the court if he *had* the law, well knowing the published laws were not in the court. The magistrate admitted that he had not the law in his office, but, as he understood, twenty shillings only could be collected on a bar account. Whereupon Winters arose, and delivered himself thusly: "Judge North, ef you hev any statoot that does away with equity and justice, or that lets a man go through life without paying his quota, you must produce it, for, by the gods! we won't take no man's word for it."

Mr. North died in 1842, aged sixty-two years.

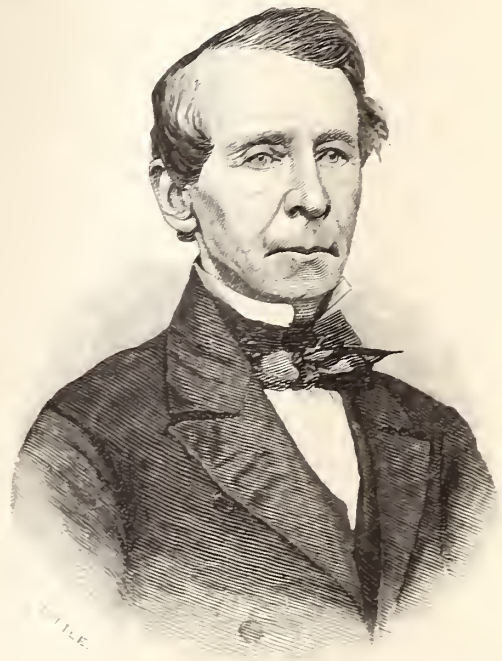


Photo. by Larkin.

W. Maxwell

HON. WILLIAM MAXWELL was a son of Guy Maxwell (see early history of Elmira for Maxwells). After several years devoted to practice, he left the profession and became a cashier of the Chemung Canal Bank, where he continued for ten years. At that time the bank became somewhat embarrassed during the money pressure of 1837, which lasted to 1842,—a misfortune which extended to all the banks of the State,—when it became necessary to suspend specie payments. A change of officers and directors took place.

He was then in easy circumstances, and the amount of private business demanded much of his time. He also added to the care of his real estate that of the agency of the Lawrence tract of wild land situated in Southport. About this time he became greatly interested in the project of the first Erie Railway, which was designed to be built on piles. He was one of the original directors. This fell

through, and he sustained some loss; but he afterwards lived to see the project fully completed. He was the very pattern of kind-heartedness and generosity. He never refused a kindness to a friend, and by indorsements sustained quite serious pecuniary losses. He was a member of Assembly twice, and also served in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and was the first member elected to the Assembly after its adoption. He was elected as a member of the old Hunker party, by Whig votes, against the Barnburner split. There was a time when he was the most popular man in the county. He died of paralysis, in 1858.

STEPHEN SEDGWICK was one of the old attorneys, having come to the county in 1808. He was the father of the Syracuse Sedgwicks and an uncle to the distinguished general of that name. He practiced but a short time here, but was regarded as one of the keenest intellects, and in the trial of causes was a match for Mathews. His intellectual powers were brilliant and fascinating, and he was gigantic in form. He died early, the victim of intemperance.

ANDREW K. GREGG, SR., was admitted to the practice of the law in the Common Pleas of Tioga in 1822, and subsequently as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme Court and of the United States Courts. He was of Irish parentage, his father, John Gregg, for many years a resident of Elmira, being a native of Enniskillen, Ireland. He and his father, Andrew, came first to Northumberland Co., Pa., in 1775, and twenty years later to Elmira. The grandfather of Andrew, also named Andrew, was sixty-three years old when the family came to Elmira, where he died at an advanced age. Mr. Gregg was a student of Mathews & Edwards, and completed his studies with Judge Gray. He was district attorney of Tioga County two terms, from 1835 to 1841, and followed the practice of his profession forty-six years. He removed to Chippewa Falls, Wis., in 1857, where he built up a large and remunerative practice, and where he died, April 5, 1868, at the age of about sixty-nine years.

COLONEL SAMUEL GILBERT HATHAWAY, JR., was one of the eminent attorneys of Chemung County, and was admitted to the bar in 1835. He was a son of General Samuel G. Hathaway, an active and prominent Democratic politician, who was a State Senator and subsequently a member of Congress (1833-35) from the Twenty-second District, residing at the time in Cortland County. He was the oldest living major-general of militia in the State at the time of his death. Colonel Hathaway was born in Free-town, Cortland Co., Jan. 18, 1810, and was the oldest of six sons in a family of eleven children.

The *sobriquet* of colonel attached to him while a member of his father's staff, when but eighteen years of age, but he sealed his right to wear it by his blood at the close of his career. He was a graduate of Union College soon after his majority, and entered the law-office of Hon. Jonathan L. Woods, in Cortland, where he remained one year pursuing his legal studies. In 1833 he entered the office of Judge Gray, in Elmira, where he completed his clerkship of three years, and was admitted to practice in Albany, in the Supreme Court. In 1836 he formed a law connection with Judge Dunn, which continued for a year, and then he formed a partnership with Judge Gray, which con-

tinued until the judge's appointment to the circuit judgeship, in 1846. Then the well-known firm of Diven, Hathaway & Woods was created, and became the oldest and most celebrated law firm in the Southern Tier. After fifteen years of prosperity, General Diven, the senior partner, withdrew in 1861, Mr. Hathaway and Mr. Woods continuing associated until the death of the former severed the connection.

As a lawyer Colonel Hathaway was deservedly eminent, and graced the profession. His mental abilities were of a high order and remarkably fitted for his chosen profession. He, however, shone less brilliantly at a law term of the court than before a jury, before whom he was irresistible. His eloquence frequently supplemented his case so admirably that his client was the gainer by more than strict justice. He was, however, honorable in his practice, and preferred defeat to unfair advantage and dishonor. His form was manly and majestic, his diction elegant and concise, his gesticulation easy and graceful, his manner dignified and commanding. He was witty and sarcastic, plaintively pathetic, and bitter in invective, as occasion required.

In politics he was termed the "Democratic War-Horse of the Chemung Valley," and was invariably chosen leader of the Democratic party when the issue was at all doubtful. He was not disheartened by defeat, and on the stump he was peerless, his fund of wit, humor, and anecdote having full play.

In the summer of 1862 he was persuaded to enter the military service as colonel of the 141st New York Volunteers, being urged thereto that his name would rapidly fill the ranks of the regiment. On his announcement that he would go, eighteen companies were at once recruited, each one anxious and striving to be of the ten who should march to battle with him as their leader. The history of the regiment and Colonel Hathaway's service will be found recorded elsewhere. During his service as acting brigadier-general he contracted disease of the heart, and his illness progressed to that degree of danger that in March, 1863, he was compelled to leave the field and return to Elmira. But no medical skill availed to arrest his malady, and he continued to fail until April 16, 1864, when he died, at his father's house.

We herewith append a list of the attorneys who have resided in the territory now comprised within the limits of Chemung County, and the dates of their admission to the Common Pleas Courts of Tioga or Chemung, or their first appearance before the courts in the prosecution of causes. It has been revised by the oldest practicing attorney in the county, and it is hoped it will be found substantially correct. The dates after 1846 may vary some from the true date of admission to the bar of the courts of the county, but it is believed they will not materially.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1791. Vincent Mathews.* | 1810. James Robinson.* |
| David Powers.* | George C. Edwards.* |
| 1792. Peter Loop.* | J. T. Haight.* |
| 1804. Samuel S. Haight.* | 1814. Grant B. Baldwin.* |
| 1806. William H. Wisner.* | 1815. William Maxwell.* |
| 1808. Aaron Konkle.* | 1817. M. B. Canfield.* |
| Stephen Sedgwick.* | 1822. Andrew K. Gregg.* |

* Dead.



James Dunn

JUDGE JAMES DUNN was the youngest son of William Dunn, one of the earliest settlers of the valley, coming here about the beginning of the present century.

The elder Dunn, in company with Judge Payne, built the first grist-mill at this place, and was also interested in a country store. He (William Dunn) came here from Bath, where several of the family were born, among the number being Charles Dunn, now a respected and venerable resident of the State of Indiana. Charles recently came east on a visit to his relatives here, and participated in a banquet given in his honor at Bath as the first white child born in that village. Charles was the eldest, and the other boys were Thomas and William. Lyman Covell's wife (Susan) was a daughter of the elder Dunn, and another (Alice) is the mother of J. Davis Baldwin. Of the immediate family, with the death of the judge, there now survive only Charles and Mrs. Isaac Baldwin.

Judge Dunn's early education was attained at the primitive schools of that early period.

He first entered the law office of Aaron Konkle, and was admitted to the bar about 1824-25; was subsequently in partnership with Mr. Konkle, and was also a member of the law firms of North & Dunn, Dunn & Hathaway, and Dunn & Patterson.

He attained a foremost position at the bar of the county, was regarded as one of the ablest of the early advocates, and had a large practice.

He was the second First Judge of the county of Chemung, the first judge being Joseph L. Durling, who was succeeded by Mr. Dunn, who served from 1844 to 1846. He was also the second surrogate of the county of Chemung.

In his prime he was looked upon as possessing a strong legal mind, and numbered among the ablest members of his profession, and was a man of powerful ability. He was able to cope with the best of his profession, and his triumphs as an advocate were many and brilliant.

Early in life Judge Dunn imbibed an interest in politics. In 1840 he was the candidate of the Whig party in this district for Representative in Congress, but the district being strongly Democratic he was defeated. But for a long series of years he was the acknowledged and unquestioned leader of his party in this county, and had for his trusted friends such men as Seward, Weed, Greeley, Charles Cook, John C. Clark, and Andrew B. Dickinson.

In 1848, Judge Dunn "bolted" and joined the Free-Soil wing of the Democratic party in support of his old-time antagonist, Martin Van Buren.

He became a supporter of General Scott in 1852, and was an original, earnest, and active Republican; was extremely radical in his views on the slavery question, and during the war was urgent at all times for the boldest measures. During the days of reconstruction he drifted into the Democratic party, but never afterwards took an active part in politics. For the last three years previous to his decease he probably voted the Republican ticket, and was intensely

interested for the success of Governor Hayes, for whom he cast his last vote.

Judge Dunn's domestic relations were of the most pleasant nature. He was married April 28, 1827, to Miss Eliza Thompson, of Goshen, Conn., who survives him. Their golden wedding was only three days prior to his decease, May 1, 1877. There are three sons and two daughters living,—D. Thompson and Henry, now residents of Georgia; Isaac; Mrs. Frank H. Atkinson, of Elmira; and Mrs. Thomas Root, of Philadelphia.

Quotations from the remarks of Hon. Ariel S. Thurston, delivered at a meeting of the bar of the county of Chemung, held May 3, 1877, will express more fully the esteem of the profession for the memory of one of their number:

"At the time of his death, Judge Dunn was, with one exception, the oldest member of the bar within the limits of the old county of Tioga; and he, Judge Gray, and myself were then the only members of the bar, originally residents of Elmira, admitted to practice before the division of the county of Tioga by the act of the Legislature of 1835-36. He was, too, as I believe, with one exception, the oldest native-born citizen of the city of Elmira residing within its limits. . . .

"I early became acquainted with Judge Dunn. He was most genial and companionable in his manners; somewhat sarcastic; a man of broad humor and quick repartee; always immensely enjoying a joke, and, with his friend, James Robinson, Esq., their 'flashes of merriment' were often 'wont to set the table in a roar.'

"In the argument of a legal proposition, or questions under the old system of practice in the trial of a cause, he was by no means an antagonist to be trifled with. . . .

"Judge Dunn was strong in his attachments, but as he did not always discriminate as to men, his confidence sometimes was misplaced. As a politician he was devoted to the old Whig party. Scarcely any man could withstand him in a political argument. . . .

"Although possessing but limited educational advantages in early life, Judge Dunn was a highly educated man,—he educated himself. With much reading and a retentive memory, he was familiar with all the prominent events of the world's history. The history of the campaigns of Napoleon he had almost by heart, and it has been told me that he would read and re-read Abbott's 'Life of Napoleon' as though it were the most fascinating tale of fiction. It was with such productions as Allison's 'Europe,' Hallam's 'Middle Ages,' or Gibbon's 'Rome' with which he stored his mind, rather than with the trashy effusions with which the press of to-day teems. . . .

"As I have said, Judge Gray and myself are the only survivors of the old bar of Tioga, and, in the common course of events, the next called will be one of us. But it may not be. It may be one of you; and, impressed with the uncertainty of the time the summons may come, let us so live that when it does we may each

. . . "Approach the grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."



Photo. by Tomlinson.

E. P. Brooks

HON. ELIJAH P. BROOKS was the third son of Dr. Theseus Brooks, and was born in the town of Edmiston, Otsego Co., N. Y., March 4, 1819.

There were four sons and one daughter,—Henry S., Thomas J., Elijah P., William A., and Roxanna. William A. is the only surviving child. The mother died in October, 1877, in Elmira, in the ninety-first year of her age. The family removed to Big Flats, this county, about the year 1823, living there thirteen years, and coming to Elmira in 1835, where the head of the family, Dr. Brooks, died about the year 1858. Elijah P. Brooks, after receiving a common-school education, commenced learning the wagon-making trade; which not being in accordance with his taste, he soon left it to enter the law office of Hon. James Dunn, with whom he continued until his admission to the bar, Nov. 1, 1841, and afterwards effected a partnership with him, which continued for a number of years. Young Brooks proved himself a hard student, and after his admission to the bar worked with a diligence that soon brought him into prominence, and laid the foundation of that professional success the fruits of which in after-years he so lucratively reaped.

His uprightness of character, his application, his thorough comprehension of the duties and demands of his honorable profession, all formed elements of success, and united to these were sagacity and ability.

He had fine business qualities, and by judicious investments subsequently added to his fortune, the basis of which was formed in the active prosecution of his profession. He was a man of brilliant intellect, of large acquirements both generally and in his profession, and possessed in a peculiar degree those elements which attract and delight in social life.

The business life of Judge Brooks covers the whole period of the growth and prosperity of Elmira, out of its position as a secluded rural village of two thousand people to a busy and bustling city of twenty thousand. In every enterprise calculated to foster that growth he has been an active participant. His public spirit was marked and unflagging, while his judgment and shrewdness in business matters were seldom or never at fault. He was successful as a business man in his profession and in political life. He enjoyed a full share of public honors, and discharged every duty, public or private, with scrupulous fidelity, and with ability ever manifest and recognized.

He became active in politics, and for years was one of the honored leaders of the Republican party in Western New York. During the war Judge Brooks patriotically and actively interested himself in sustaining the government, and was one of a committee of influential citizens who gave assistance to raise regiments and enable the district to fill its quota of troops. He was elected county judge and surrogate of Chemung County in 1860, acceptably and creditably serving four years as such. For several years he was one of the canal appraisers of this State, being appointed March 22, 1865. He was also a member in 1857 of the State Constitutional Convention.

He married, Aug. 30, 1842, Prudence Ann, a daughter of Gabriel Sayre, who lived in the town of Chemung. His brother, William A., also married a daughter of Mr. Sayre.

Judge Brooks died at his residence on College Hill, in Elmira, May 19, 1878. Mrs. Brooks survives her husband, with a family of four children,—Mrs. Charles A. Willis, Fanny, Charles, and Tracy B., a lawyer of this city.



Photo, by Larkin.

Thomas Maxwell

HON. THOMAS MAXWELL was born Feb. 16, 1792, at Athens, Pa., and came to Elmira (then Newtown Point) in 1796; his father removing in that year to enter into the mercantile business and sell his village lots, he having bought one hundred acres of land, which constituted more than one-half of the business part of the city. His father being a man of considerable property and holding positions of trust and honor, he no doubt had fair advantages for education, although it did not extend beyond the English branches.

He married young, and his first wife was a Miss Sayre, sister of Hector and Jonas Sayre, of Horseheads. She died young, leaving a daughter, who also died, about fourteen years of age, in 1832.

His second wife was Miss Maria Purdy, daughter of Andrew Purdy, of Spencer, whom he married, probably, in 1819. She died in 1846.

At the time of his death he was living with a third wife, formerly a Miss Richardson.

Mr. Maxwell was the third clerk of Tioga County, Spencer then being the shire town, and served from March, 1819, to January 1, 1829. His first three years of service was by appointment, under the old constitution of the State. In 1822 he was elected under the new constitution, and again re-elected in 1825. He was elected in 1828 to the House of Representatives, and served during the term of the Twenty-first Congress. In 1834 he was appointed postmaster at Elmira, which office he filled for several years. In 1836, when the county was divided, he received the appointment of deputy clerk, to transcribe all the records pertaining to the new county of Chemung. He was at one time, about 1841, vice-president of the New York and Erie Railroad Company. When Judge Monell became clerk of the Supreme Court (1844 or 1845), Mr. Maxwell received the appointment of deputy, and removed to Geneva, where he remained while an incumbent of the office. While there he was admitted as an attorney and counselor in the Supreme Court. He was contemporary with some of the greatest men in the nation, was on intimate terms with many of them, and enjoyed their friendship and esteem as long as they lived.

With all his ability he was one of the most retiring and modest of men, and it was torture to him to be called upon to speak in public. He once related an anecdote of his first and only experience at addressing the House while he was a member of Congress. He had a petition or resolution to offer, and when he arose to his feet, caught the eye of the Speaker and was announced as having the floor, he said he imagined the eyes of every member were fixed upon him, and the number seemed multiplied until he was surrounded by a multitude of eager and anxious listeners. How he got through he had no conception; but so great was his fright that, when he had finished his remarks, he added, "All in favor will say aye," and sat down mentally and physically exhausted. "That," said he, "was the most effective thing I said, for it created a great deal of amusement, and I was repeatedly congratulated for the witty hit I had made."

Had his assurance been equal to his ability, Mr. Maxwell would have

won a position second to no man in the State. His memory was remarkable, and anything he read was stored away to be used when wanted. He was a tireless worker, and never relaxed in his labors, only to spend his leisure in his well-selected and valuable library.

Not long after 1840 misfortunes thickened around him: the modest accumulation of his labor was swept away, and his library went with his other property, and that to him was his most grievous loss. He repeatedly said that he designed to collect a library which should be as complete as his means would permit, and his records of local history should be unsurpassed, and that the entire collection of printed volumes and manuscripts should be given to the village. He said when it passed out of his hands he wanted it to be of public benefit, and it should be his legacy to the town where his whole life had been spent.

A large part of his business was the procuring of pensions for soldiers and widows of the Revolution and the war of 1812. In this manner he acquired an immense amount of knowledge of great historic value, and the number of personal incidents he could relate of prominent actors in those wars was almost endless; and they are undoubtedly true, for they were personal reminiscences of those who came to solicit his aid to procure pensions. He never attempted a case without an almost certainty that the claim was a just one; and he could not well be deceived, for there was not a brigade or regiment or hardly a company that he did not remember who the officers were and how long they served. His acceptance of a claim was almost a warrant that it would be recognized by the government. It did not seem to occur to him that he ought to receive pay for the knowledge he had gained, and it was with diffidence that he named most modest fees for his services. Had he been as devoted to accumulating money as he was to the interests of his clients he might have built a temple to mammon.

He was a most unselfish and amiable man, and in the family circle was loved with unwavering affection. His habits were simple and unostentatious, and his demeanor was ever the same, whether entertaining peer or commoner. No one was so humble as not to gain access to him at any moment, and the same courtesy governed him in all his intercourse with his fellow men. His benevolence was only limited by his means, and it was of so unobtrusive a character that he seemed quite unconscious of it himself. The noble nature he possessed never degenerated, either in prosperity or adversity, and the steady poise of his mind was never disturbed either by the flattery of success or by pecuniary ruin. A monarch in the world of intellect, he was too modest to assume his proper place in the front ranks of the great men of his generation. A devoted lover of his country, his patriotism was not limited by party policy or prejudice, and the advance of our Republic to greatness was dearer to him than personal aggrandizement. His religion was confined to no sect nor creed; he indulged in no narrow prejudices, and placed simple faith in the universal goodness of the Creator.

1823. Theodore North.*
 1826. Hiram Gray.†
 James Dunn.*
 1828. Edward Quin.
 1831. Elijah Carpenter.
 Hezekiah Woodruff.*
 1832. Thomas Maxwell.*
 Anson Little.
 Isaac B. Goodwin.*
 Lucius Robinson† (Governor of New York).
 1835. John W. Wisner.*
 John A. Gillett.*
 Samuel G. Hathaway, Jr.*
 Joseph Herron.
 1836. Ariel S. Thurston.†
 1837. David Herron.
 1838. Elijah P. Brooks.*
 George A. Gardner.*
 1839. James H. Leavitt.
 1841. R. L. G. Baneroff.
 William North.
 Joseph L. Darling.*
 Stephea T. Covell.
 1842. George P. Tyler.
 E. P. Hart.†
 1843. E. O. Crosby.
 Isaac B. Gregg.
 Walter L. Dailey.†
 Daniel Marsh.
 Wm. P. Konkle.
 Thos. S. Spalding† (county judge).
 1844. Chester B. Evans.
 George B. Woods.
 1845. Alexander S. Diven.†
 James L. Woods.†
 1846. Frederick Phelps.
 Theodore North.*
 1847. — Adams.
 1848. G. A. Brush.†
 Archibald Robertson.†
 1849. Jeremiah McGuire.†
 J. A. Christie† (district attorney).
 N. P. Fassett.†
 Gabriel L. Smith.†
 E. H. Benn.
 O. W. Palmer.
 Peter G. Vanderlyn.*
 Thomas C. Welch.
 1850. F. O. Rogers.
 H. Boardman Smith.†
 S. B. Tomlinson.†
 1851. John Murdoch.†
 William H. Gale.
 — Hunt.
 — Van Voorhis.
 1852. Levi Gibbs.
 F. C. Dininny.†
 John K. Hale.
 D. W. Gillett.
 D. Y. Overton.
 1853. W. H. Patterson.
 H. H. Phelps.
 A. S. Lowe.†
 1854. J. Davis Dunn.†
 D. W. C. Curtis.†
 1855. H. N. Comstock.
 Rufus King.†
 George L. Davis.†
 1856. Edward Lowman.*
 1857. R. H. Ransom.†
1858. John T. Davidson.†
 E. F. Babcock.†
 1859. S. C. Reynolds.†
 J. B. White.†
 1860. George M. Diven.†
 J. H. Hardy.†
 1861. M. V. B. Bachman.†
 Cyrus Barlow.
 1862. George Beebe.
 S. C. Taber.†
 Robert T. Turner.†
 1863. W. L. Muller.†
 Robert Stevens.†
 1864. James Flynn.
 David B. Hill.†
 E. M. Hulet.
 Lewis M. Smith.†
 1865. E. B. Youmans.†
 1866. R. S. Ransom.
 Seymour Dexter.†
 J. A. Frisbie.†
 C. C. Gardiner.
 John A. Reynolds.†
 H. M. Smith.†
 1867. A. F. Babcock.†
 A. D. Blair.†
 1868. Jerome Banks.
 David C. Robinson.†
 1869. Platt Rogers.
 Leroy A. Baker.†
 J. Wood Green.
 S. S. Taylor.†
 Laurens A. Thomas.
 Edward C. Vanduzer.†
 C. A. Collin.†
 1870. Hala Barnes.†
 O. C. Harrington.
 H. H. Rockwell.†
 R. F. Randolph.
 Thomas M. Hite.†
 J. T. Atwill.†
 1871. M. A. Horton.
 G. Smith Carman.
 1872. C. R. Pratt.†
 James A. Towner.
 William Fowler.
 Charles P. Thurston.†
 James Wright.†
 J. W. Work.
 E. K. Roper.†
 Jabez R. Ward.†
 1873. John R. Joslyn.†
 George E. Pratt.†
 P. M. Baum.
 1874. E. J. Baldwin.†
 Roswell R. Moss.
 1875. Frederick Collin.
 E. L. Hart.
 Jacob Schwartz.
 1876. Charles A. Dolson.
 A. V. Murdoch.
 Do B. Goodell, Jr.
 Marquis D. Curtis.
 Charles d'Autremont, Jr.
 H. H. Baldwin.
 1877. — House.
 O. A. Hungerford.
 — Pike.
 E. E. Harding.
 G. W. Harding.
 1878. Lawrence M. Young.
 J. F. Thompson.†

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The physician of whom we have record as residing the earliest in Chemung County was Dr. JOSEPH HINCHMAN,† late of Newtown (now Elmira). He was born at Jamaica, on Long Island, Aug. 28, 1762. His father and grandfather before him, both named Joseph, were physicians and surgeons. Surgical instruments of singular shape, used by them all, were in the family at a late date. The father of our Dr. Hinchman was a surgeon of an English man-of-war in August, 1757, and an uncle was surgeon's mate. The vessel was wrecked while cruising among the West India Islands, a little to the north of Hayti. Twenty-four only of the whole number on board escaped in a yawl, including the two brothers. For four days they were without food or water, and at the end of the time fell into the hands of the French and were put in prison. While confined at Cape François, an engagement occurred, Oct. 21, 1758, between a formidable French naval force, consisting of four ships of the line and three frigates, under M. Kersin, and three English frigates (the "Augusta," "Edinboro," and "Dreadnaught"), under Commodore Forest, in which the latter gained a decided advantage, notwithstanding his inferior force. On the 24th of November following an exchange of prisoners took place and the two brothers were liberated, who proceeded at once to New York and thence to Long Island, where they found their families. The father of Dr. Joseph Hinchman, of Chemung, died when the latter was of a tender age, and at the age of sixteen years the son entered the Revolutionary army as a soldier. He was in several severe engagements, and was in camp at Morristown during a winter of great privation and sorrow. When the term of his enlistment expired he studied medicine with his uncle in Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., and commenced his medical practice at Minisink. On Dec. 20, 1787, he married Zuriiah Seeley, a daughter of B. Seeley, of Milford, on the Delaware, and removed to the town of Chemung, then in the county of Montgomery, in June, 1788, settling upon what has since been known as the Lowman farm. In 1793-94 he removed to Newtown, where he had an extensive practice as a physician and surgeon.

He was appointed by Gov. George Clinton sheriff of Tioga County, Feb. 18, 1795, being the second officer of that name in the county. On Nov. 13, 1800, Governor Jay appointed him a commissioner to inspect and improve the road leading from Catskill Landing, in Greene County, to Catharine's town, in Tioga County.

In personal appearance Dr. Hinchman was of medium size and of a florid complexion; his manners were affable and pleasing, and at the same time his energy of character was remarkable.

He died July 23, 1802, regretted by a large circle of prominent individuals who were his warm personal friends. The doctor was a bright and zealous Mason, one who had made a deep research into the hidden meaning of its rites and ceremonies, and was by reason of his findings in that direction the more ardently attached to the order. The fraternity held their regular meetings in an upper room in his

* Dead.

† Members of the present bar.

† This sketch is drawn from the History of Chemung Valley, before quoted.

house for many years. The doctor was the first person buried in the new burying-ground of Newtown, now called the "old one of Elmira."

DR. ELIAS SATTERLEE was another old physician of Chemung, coming to Elmira from Athens in 1803, when about thirty years old. His father, Benedict Satterlee, of Wyoming, was the progenitor of twelve children, of whom the doctor was the youngest son. The old gentleman died when Elias was about three years old, and shortly afterwards his mother, then in the last stages of consumption, was obliged to flee with her family to the eastward, to her relatives, where she survived but a short time the fatigues and terrors of her flight. Elias remained there until about twenty years of age, and soon after that date came to Athens, Pa., and began the study of medicine with Dr. Hopkins. He practiced there a few years and then came to Elmira. From 1805 till his death, Nov. 11, 1815, he had a large practice, and was celebrated in obstetrics, and was the first physician to practice that branch of his profession in this section. He was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a gunsmith who was repairing it. The piece was not known to be loaded, and the doctor happening to be in the shop with his little boy, stepped in front of the muzzle to give his child a better opportunity to see the operation, when, after snapping the lock several times, the gun was discharged, the ball entering the doctor's body and remaining therein, from which he died four hours after receiving the injury.

His family consisted of two sons and three daughters.

DR. AMOS PARK came from Orange County to Newtown Settlement in 1793. Not much is known of his life prior to that time. He built, it is said, the first framed house erected in Elmira, on the banks of the river where the gas-works stand. He is said to be the first preacher as well as the first physician in Elmira, and for a few years followed the one profession as much as the other. His *rides* extended to the farthest limits of settlement, *when-ever his patients furnished him a horse to ride*; otherwise his *walks* were thus prolonged. He looked to his own comfort, however, as an anecdote related of him will show. One cold December night one Mrs. Wynings roused him from his slumbers, she having come several miles through the deep snow on horseback, leading another horse for the doctor to ride back on. He was, after much persuasion, induced to return with the lady, and so dressed himself to withstand the rigor of the weather. He hardly left his own door, however, before he began to complain of the cold, and his murmurs lest his feet should freeze became at last so intolerable the lady took the oversocks from her own feet and drew them over the doctor's boots, and his shanks were thus kept warm by a woman's stockings. He was twice married, and was the father of some twenty children, many of whom died in early life. He was a Freemason, and was for many years the Worshipful Master of the first Masonic lodge of Elmira, which he aided to organize.

DR. JOTHAM PURDY was a prominent surgeon of the county. He was born in Westchester County, May 4, 1799, and removed with his father's family, in 1804, to Spencer, Tioga Co., and at eighteen years of age began the

study of medicine with Dr. Lewis Beers, of that place; he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, and was admitted to practice in 1821, remained in Spencer two years, and then came to Elmira, where he continued in the practice until his sudden death, Aug. 11, 1858. He, early in his practice, earned the reputation of a surgeon, which he retained till his death, doing for many years an exclusively surgical practice, his skill being unquestioned, and his calls being from far and near. He was an eminent Mason, and prominent in the various grades of the order. He married Dr. Satterlee's eldest daughter.

DR. NATHAN BOYNTON was another of the leading physicians of the earlier days. He was born in Hampshire Co., Mass., June 30, 1788, removed thence to Otsego County, 1795, thence to St. Lawrence County, 1806. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Colby Knapp in Guilford, Chenango, in 1814, and attended lectures at Fairfield 1816-17, and received a license from the censors of the Chenango Medical Society in February of the latter year, and began his practice immediately in Bainbridge in that county, where he married, and continued in practice for eighteen years. He then removed to Southport, Chemung Co., and five years later to Elmira, where he was engaged in active practice till his death, in June, 1859. Dr. Boynton was an active, ambitious, and prominent man in the profession.

DR. CHRISJOHN SCOTT was an eccentric German physician, who came to Newtown before 1800. His turnout was as unique as its driver, being a gig with two horses tandem. He was a great story-teller, and pretended to possess the power of divination, and mingled magic with his medicines, and consulted his crystal as often as his dispensatory. He used to say he once met and defeated the devil, his satanic majesty saying he would give the doctor another bout at a more convenient season. It was claimed by those who knew him best that he was well educated, and it is certain he possessed surgical instruments and made pretenses of surgical knowledge. He married, but left no issue.

DR. THESEUS BROOKS was among the leading physicians of the county, and was born in Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1778, studied medicine with Dr. Henry Mitchell, of Norwich, Chenango Co., whither his father's family removed in 1800. He removed to Big Flats in 1821, where he resided, having an extensive ride, until 1835, when he removed to Elmira, where he died March, 1856. Dr. Brooks was a successful and popular physician, gentle and affable in his ways, and accumulated a fine property. Hon. Elihu P. Brooks, county judge of Chemung County, was his son.

Other prominent physicians of the earlier days were Dr. Uriah Smith, born in Southport, 1799, and a student of Dr. Lemuel Hudson, and began to practice in 1821, and continued until his death, Sept. 14, 1864, having an extensive ride in Southport and Elmira. Dr. N. Aspinwall was a long-time practitioner of Cayuga County, and came to Elmira to spend a ripe old age, where he died July 3, 1861, aged eighty-three years. Dr. Lemuel Hudson was for years a noted physician of the county, being an early

member and president of the Tioga County Medical Society.

DR. HORACE SEAMAN came to Veteran in 1830, and was the first physician to pitch his tent in that town, where he still resides and follows actively his professional practice. He is a graduate of the Castleton Medical College, Vermont. His obstetrical practice has been very extensive, he having been present at 2100 accouchements during his long practice. His skill is undoubted in this direction. Dr. Seaman is seventy-one years of age, his muscular energies failing, but his intellect and mental vigor unimpaired. He is the only physician living of the original organizers of the Chemung Medical Society.

THE CHEMUNG COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized May 3, 1836, at a meeting called at the public-house in the village of Elmira kept by E. Jones, which stood on the site now occupied by the *Advertiser* publishing-house, the following physicians being present: Lemuel Hudson, Asa R. Howell, N. D. Gardiner, John Payne, Erastus L. Hart, Nelson Winton, Theseus Brooks, Horace Seaman, H. M. Graves, W. E. Boothe, F. Demorest, Uriah Smith, and Z. H. Monroe. Dr. Hudson was chosen chairman, and Dr. Howell secretary, of the meeting, and Drs. Payne, Hart, Winton, Demorest, and Howell were appointed a committee on "constitution." The committee reported a constitution at the same meeting, which was adopted, and remained in force until June 6, 1851, when a second constitution of this society was adopted. The first officers of the society were elected at the same meeting on the adoption of the constitution, and were as follows: President, Dr. Lemuel Hudson; Vice-President, Dr. Nelson Winton; Secretary, Dr. Asa R. Howell; Treasurer, Dr. F. Demorest; Censors, Drs. Erastus L. Hart, Theseus Brooks, H. M. Graves, Horace Seaman, W. E. Boothe. At a later stage of this meeting, Drs. E. H. Eldridge and Lewis Miller were admitted as members of the society. Three honorary members of the society have been admitted: Drs. Hatch, May 3, 1856; James Herron, May 4, 1859; and Norman Smith, April 4, 1866. But two licenses to practice have been granted by the society: to Edward H. Tompkins, Jan. 10, 1837, and to Orson Smith Gregory, April 10, 1844. Interesting and able papers have been read from time to time before the society by its president, vice-presidents, and others, giving much valuable information on the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases, by which the usefulness and influence of the society have been enlarged and the practice of medicine by its members improved and elevated. Dr. Horace Seaman, of Millport, is the only survivor of the original thirteen physicians who organized the society.

The presidents of the society have been as follows: 1836-37, Lemuel Hudson; 1837-38, Nathaniel Aspinwall; 1838-40, Erastus L. Hart, and also 1849-50, 1852-54, 1859-60, 1864-65; 1840-41 and 1848-49, Theseus Brooks; 1841-42, John Payne; 1842-43, P. E. Conklin; 1843-44, Jotham Purdy; 1844-45, 1851-52, 1863-64, 1866-67, Dr. Hollis S. Chubbuck; 1845-47, Nelson Winton; 1850-51, 1860-62, 1865-66, Wm. Woodward; 1867-68, Henry Meisel; 1868-69, T. H. Squire.

LIST OF MEMBERS, WITH DATE OF ADMISSION.

- 1836, May 3.—Lemuel Hudson,* Asa R. Howell,* N. D. Gardiner,* John Payne,* Erastus L. Hart,* Nelson Winton,* Theseus Brooks,* Horace Seaman, H. M. Graves,* W. E. Boothe,†* F. Demorest,* Uriah Smith,* Z. H. Monroe, E. H. Eldridge,* Lewis Miller,†*
- 1836, Oct. 4.—Henry K. Webster,* Peter E. Conklin.*
- 1837, Jan. 10.—Tracy Beadle,* Nathan Boynton,* Alfred Griffin,† E. A. Tompkins,† Guy Hulet,† Hovey Everitt.*
- 1837, May 2.—Rulandus Bancroft,* Jotham Purdy,* Nathaniel Aspinwall.*
- 1838, Oct. 2.—Seth B. Nelson.*
- 1839, May 2.—Hollis S. Chubbuck.
- 1839, May 7.—A. W. Benton.†
- 1839, Oct. 8.—Corbett Peebles.
- 1840.—Wm Parinton,† Levi Thompson.†
- 1841.—Joseph Dixon Ford,† H. H. Smith.†
- 1842.—W. R. Hopkins,* Sumner Rhoads,* Wm. Woodward.
- 1843.—Edward L. Ford.
- 1844.—Jno. Jones,† G. D. Bailey,* J. F. Dunlap,† S. L. Disbrow,† Ralph Shepard,†
- 1845.—George T. Hinman.†
- 1848.—Rowland Wilcox,* Samuel C. Rogers,† J. L. Lawrence.†
- 1849.—Wm. C. Wey.
- 1850.—N. R. Derby,† Geo. W. Holbrook,* T. H. Squire, D. W. C. Tenny.*
- 1852.—Ira F. Hart, Jonathan E. Leavitt.*
- 1859.—P. H. Flood, J. K. Stauchfield, E. H. Davis,† H. H. Purdy.
- 1863.—Aaron Rice,† Ebenezer Gere, George Dean, Henry Meisel.*
- 1865.—Z. F. Chase, J. M. Flood.
- 1866.—Charles C. Lee,† E. R. Wheeler, Daniel Holmes,* P. L. St. Croix.
- 1867.—Frank B. Abbott,* Louis Velder,* W. H. Davis, L. W. Bailey.
- 1868.—M. G. Myers,† Albert M. Flood.*
- 1869.—George M. Beard.
- 1872.—E. A. Everett,† C. M. Spaulding.
- 1873.—D. J. Chittenden,† J. M. Newman, Geo. H. Woodward.
- 1874.—Charles L. Squire, Henry Flood, R. P. Bush, J. F. Smith, C. F. Hawkins.
- 1875.—J. Stuart Hill, A. A. Jackway.
- 1876.—C. P. Godfrey, John E. Eldred.
- 1877.—Edward T. Gibson,† Thomas A. Davie, Charles W. Brown, E. W. Krackowizer, John S. Christison, Charles Woodward.
- 1878.—H. D. Wey, J. Maroney, W. S. Rueh, W. Jennings.

Eleven non-resident physicians have been members of the society since its organization, of whom four are known to be dead at the present time.

The last annual meeting was held June 19, 1878, at the society's rooms in Elmira, at which the following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. F. Smith; Vice-President, Dr. J. E. Eldred; Secretary, Dr. C. W. Brown; Treasurer, Dr. Wm. Woodward; Censors, Drs. W. C. Wey, T. H. Squire, Chase, Chubbuck, and Stauchfield. The retiring president, Dr. Chubbuck, read an interesting address on the early history of medicine, and several papers were read on medical subjects and cases, which were discussed by those present.

HOMŒOPATHY.

The first physician to introduce the practice of medicine into Chemung County after the school of Hahnemann was Dr. Towner, about the year 1843. He was a graduate of the old school, and changed his practice about that time and located in Elmira, where he followed the practice for some years. He removed to Clinton, Iowa, where he died in 1857. His colleagues and successors up to the organ-

* Dead.

† Removed from county.

ization of the Homœopathic Medical Society in 1861 were Drs. Doane, Maniere, Patrick W. Gray (1852, and who died in 1866), Groom, Reid, Henry Sayles, and Nathaniel R. Seeley. The latter was a student of Drs. Towner and Gray in 1853, was a graduate of Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, admitted to practice in 1857, and was for a short time in company with Dr. Gray, then went to Corning, and remained there some eight years, and then returned to Elmira, where he is yet in successful and lucrative practice. Dr. Seeley was born in Tioga Co., Pa., and educated at the Elmira Academy.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF CHEMUNG COUNTY

was organized Feb. 5, 1861, under the act of 1857, for the organization of such societies. There were present at the organization Drs. P. W. Gray, N. R. Seeley, and T. B. Sellen, of Elmira; H. S. Benedict, of Corning; W. H. Whippley, of Millport; and J. L. Corbin, of Athens, Pa. A constitution and a code of by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected subsequently: President, Wm. Gulick; Vice-President, P. W. Gray; Secretary and Treasurer, H. S. Benedict; Censors, W. L. Purdy, E. W. Rogers, N. R. Seeley, H. S. Benedict, and T. B. Sellen.

The presidents of the society have been as follows: 1861-64, Wm. Gulick; 1865-68, H. S. Purdy; 1869, T. W. Read; 1870-71, O. Groom; 1872-73, N. R. Seeley; 1874-76, Henry; 1877, Dr. Parkhurst; 1878, E. D. Leonard.

The vice-president for the present year is Dr. Jenks, and Charles E. Sayles is secretary and treasurer. The meetings of the society are fairly attended, and the diagnosis and treatment of disease according to the foundation principle of homœopathy, *Similia similibus curantur*, are freely discussed thereat.

The list of members of the society and the dates of their admission are as follows:

- 1861.—Patrick W. Gray, Nathaniel R. Seeley, T. B. Sellen, H. S. Benedict, W. H. Whippley, J. L. Corbin, Athens, Pa.; W. S. Purdy, Addison; E. W. Rogers, Dundee; Wm. Gulick, Tyrone; Orlando Groom, Henry Sayles, E. M. French, E. W. Lewis, Watkins.
- 1863.—G. Z. Noble, Dundee; E. I. Morgan and Alonzo Bishop, Ithaca; R. N. Mills.
- 1864.—Frank Tompkins, Havana.
- 1866.—T. W. Read, C. B. Knight, Tyrone.
- 1869.—H. P. Hollett, Havana; G. A. Traey, Heeter.
- 1870.—E. D. Leonard, C. F. Miller, E. M. White.
- 1875.—B. W. Morse, R. B. Jenks, Chas. E. Sayles.

Where the residence is not otherwise specified it is in Chemung County.

THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE SOUTHERN TIER

was organized July 10, 1874, under the act of the Legislature providing therefor, as the Eclectic Medical Society of the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District, and in January following changed the name to that at the head of this article. The jurisdiction of the society at first embraced but three counties, but now it includes six, to wit: Tioga, Tompkins, Chemung, Steuben, Schuyler, and Yates. The first officers were Drs. M. Skinner, President; Charles A.

Janes, Vice-President; Miles Stevens, Recording Secretary; John W. Hedding, Corresponding Secretary; George M. Post, Treasurer,—all of Schuyler County. The Censors were all of those named except Hedding, Dr. Remington, of Steuben, being on the board.

The presidents have been Dr. Skinner, from 1874 to June, 1876, and Dr. Alfred Force, since to the present time. Dr. Miles Stevens has been the secretary from the organization, and the treasurer for the past three years.

The members are as follows: F. Remington and W. B. Remington, Painted Post; M. Skinner, Chas. A. Janes, J. W. Hedding, George M. Post, Schuyler County; C. H. Woodruff, Horseheads; Alfred Force, Starkey; John M. Crane, Addison; L. E. Horton, Campbell; F. A. Stewart, Avoca; T. H. Horton, Bath; O. S. Brown, Odessa; Bradley Blakeslee, Steuben; J. K. Richardson, Greenwood; I. E. Hill, Trumansburg; Mrs. S. E. Pratt, Miss M. E. Davis, Miles Stevens, O. D. Stiles, Elmira; E. B. Collins, Veteran.

The usual business transacted by the other medical societies is the order at the annual and semi-annual meetings of the society.

THE CLERGY.

The earliest resident clergyman of whom any record is preserved was Rev. Jabez Colver, who located on lots 54, 55, and 56 of the old town of Chemung, during or before the year 1738. A deed from one Jacob Stoll to Mr. Colver for lot 55 was executed Dec. 20, 1788, which is the earliest dated deed on the records of Tioga County. This lot runs to the river-bank, across Seeley Creek, near the lower end of Big Island, in Southport. Here, in the latter part of March, 1791, Colonel Proctor was entertained by the old clergyman one night while the latter was on his journey to hold a treaty at Buffalo Creek with the Indians. Colonel Proctor describes Mr. Colver as a dissenting minister, meaning some other than the Episcopal Church. He was probably a Baptist. He did not preach much, and in 1791 conveyed all his property, real and personal, to his sons.

Rev. Roswell Goff was here as early as 1789, for during that year he organized the old Chemung (now Wellsburg) Baptist Church, and was its pastor for many years.

Rev. Daniel Thatcher was a missionary of the General Board of Missions, and was in Elmira in 1795, and laid the foundation for the Presbyterian Churches of the city. He died afterwards at Wysox, Bradford Co., Pa.

Dr. Amos Parke added preaching to his practice after Mr. Thatcher left, having a license from a New Jersey ecclesiastical body.

Judge Brinton Paine officiated in the desk occasionally. Rev. Clark Brown, afterwards a Unitarian, and Rev. John Smith preached for a short time, and occasionally in the early days.

Rev. Simeon R. Jones, in 1805, was the earliest pastor in Elmira, and taught school and preached in the school-house. He was one of the Boanerges' of the border, who held up the terrors of the law to persuade men to Christ, rather than delineating the beatitudes. He was a Presbyterian, but organized the first church as a Congregationalist. He preached many years.

Hezekiah Woodruff was a minister, lawyer, and doctor by turns, and neither long. He was highly educated, possessed fine talents, had a polished style, and was a fluent speaker. He was disappointed, it is said, in a certain *affaire de cœur* with a worthy lady of the village, and became insane, or at least very eccentric. He was inordinately fond of dancing, and was deposed from his ministry on account of his reputation. He lived a hermit's life in Erin for twenty years, and during the time translated the Greek Testament into the English vernacular. He died a few years ago. He too was a Presbyterian.

Rev. Henry Ford, remarked for his piety and devotion, Rev. Eleazer Lathrop, a talented young divine, and Rev. John Frost, were also of the early Presbyterian preachers.

The Methodist Church had its itinerants early in the field, but not so early as either the Baptists or Presbyterians. Among the earliest ministers of this denomination were Revs. G. Lanning and Loring Grant.

Rev. Jonas Dodge was a power in the church in 1830 and subsequently. Rev. Allen Steele also was a zealous and talented minister.

Rev. R. D. Gillette was a Baptist clergyman of French extraction, and noted for his labors in the Church. He organized five churches in the Chemung Valley and adjacent regions. He belonged to a family of clergymen and physicians, and died at Horseheads, March 28, 1845.

The Episcopal Church numbers among its early rectors Revs. John G. Carder, Clark, Richard Smith, Gordon Winslow, Kendrick Metcalf, B. F. Whiteher (who was the husband of the author of the "Widow Bedott Papers"), and Washington Van Zandt, all of Elmira.

Probably the most noted preacher who has ever resided in Chemung County is at present a resident of the city of Elmira, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, pastor of the Park Church of Elmira, and a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, whose fame is world-wide. A more extended sketch of Mr. Beecher will be found in connection with the history of Park Church.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE PRESS OF CHEMUNG COUNTY.*

The First Newspaper of the County—*Elmira Republican*—*Chemung Democrat*—*Elmira Advertiser*—*Horseheads Philosopher*—*Chemung County Republican*—Other Publications.

GETTING back to the early history of the newspaper press within the bounds of what is now Chemung County seems like approaching the borders of the dark ages. There is a mist, and there are traditions, but almost literally nothing which can be seized upon as substantial history. The oldest inhabitant was but a small boy in his teens, whose recollections of the early newspapers, if he has any, are not altogether reliable. In Solomon Southwick's pamphlet, entitled "Views of Elmira," he states that "the first newspaper in this county was established here in 1815, by Brindle & Murphy. *The Telegraph* was its title,—its polit-

ical character neutral. The next was *The Vedette*, established by William Murphy in 1818. These both died. Next came *The Tioga Register*, established by J. A. Smith, in 1822, for the support of Adams and Clay. In 1828 its title was changed to that of *The Elmira Gazette*. It is now," continues Mr. Southwick, in the pamphlet from which these extracts are made, and which was published in *The Elmira Republican and General Advertiser* of April 16, 1836, "in the hands of Mr. B. Paine, as publisher, and Thomas Maxwell, Esq., as editor, and supports the present Federal and State administrations. Four hundred copies at least are printed weekly, and four hands are employed in the printing-office, the work done in which, exclusive of the newspaper, amounts to about \$1500 per annum. This may be considered a flourishing establishment for a country village,—a village, however, which bids fair soon to become a city. *The Elmira Whig*," Mr. Southwick proceeds to say, "was next established, in 1828, by James Durham, and published one year as an opposition paper, when it expired, for what reason we are not informed. *The Elmira Republican* was established in 1829, by William Murphy, printer, and edited by Chauncey Morgan. Nine months afterwards it passed into the hands of John Duffey, who continued it about nine months. It was then purchased by Birdsall & Huntley. It is an opposition print, supporting the Whig party. On the 1st of this month [March, 1836] Ransom Birdsall, the editor, bought Mr. Huntley's share, and is now sole proprietor, editor, and publisher. Mr. Birdsall and Mr. Maxwell, his opponent, are both self-educated men, who have relied upon their own skill and industry for their present standing and property. The office of Mr. Birdsall employs two presses, and besides his paper, of which he now publishes about 500 copies weekly, he is engaged in stereotype-printing,—has issued within the last year 10,000 volumes of Cobb's celebrated school-books, and 200 gross of his first series of toys. He prints and sells blanks, and does job-work to a large amount annually. He has a book-store and bindery connected with his establishment, and the whole concern is in a flourishing state."

Thus we have copied in his own language all that Mr. Southwick has to say of the early newspapers and their publishers. It is probably the most complete statement that is anywhere on record. We are glad, through the medium of this book and the modern printing-press, to rescue it from the oblivion into which it had practically fallen. Possibly there are other copies extant of Mr. Southwick's "Views of Elmira," from which these extracts are made, but they are necessarily rare and difficult of access. It will be observed that the *Elmira Gazette* dates back almost to the beginning of newspaper history in this county. It is antedated only seven years, and by two small sheets whose lives were of short duration. It was started as a Clay and Adams paper, and for several years supported that political interest. Tradition, which is probably well founded, alleges that it became a Jackson paper in the twinkling of an eye, between two issues, and that the reasons which induced the change were not such as would stand the keen criticism of saintly politics. Our fathers were mortal, as their sons are, and were sometimes led into temptation. We are not in possession of the exact date of this change in its political char-

* By C. G. Fairman.

acter, but it was not far from 1830. From that date to this it has been consistently Democratic, without variable-ness or shadow of turning, if we possibly except its course in the campaign of 1848, when the bulk of the Democratic party "went off on old Cass." The *Gazette* is, therefore, fifty-six years old, and fairly ranks among the oldest papers in the country. Mr. Southwick, in his account from which we have quoted, falls into one error, or rather makes an omission of one fact. The real beginning of the *Gazette* was in the *Investigator*, established in 1820, and "printed by Job A. Smith for the proprietor," who was too modest to publish his name. The name of the *Investigator* was changed in 1824 to *Tioga Register*, and that again in 1828 to *Elmira Gazette*. So that the *Gazette* is really fifty-eight years old, and antedated by any other paper in this county only five years. The files of the *Gazette* in 1828, when the final change in name was made, and which it has since retained, do not disclose the name of the proprietor, but it was "printed by W. Murphy for the publisher." In 1829, Job A. Smith's name appeared as proprietor, and he continued as such until 1831, when Brinton Paine became the publisher, with Thomas Maxwell, Esq., as editor and proprietor. It was during this misty time when nobody was publicly responsible for its management that the sudden quickening of its political conscience, to which reference has been made, occurred.

About the year 1837, Cyrus Pratt became interested as one of the publishers, the firm being Paine & Pratt. In 1838, Paine sold to Irad Beardsley, and the firm became Pratt & Beardsley. In 1839, Cyrus Pratt alone succeeded Pratt & Beardsley. In the fall of 1840 he made an assignment to Thomas Maxwell, Whittington Sayre, and Henry Johnson. These gentlemen continued the paper, under the editorial management of Horace E. Purdy, until the fall of 1841, when it was sold to George W. Mason and William C. Rhodes, two young practical printers, who came here from Danville, Pa. The firm of Mason & Rhodes continued until 1853, a period of thirteen years, during which time the paper enjoyed unusual business prosperity. Mr. Rhodes was remarkable for his taste in job printing, and he secured for the office almost a monopoly of that branch of business. The columns of the paper were also filled for continuous years with rich placers of legal advertising in the way of sheriff and mortgage sales, which in those days paid four times as much as any other class of work. The country was overwhelmingly Democratic, and all the patronage of the party officials was given it. It also during this time passed through one of the most stormy and exciting political periods of its existence.

From 1842 to 1849 the Hunker and Barnburner dissensions in the Democratic party raged continuously. The *Gazette* was a Barnburner paper, in earnest and without mercy. Its editorials were not distinguished for beauty of rhetoric, and sometimes the President's English was horribly mangled. But its blows were forcible, and the old Hunkers felt them. In the spring of 1846 there was an open split in the party of the county. The Barnburners went into the north part of the State, and nominated Samuel Young, a distinguished citizen of Saratoga, for

delegate to the Constitutional Convention, then about to assemble. The Barnburners in this county were called upon to make this nomination, because it was supposed to be the safest locality in which Mr. Young could run, and he was wanted by the leaders in the convention. The Hunkers refused to obey the command, and bolted. They placed in nomination William Maxwell, Esq., a lawyer and business man of high character and much personal strength. The Whigs, seeing the opportunity, made no nomination, but joined their forces with the Hunkers, and gave their support to Mr. Maxwell. The contest was exciting. Never anything like it was known in the county before. The *Gazette* performed prodigies of valor. It was scattered by the thousands free as water over every town and in every hamlet. But the combination was too strong. The Barnburners were beaten. Mr. Maxwell was elected. "Cruel Chemung kilt Sam Young." The *Gazette* was disconsolate, and would not be comforted. The Hunkers were jubilant, and in the excess of their joy determined to establish an opposition paper. This was done in the fall of 1846, to which reference will be made elsewhere.

After the retirement of Mr. Rhodes in 1853, Mr. Mason continued the publication alone. In the Presidential campaign of 1852 the *Gazette* had supported Franklin Pierce with great earnestness, but in the divisions which subsequently grew out of the Kansas-Nebraska excitement, Mr. Mason entered warmly into a defense of free institutions for the State. In 1855 his health had broken down, and in the latter part of that year he went West in hopes of regaining it. But it was too late, and in the spring of 1856 he died. The *Gazette* was thus, at the opening of an important Presidential campaign, offered for sale. A lively contest for possession of the property ensued between the different political interests. Lucius Robinson, Ariel S. Thurston, Alexander S. Diven, and other Barnburner Democrats who had given in their adhesion to Fremont, were desirous of getting its control to make it a Republican paper. But they failed, and it was bought by Stephen McDonald, Daniel Stephens, and William R. Judson, in the interest of Buchanan and the Democracy. These gentlemen sold it to William C. Rhodes, who resumed control of its editorial management on the 1st of July, 1856, and the paper continued to do battle for the Democratic party. In August of the same year Mr. Rhodes began the publication of a daily edition, which was discontinued at the end of a year. In the fall of 1857, Mr. Rhodes having been elected inspector of State prisons, the paper passed into the hands of Samuel C. Taber and Philo B. Dailey. In 1858, Mr. Taber was succeeded by Colonel Frederick A. Devoe. On the 30th of April, 1860, the daily edition was resumed, and since that time the paper has been regularly issued daily and weekly. In 1864, Archibald N. Devoe was associated with his father in the business department, and in July of the same year Charles Hazard purchased an interest, and became the editor. In this arrangement was included the purchase of the daily *Press*, which was soon afterwards merged with the *Gazette*. In July, 1866, Colonel Devoe sold his interest, and the paper became the property of Louis A. and Charles Hazard, under the firm-name of L. A. & C. Hazard, who continued

its publication as editors and proprietors until September, 1870, when it was sold to a stock company, by which it has since been and is now published; the officers and organization being as follows: David B. Hill, President; R. R. Soper, Business Manager and Treasurer; H. S. Brooks, Secretary; Louis A. and Charles Hazard, Editors. The Hazard Boys, as they are familiarly called, are both practical printers, having begun as apprentices and learned their trades in the office of the paper to which they early succeeded as editors and proprietors. It is no wrong to say, even in staid history, that they are worthy of the success which has attended their efforts.

Next in order in any historical account of the newspaper press of Chemung County stands the old *Elmira Republican*. In the brief notice of this paper made by Mr. Southwick in his "Views of Elmira," it will be seen that he dates its commencement in 1829, and gives as its first publisher the name of William Murphy, and its first editor Chauncey Morgan. Its second publisher was John Duffey. About two years after its establishment, or some time in 1831, it was purchased by Ransom Birdsall and Elias S. Huntley, and published by them for a long time under the firm-name of Birdsall & Huntley. It was a Whig paper, in opposition to the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. In March, 1836, Mr. Huntley sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Birdsall, and retired. The publication was continued by Ransom Birdsall until after the election of President Harrison in 1840, when, having been appointed postmaster, he transferred the paper to Polleys & Carter, the firm being William Polleys and Alvah S. Carter, two young men who had served their time as apprentices in the office, and then in the employ of Mr. Birdsall. Polleys & Carter continued the publication until the fall of 1842, when Mr. Carter retired, and D. M. Cook took his place and became editor of the paper. Some time in the fall of 1843, Mr. Cook died, and his interest in the paper was sold to E. S. Huntley, and under the firm-name of William Polleys & Co. the paper was continued until Nov. 15, 1845. In those early days the editorials of most all country newspapers were furnished by some village politician, generally an ambitious and managing lawyer. In this way the Hon. James Dunn, then a young man and the unquestioned leader of the Whig party in this county, was a liberal contributor to the columns of the *Republican*. Stephen T. Covell, Esq., a brilliant young lawyer, who died early in life, was also an editor. During the time that Polleys & Carter were publishing the paper, articles frequently appeared manifestly from a new hand, and which attracted much attention. They were clearly and vigorously written, of much logical force, and effective in argument. It was eventually ascertained that they came from the pen of a journeyman tailor, then working at his trade in one of the shops of the village. His name was Randall W. Wells. The Whigs were so well pleased with his work that they took him off the bench and place him on the editorial tripod, and with his name at the masthead as editor, the paper was published through the Presidential campaign of 1844. On the 15th of November, 1845, the paper was purchased by S. B. & C. G. Fairman. This was just in time to fall upon the fight between the Barnburners

and the Hunkers, and the contest between William Maxwell and Samuel Young. The paper went with the Whig party for Maxwell and against Young, and had the satisfaction of standing with the victors for the first time in the local political contests in the county. In the fall of 1846, Mr. Maxwell was nominated by the Hunkers for member of Assembly, and, pursuing the same policy as before, the Whigs made no nomination, but gave their votes to Mr. Maxwell, and he was elected, defeating the Barnburner candidate, Solomon L. Smith, of Southport, by a majority of about one hundred votes. The Whig share in the spoils of this victory was the election of William T. Lawrence to Congress, who was voted for by the Hunkers, defeating John W. Wisner, the leader and candidate of the Barnburners. The first daily paper ever published in Elmira was the *Elmira Daily Republican*, commenced by S. B. & C. G. Fairman, June 1, 1846, and discontinued August 5, of the same year. It was a five-column paper, sold at \$3.50 a year, and had a list of one hundred and twenty-five subscribers. It was the outgrowth of a mania which existed in those days for daily papers in country villages, arising from the recent invention and establishment of the telegraph. The Mexican war had just commenced, and there was great anxiety for news. There was no telegraph to Elmira, the nearest point of such communication being Geneva or Rochester.

Besides the *Elmira Daily Republican*, daily papers were thus established in the villages of Auburn, Geneva, Lockport, Ithaca, and many other places. The *Auburn Daily Advertiser* was the only one which maintained an existence and became an established institution. In the spring of 1846, S. B. Fairman sold his interest in the *Republican* to C. G. Fairman, by whom it was continued until Jan. 1, 1850, when Lathrop Baldwin, Jr., became a partner with him. The firm of Fairman & Baldwin continued until Jan. 1, 1853, when Mr. Fairman retired, and was succeeded by R. R. R. Dumars, the firm being Baldwin & Dumars. In September, 1851, the daily edition was resumed, and was maintained until the paper ceased to exist, somewhere about the year 1857. In 1855, during the Know-Nothing epidemic, the *Republican* broke loose from its Whig moorings and espoused the doctrines of the Know-Nothing organization. Mr. Dumars retired and Hovey E. Lowman bought his interest. For some time the firm was Baldwin & Lowman, and afterwards Hovey E. Lowman alone. In the decline of the Know-Nothing party the paper was bought by Andrew H. Calhoun & Son, but the once powerful Know-Nothing party, which had promised to do so much for it, had brought it to the door of death. Its political mistake was a fatal one, and it could not recover the ground it had lost. And thus when the Know-Nothing party died, this once powerful and popular political organ died with it. It was upon this paper, in the years 1853 and 1854, that the brilliant but erratic young journalist O. R. Burdick, familiarly known as Sparks, flourished most largely in Elmira. He was connected with the press here at brief periods and sundry other times, but never with any special success. Elias S. Huntley, one of the early proprietors of the *Republican*, is yet living in Elmira, and has been for some time in the employ of the *Daily Adver-*

tiser as city collector. Alvah S. Carter is also still resident here, but has not been engaged in the newspaper trade since he severed his connection with the *Republican*, in 1843, except as he may have occasionally worked at the case in different offices. William Polleys, since some time in 1852, has been the publisher of the *Waverly Advocate*. Randall W. Wells is engaged in farming in Vermont. Florus B. Plimpton, who was at one time engaged in editorial work on the *Republican*, has been for some time an editor on the *Cincinnati Commercial*. Lathrop Baldwin, Jr., was killed while bravely fighting the battles of his country during the Rebellion. Hovey E. Lowman died many years ago at Chemung.

In January, 1847, a paper was established called the *Chemung Democrat*, by L. J. Bush. Mr. Bush had been a clerk in a dry-goods store, and his predilections for Hunker politics led him to do a little scribbling for the *Republican* in opposition to the Barnburners. So when the Hunker leaders came to establish this paper in opposition to the *Gazette*, they installed Mr. Bush as managing man and editor. The paper had a hard row to hoe during its somewhat brief existence, though it was the representative of a powerful political faction, embracing among its leaders such men as Lyman Covell, Timothy S. Satterlee, and Samuel G. Hathaway. Mr. Bush remained with the paper perhaps a year, when David Fairchild took it, and it was for some time in the hands of that gentleman and his son, F. Orville Fairchild. It then became the property of Julius Taylor, who, in 1851, issued a daily edition. About that time the Burrs—C. Chauncey Burr, Herman Burr, and Celia M. Burr—shot athwart the literary and newspaper sky of Elmira, and lit down on the *Daily Democrat* bag and baggage. They gave out that great things were about to happen. They were to introduce steam-power presses. They were to print a newspaper which would rival the metropolitan dailies in ability and value. There had never been anything to equal the Burrs in Elmira before. Well, they took Mr. Taylor in and tucked him under the table. They put themselves at the front. They changed the name of the paper to the *Daily Karlon*, which, since nobody understood what it was, or what it meant, was accepted as an evidence that the Burrs were really wiser than anybody else. But somehow the public stubbornly refused to buy the *Karlon* any more freely than they had bought the *Democrat*, and the fortune which the Burrs saw in their great reputations on a daily paper in Elmira vanished from sight. In a short time the whole thing played out, and about December, 1851, the *Karlon* died, and the Burrs have not stuck to anything in Elmira since.

Next in point of historical order comes the *Elmira Advertiser*. The third day of November, 1853, saw the first small beginnings of this now widely-circulated and influential newspaper. It was purely a business venture, having no reference either to politics or other controverted questions. Its projectors and publishers, the Fairman Brothers—Seymour B. and Charles G. Fairman—were quietly and modestly doing a little job-printing in a little room over the shoe-

store of Stephen McDonald, on Water Street, and they conceived the idea that they might advertise their own business, and at the same time make it pay by advertising the business of others. On that day they issued the little sheet of four pages,—three narrow columns to the page, the whole considerably smaller than the pages of "Web-



Photo. by Van Aken.

Charles G. Fairman

ster's Unabridged Dictionary." It had no subscription price, but was circulated free, its revenues being derived from its advertisements. One thousand copies, honest measure, were printed and circulated every day. Everybody in those days came to town in wagons, and the streets were literally full of all manner of vehicles. Water Street and Lake Street were lined with teams from one end to the other, and these, like the old Dutch houses in Albany, had their gable ends away from the sidewalks, so that when one undertook to drive another team through the centre of the street great care was necessary to keep from raking the hind wheels of whole regiments of wagons. To go along this line of double-breasted vehicles, and through their agency to secure the introduction of this little advertising sheet into families all over the county and beyond, was the mission of those faithful first carriers, Elihu Carter and George Ells. The paper was called *Fairman's Daily Advertiser*, and that was precisely what it was, neither more nor less. It had editorials, and it had opinions, but it belonged to no party or faction. It was in theory and in fact thoroughly independent. It accomplished its purpose. It advertised the business of the publishers, and gave them the leading position as job-printers. On the 8th of February, 1854, the name of the paper was changed to *Elmira Daily Advertiser*, enlarged to five columns on a page, with corresponding increase in length, and offered to the public at the price of \$4 a year. At the end of that year, Dec. 31, 1854, the edition in that form was discontinued, and the original plan of a free advertising sheet

resumed, there being also a weekly edition at \$1 a year. In about six weeks, or Feb. 19, 1855, the regular daily paper was again issued, and has been continued without interruption since. In June, 1855, the paper was enlarged to six columns. In subsequent years it was enlarged, first to seven, then to eight, and finally to nine columns, its present size. In 1865, as soon as the Western Union Telegraph extended its lines to Elmira, it became a member of the Associated Press, and from that date began its large circulation over the adjoining counties of Steuben, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Schuyler, Yates, Tompkins, and Tioga, in New York, and Bradford, Tioga, Potter, and Lycoming, in Pennsylvania. In December, 1855, Colonel F. A. De Voe became interested in the business affairs of the office, and continued in such connection until 1864, when Luther Caldwell, with C. G. Fairman, became the proprietors. In 1868, following the death of S. B. Fairman, James S. Thurston became a partner in the concern, and remained such until the organization of the *Advertiser* Association, in October, 1870, by which it has since been published. The officers of the Association are as follows: President, Charles G. Fairman; Superintendent and Treasurer, R. R. R. Dumars; Secretary, Ausburn Towner. Trustees: C. G. Fairman, R. R. R. Dumars, J. T. Rathbun, E. N. Frisbie, J. I. Nicks, G. L. Smith, I. F. Hart, Ausburn Towner, H. D. V. Pratt. Editor, C. G. Fairman; Associate Editor, I. F. Hart; City Editor, Seymour Copeland; News Editor, J. K. Fairman. The opportunity which gave the *Advertiser* its original position and influence was the organization of the Republican party. Its beginning was contemporaneous with that event, the decline of the Know-Nothing party, and the abandonment of the Whig party. It became naturally the successor of the old *Elmira Republican* as the representative of the opposition to the Democratic party. It promptly espoused the Republican cause, and has been the recognized representative of that party continuously since. In the historical sketch of Elmira and Chemung Valley, published in the city directory for 1868, is the following reference to the *Daily Advertiser*, from which we quote: "Like all newspapers, the *Advertiser* has seen its dark, anxious, financial days, but happily, by the timely interposition of some good, live genius, it was able to weather the most desperate emergencies; and now, established on a firm basis, it is the best-paying paper in the Southern Tier. The *Advertiser* is a living illustration of the growth and progress of the city. Dating its existence only to 1853, since then it has advanced by equal strides with the city prosperity, favored as that has been favored, or momentarily depressed as that has been depressed. The war developed a new necessity, which has since become the marked feature of the paper, namely, the daily publishing of news by telegraph from all parts of the world. At first an arrangement was made with the Erie Railway Company to get the most important night dispatches sent to the New York Associated Press. This was imperfectly accomplished, according to the state or use of the wires and the varying intelligence of operators, but the idea was a great advance on the old style of no news at all, except that which was stale or two days old. This accomplished, only whetted the appetite for something better.

It was an uncertainty, but the proprietors of the paper dared to risk the venturesome undertaking,—to enlarge to greater dimensions and join the New York Associated Press. After some opposition on the part of newspapers whose circulation would thereby suffer some interference, the privilege was granted by the payment of the usual initiation fee for a morning daily paper, \$3500." . . .

Speaking of Mr. S. B. Fairman, this account says, "To him the *Advertiser* owed most for a wise foresight and economical management during its later years. His organization and financial system in conducting a daily paper has been almost reduced to perfection. It was his delight to study out improved methods and put them in actual application. By his enterprise the *Advertiser* was enlarged to its present dimensions (1868), since which it has taken on a new life and vigor, and has largely increased its circulation, although at an unpropitious season for trade and business. It never attained so high a position of influence as now,—never did it have an equal number of paying subscribers, and a list showing constant daily additions."

Mr. S. B. Fairman, one of the founders of the *Daily Advertiser*, died in 1868, from the effects of injuries received at the Carr's Rock disaster on the Erie Railway. Colonel F. A. De Voe, for many years connected with the paper in a business capacity, as also with the *Elmira Gazette*, is still a resident of the city, a dignified gentleman of the olden school, respected for his virtues, and honored for his life of patriotism and usefulness. Mr. M. Ells, now of Watkins, in the early days of the *Advertiser*, was connected for some time with its editorial department, doing vigorous and effective work. Samuel C. Taber, Esq., was city editor from 1868 to 1872; in which capacity he acquired a wide reputation as a paragraphist, and for the possession of those peculiar and popular newspaper qualities which are intuitive and not taught in the schools. We have known a great many heavy writers who were trained in the colleges, but the bright paragraphs and the sparkling humor of the Press come only of early contact with the ink-tub and the lye-brush. Mr. Horton Tidd, who for many years was an editorial writer on the *Gazette*, is now, we believe, at Monticello, Sullivan Co., which was his place of residence before coming to Elmira. William C. Rhodes removed to New York, but died at Clinton Prison, of which he was agent and warden, a few years since. Irad Beardsley went to Cleveland, O., over thirty years ago, and was for many years connected with the *Cleveland Plaindealer*. If living, he is probably still in that establishment. Horace E. Purdy is now the editor and publisher of the *Free Press* in this city. Since his brief connection with the *Gazette* in 1840-41, he has had a varied and extensive experience in the newspaper line. In large towns and small, in strong papers and in weak ones, in the East and in the West, he has been thoroughly through the mill. His knowledge of the newspapers, and of the prominent men of the country, local as well as State and national, is hardly surpassed. His memory is tenacious, and his opportunities have been great. He is regarded as the printer's encyclopædia. He seems now to have adopted his starting-place as his final home. Cyrus Pratt was in Elmira some fifteen or eighteen years ago, employed in the mechanical department of the *Daily Ad-*

vertiser. Brinton Paine, after his retirement from the *Gazette*, for a long time conducted a drug-store in this city. He died some twenty-five years ago. Thomas Maxwell, full of honors and of years, has also long since passed away. Of the two chief pioneers in Elmira journalism,—Ransom Birdsall and Job A. Smith,—little beyond the fact that they lived and printed newspapers is known. They both sleep beneath the clods of the valley. If these old veterans, who printed "at least four hundred copies weekly," were, like Rip Van Winkle, to wake up and come back again, they would find much to surprise them. We have a dream that in the "sweet bye and bye" other men are yet to live who will look back upon the present, of which we boast so much, with the same feeling that it was the day of small things as we now peer into the past, and speak of the puny efforts of our pioneer predecessors. If what is here put upon record shall furnish the men of the future with the evidence that there was progress among the ancients, and that according to the light they had they did as well as they could, it is quite as much justice and consideration as can reasonably be expected from a people who never saw us and who will only know us through the mist of history. Let us hope they will give us the credit, which always belongs to the fathers, of having lived in a pure age. It will be the only consolation for us, as it is for our fathers, as an offset for the misfortune that they didn't know much.

The *Horseheads Philosopher* was established April 5, 1855, by Samuel C. Taber. It was one of the most sprightly and charming weekly papers ever published in the county. It was independent in politics and religion, with a strong squinting toward Hindooism, as the Know-Nothings were then called. In 1856 it became an adherent of the Democratic party, supporting James Buchanan for President. In 1857, when William C. Rhodes was elected inspector of State prisons, it was consolidated with *Elmira Gazette*, of which paper Mr. Taber then assumed the management.

The *Chemung County Republican* was established at Horseheads in 1856, by William T. Hastings. It was under the editorial management of Mr. A. M. Wightman. It was afterwards under the editorial conduct of Florus B. Plimpton, also for some time of William Dowling. About 1858 it was discontinued and consolidated with the *Elmira Weekly Advertiser*.

The *Elmira Daily Press* was established on the 30th day of May, 1859, by R. R. R. Dumars, P. C. Van Gelder, and James H. Paine. It was independent in politics, and was established strictly as a business venture. It met with indifferent success under different publishers, and was finally, some time in 1874, merged with the *Daily Gazette*.

The *Saturday Evening Review* was issued by Wheeler & Watts, March 13, 1869. It was non-political, with literary ambitions. R. M. Watts, Managing Editor; Ira F. Hart, Associate. It was an eight-page paper, about the size of the *New York Ledger*. It was printed on fine paper, with clean new type, and presented a very elegant appearance. It was the idea of R. M. Watts. The paper was quite popular with the people, and was accorded a liberal support in Elmira. But it was an expensive paper, and being devoted to literary purposes, it failed to receive a patronage which made its continuance desirable. At the

end of a year Mr. Watts retired, and Mr. Wheeler continued the publication for six months, and then the enterprise was abandoned. In reference to it, after its discontinuance, Mr. T. K. Beecher said, "Sweet literary sister, thou art too fair for this rude city; too costly in thy apparel for our small finances."

The *Husbandman* was established August 19, 1874, by an association of farmers connected with the Elmira Farmers' Club. Charles Heller, Esq., is the president of the association, and William A. Armstrong and Jonas S. Van Duzer are the editors. The paper is in the interest of the farming community, is ably managed, and has met with gratifying success as a business venture. Its circulation is general, and extends into various States of the Union. One of its chief features is the weekly publication of the discussions of the Elmira Farmers' Club. These are regularly reported, very fully and completely, by William A. Armstrong, the secretary of the Club, whose work in that respect has not only been remarkably well done, but of great benefit both to the Club and the farming community everywhere.

The *Horseheads Journal* was first issued April 16, 1858, by W. E. & H. A. Giles, and by them published about a year. It was re-started by Clizbe & Hinton some time in 1866. Mr. Clizbe left in a few weeks, and the paper was continued irregularly for about three years. It was first an independent paper, but afterwards became Republican. It was purchased by Thomas J. Taylor, Sept. 15, 1869, and has been regularly published by him since that time. Under Mr. Taylor's management it was until last fall a Republican paper. Since then it has been published as an organ of the Greenback party. In August of the present year it was removed to Elmira, and its name changed to *Chemung County Greenbacker*. Mr. Taylor is a veteran in the newspaper business, having published a paper at Havana, in what is now Schuyler County, as far back as 1840.

The *Horseheads Free Press* was established May 9, 1873, by Horace E. Purdy. It is a Democratic sheet. January 1, 1878, it was removed to Elmira, and is now printed here, retaining a habitation also at Horseheads. The large experience of Mr. Purdy as a newspaper man has been elsewhere referred to.

There was a paper printed in Horseheads for a short time, about the year 1836, by J. Taylor Brodt. It was called the *Chemung County Patriot and Central Advocate*. At that time, when the old county of Tioga was divided and Chemung County was erected, there was a sharp rivalry between Elmira and Horseheads for the honor of the county-seat. At this distance of time it may seem to have been an unequal contest. But it was not. Elmira was then but a rural village at one side of the county, while Horseheads was almost the geographical centre. There were no railroads, and a difference of a few miles was of essential consequence. This paper was established to advance the interests of Horseheads in that contest, which having been finally decided against that village, the paper was discontinued.

There was also for a short time, and at spasmodic intervals, some half-dozen years ago, a little paper printed at

Van Ettenville. It hardly, however, got sufficient standing to be accorded a place in history.

The *American's Own* was the title of a large nine-column weekly issued for a short time in Elmira during the Know-Nothing epidemic. It was published by the then proprietors of the *Elmira Republican*, and was edited by "One of 'Em." Its career was brief, not exceeding three or four months. It was a great deal easier for that party, during its brilliant and conquering existence, to get votes than it was to sustain newspapers.

The *Daily Bazzoo* was issued in the fall of 1877, by E. C. George. It was the advocate of the Labor Reform movement, succeeding the great strikes of that year. It was a very small sheet, and sold for a penny. In the spring of the present year it was considerably enlarged, and the name changed to *Evening Herald*. It was unable, however, to get a paying patronage, and was continued only a few weeks.

The *Sunday Times* is the title of a paper established near the beginning of 1878, by Mr. D. T. Daly, and is still issued by him. There had been two or three previous attempts to issue Sunday papers, but none seemed to get a foothold until the appearance of the *Times*.

The *Leader* was a weekly paper, issued in February, 1874, by an association of which James S. Thurston was the principal manager. It was the impulse of a political interest in the Republican party antagonistic to the *Daily Advertiser*. It did not meet with success, and something over a year ago was discontinued.

The *Chemung County Journal*, a weekly newspaper, was established March 2, 1875, by Frederick Wagner. It has recently been discontinued. It was printed in the German language, and its circulation confined, of course, almost exclusively to citizens of that nationality.

The *Elmira Enterprise*, monthly, printed and published by Miss Libbie Adams, a young lady of fifteen summers, belongs probably to the class of amateur journals, but is worthy of mention here. It was first issued in January, 1874. The young lady sets the type, prints the paper, edits and distributes it herself. Her cheery voice and greeting as she leaves it at the doors of her numerous and kind subscribers make her many warm friends throughout the city. With quite remarkable energy, judgment, and ambition, she has sustained this worthy enterprise for several years.

Aquæ Gloria is the name of a little sheet published six times a year by Dr. Wales, of the Water-Cure. It is devoted to the purposes of that institution. It has a large and general circulation throughout the country. Its first issue was made Feb. 1, 1874.

The *Sybil* is a paper issued quarterly by the young ladies of the Elmira Female College. It is similar in character to collegiate papers issued by the under-graduates of other institutions of learning.

The *Bistoury* is a quarterly, issued in magazine form, published by Dr. T. S. Up De Graff. It has a large circulation throughout the country generally. At one time it mounted up to 22,000. It is devoted to purposes of health and medical topics generally, with special reference to surgery and diseases of the eye and ear. Its several depart-

ments are made useful and interesting by the careful and intelligent supervision of its accomplished editor, Dr. Up De Graff. It was established in November, 1863.

The *Daily Evening Lepidolus* was not printed in Elmira,—indeed, it was not printed anywhere. But it was an Elmira institution. It was issued in manuscript form, and was never read except by the editors. The subscribers, if they might be so called, took it "on the fly," as they were ranged round in double rows on the floor of the cabin of the steamer "Pacific" on Lakes Erie, Huron, and Superior. It was one of the methods of diversion adopted by the annual excursion party from Elmira Female College in June, 1869. It lived a week, which was as long as the excursion lasted. But though its actual days were limited to six, its memory yet lingers, and its good things will not be forgotten. It is preserved among the archives of the college.

CHAPTER XLIII.

SOCIETIES, ETC.

The Agricultural Society—The New York State Fair Grounds—Chemung County Mutual Insurance Company—Chemung Valley Historical Society.

THE CHEMUNG COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AN organization by the name of our caption was organized in 1853. Its officers for 1853-54 were Charles Hullett, President, and A. I. Wynkoop, Secretary. The society held a successful fair Oct. 10 and 11, 1854, and for some years afterwards, but finally fell into a low state, and the society lapsed for some two or three years.*

It was reorganized Feb. 22, 1860. The first meeting was held Feb. 1, at which a committee was appointed on constitution and by-laws, consisting of Judge Hiram Gray, A. I. Wynkoop, Harvey Luce, B. S. Carpenter, and S. T. Arnot, who reported a constitution drawn according to the act of April 13, 1855, respecting the incorporation of agricultural societies. The constitution was adopted, and articles of association were filed in the county clerk's office, appointing Harvey Luce, Alonzo I. Wynkoop, Bezabel S. Carpenter, Samuel C. Smith, Orson Fitch, and John S. Hoffman trustees for the first year. The same were signed by Hiram Gray, Gabriel Liverich, Charles Evans, John Benedict, Lafayette Smith, James Whitney, R. R. Dumars, Darius G. Davis, Eli Wheeler, and John W. Miller.

The first officers elected were A. I. Wynkoop, of Chemung, President; J. T. Rathbun, of Elmira; J. O. Scudder, of Southport; Youngs Little, of Baldwin; S. Minier, of Big Flats; William Worden, of Veteran; J. G. Widrig, of Horseheads; Hiram Tuttle, of Erin; Jacob Swartwood, of Van Etten; William Savary, of Catlin, Vice-Presidents; B. S. Carpenter, of Elmira, Secretary; S. T. Arnot, of Elmira, Treasurer; Trustees, Harvey Luce, S. C. Smith, one year; J. Liversay, A. Frost, two years; O. Fitch, J. S. Hoffman, three years.

A lapse in the records and in the doings of the society

* The loss of records precludes further details.

occurs until 1867, when a good fair was held on Oct. 8 and 9. The receipts from all sources were \$1300, and the expenditures \$1605.63. In 1868 another fair was held, the receipts being \$1513, and the disbursements \$2610.

In 1870, '73, '74 fairs were held, but the secretary's books do not show the treasurer's report.

The presidents of the society have been as follows:

1860-68, A. I. Wynkoop; 1869-70, A. R. Frost; 1871, George W. Hoffman; 1872-73, A. S. Diven; 1874-75, James McCann; 1876, De Witt C. Curtis; 1877-78, H. C. Hoffman.

D. W. C. Curtis was the secretary for many years.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND CHEMUNG VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

extending from Hornellsville to Binghamton in its scope and jurisdiction, held its first fair in Elmira, June 28, 1854. It was a very creditable exhibition of flowers and fruits, and other fairs were held in the same village subsequently. In 1855 the display of flowers was a notable one.

THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

An act of the Legislature of 1871 enabled the county of Chemung to purchase grounds for holding the fairs of the State and County Agricultural Societies, and to improve the same, and to raise for that purpose by taxation a sum not exceeding \$50,000, and to convey the lands and improvements to the State Agricultural Society, with such reservations as the Board of Supervisors should deem proper. These provisions were to be inoperative until the same were approved by the people at an election to be held for that purpose. An election was ordered by the supervisors on May 15, 1872, the vote for such election being passed at a special meeting held April 29, 1872. The election was held accordingly, and resulted in 3034 votes for the proposed action, and 1340 against it, and the Board decided the proposition carried. On June 11, at a special meeting held that day, the Board appointed the chairman, Edmund Miller, M. V. B. Bachman, C. H. Rowland, N. Owen, and George Maby a committee to receive proposals for the sale of land for fair purposes, and to confer with the New York State Agricultural Society as to the location of the same, and the terms on which the State Society would accept the same. On motion, the names of the members of the committee, except that of the chairman, were stricken out of the appointment, and thereupon the chairman appointed Jud Smith, M. V. B. Bachman, C. H. Rowland, and C. W. Gardner his colleagues on the committee. Subsequently the Board visited several sites offered for fair grounds. The majority of the committee reported the selection of 50 acres, at \$400 per acre for a portion, and \$412.50 for a portion, and submitted resolutions that the Board cause the chairman and clerk to sign the agreement with the State Society for the transfer of the lands to the society, and to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000, dated July 1, 1872, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in ten annual payments, and apply the proceeds to the purchase of land, and transfer the same and the balance of the money to the State Society. The conveyance of the land to be made conditional, the land to forfeit to the county in

case the society ceased to hold fairs in some part of the State, except when prevented by war, insurrection, or pestilence, and in case of the dissolution of the society the land also to revert to the county. The bonds were to be sold at par. The report was signed by Bachman, Rowland, and Gardiner. Miller and Smith reported against the purchase of the land and signing the agreement, charging the committee had no power to go as far as they had, and that land in Southport was a favorable location. Mr. Smith offered a resolution to reverse the action of the committee, but it was not carried, and the original resolutions of the majority of the committee were concurred in, and their action affirmed by a vote of twelve for to six against.

Mr. Miller, as chairman, declared he would not sign the bonds for the purchase of the lands unless he was compelled so to do by mandamus, whereupon Mr. Miller was unseated as chairman by a vote of thirteen to five, and Thomas Cuddeback, of Big Flats, was elected chairman *pro tem*.

Mr. Miller and others applied for an injunction to stay the issuance of the bonds, but without effect, and bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were issued. The report of the treasurer of that society stated that he had received the bonds of the county to the amount of \$50,000; had paid \$24,479.25 for the purchase of the premises near Elmira, had expended \$29,520.75 in buildings and improvements, and in addition had expended \$13,897.03 for improvements from the society's treasury.

The lands adjoin those of the Elmira Driving Park Association on the north, and are very eligibly located. The State Society has held its fairs hereon regularly in course since 1872, and its next one will be held here the present autumn.

The investment of the county, as shown elsewhere, is, original amount of bonds, \$50,000; interest paid to Feb. 1, 1878, \$15,750; interest yet to be paid, \$3500; total, \$69,250. \$30,000 have been paid on the bonds and \$20,000 are yet outstanding, payable \$5000 per annum.

THE CHEMUNG COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated April 2, 1838, by an act of the Legislature, John Arnot, Robert Covell, William Maxwell, Stephen Tuttle, William Jenkins, Simeon Benjamin, Samuel Partridge, Theodore North, and William Foster being the incorporators. It is now a thing of the past, and has been for many years.

THE CHEMUNG VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

was organized June 1, 1876, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers. The object of the society, as declared by the constitution, is "to discover, procure, and preserve whatever may relate to the past and present history of the Chemung Valley, and to collect and preserve all objects of prehistoric and historic value or interest."

The officers first elected, and who still hold the positions, were Judge Hiram Gray, President; Rev. Dr. N. W. Cowles and Judge Ariel S. Thurston, Vice-Presidents; Major R. M. McDowell, Recording Secretary; Dr. W. H. Gregg, Corresponding Secretary; Thomas H. Perry, Treasurer; Dr. I. F. Hart, Curator and Librarian; Executive

Committee, Col. H. M. Smith, Chairman, Rev. D. R. Ford, and Dr. W. H. Gregg; Finance Committee, Dr. I. F. Hart, E. A. Scott, J. D. Baldwin.

On June 8, 1876, the last meeting—so far as the records of the society show—was held.

THE COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

was organized in 1847-48, and in 1849 held an annual meeting, at which Simeon L. Rood was chosen president. The organization was kept up for several years, and in 1854 the temperance people met in convention, and put a ticket into the field for the Assembly and county offices. A State ticket was also in the field on the question of prohibition, which received ninety-eight votes.

THE CITY AND TOWN OF ELMIRA.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE CITY OF ELMIRA.

FROM the earliest annals the Valley of the Chemung seems to have been a thoroughfare for the red man, from the time they first occupied this portion of the country to the day the last form of an aborigine faded away from the western horizon. It was on this great through war-path, leading from Niagara Falls or Canada to the beautiful and matchless valley of Wyoming, and along the Susquehanna to the abodes of the powerful *Delawares* of the vast interior country bordering upon the present Southern States, the early traditions disclose the conquering *Iroquois* ascending along the Ohio, who had come into possession of Western New York; and as the all-conquering aboriginal hunter-race had extended their conquests, they were a terror to all weaker tribes. They had formed a compact with the *Tuscaroras* and the Six Nations, and attained the most advanced civilization known to red men.

The expedition of Sullivan found Indian lands which had been cultivated for years. The orchards showed ages of growth; the soil exhibited a high degree of cultivation; the variety of products illustrated that advanced agricultural knowledge which had been practiced in strangest contrast with the habits of the warrior-race. These signs of civilization, so at war with reputed Indian thriftlessness, were unlooked for,—possibly they had become acquainted with the customs of the earliest white settlers of America. Their system of cultivation was rude, but superior to any known among the other Indian occupants of the country.

Of the Six Nations, the *Senecas* laid especial claim to the country of the Chemung Valley. From their council-house near Havana the renowned *Canadesaga* issued his edicts, which were as rigidly obeyed as those of the most powerful monarch of earth. After the union of the tribes, and at the time of Sullivan's expedition, the country between the Chemung River and Seneca Lake was occupied by remnants of the *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, and *Tuscaroras*; and *Canadesaga*, by the natural disintegration of power which was

extending over these tribes, was shorn of much of his former prestige and sway.

NEWTOWN TREATY.

A treaty was held with the *Senecas* at Newtown in June, 1790, before Timothy Pickering as commissioner on the part of the United States, at which the *Senecas* appeared in numbers of 1000 or more, their great orator, Red Jacket, and warrior, Cornplanter, heading the delegation. A treaty had been held in the December previous at Tioga (Athens) before Colonel Pickering, at which the celebrated *Mohican* chief, Hendrick Apaumet, a collegiate of Princeton, N. J., and a captain of a band of Stockbridge Indians, Red Jacket (Arroy-yo-ya-walathan), Farmer's Brother (Honyawus), and Fish Carrier (Oojangenta), a noted *Cayuga* warrior, were present. The council was called to settle land disputes, and also to soothe the agitation caused by the murder of two *Senecas* at Pine Creek. The Indians came to the council greatly excited, and the wily orator, Red Jacket, still further inflamed them. It was about this time that this chief began to acquire his great distinction as an orator. He was opposed to all innovation on the customs of his people, and violently opposed the sale of their lands, and rejected with the loftiest disdain the proposition of the government for the Indians to turn their attention to agriculture. Red Jacket was opposed to all attempts at civilization, and so ably did he exert his power at this council that the proposition above referred to was rejected by every band except Cornplanter's.

At this council Red Jacket artfully introduced the purchase of Phelps and Gorham, made in 1788, bitterly denouncing those gentlemen and charging them with corruption, and it required all the finesse and ability of Colonel Pickering, based on the most intimate knowledge of the Indian character, to avert serious consequences resulting from this council. As it was, however, the difficulties were arranged and bridged over for a time and a new council was called, to be held at Painted Post, June 17, 1791, but which, owing to the low stage of water in the Chemung, was held at Newtown, the goods being with great difficulty transported to that point.

The Newtown treaty was long remembered by the pioneers who were present on the memorable occasion. Colonel Pickering was again the United States commissioner, and Red Jacket and Cornplanter were again the prominent actors on the part of the *Senecas*, with whom the treaty was held. Again the eloquence of the forest-born Demosthenes, Red Jacket, pictured to his followers their former power, the treatment of the *Senecas* by the whites, and again he raised their turbulent passions to that pitch that nothing short of the great and persuasive influence of Pickering procured a satisfactory result of the council. Red Jacket was thenceforward an actor prominent and influential at all treaties with the New York Indians, and became the all-powerful leader of his nation.

At this treaty the Indians were encamped along the western part of Newtown, from the present site of the Rathbun House, towards the upper portion of the city of Elmira. Among the early pioneers of the Chemung Valley who were present at this treaty were Colonel John Hendy,

Mathias Hollenback, Elisha Lee, Eleazer Lindley, and William Jenkins. The treaty was negotiated beneath a tree, which was afterwards known as the "Old Council Tree." It was situated near the junction of Newtown Creek with the Chemung. At this treaty the charges of fraud in the Phelps and Gorham purchase, made by Red Jacket and Cornplanter at Tioga, were examined and inquired into and refuted. Among the papers preserved in reference to the treaty was a copy of a release from the Six Nations to Phelps and Gorham, presented to Colonel Pickering, and a certificate signed by him, dated at Newtown Point, in the State of New York, July 26, 1791. It states that the day before, "the principal sachems of the *Senecas* now attending the treaty held by me with the Six Nations at this place," assured him they were satisfied with the treaty at Buffalo Creek (1788), and that Red Jacket and Cornplanter understood as they did at that time, and that the statements by them at Tioga, in November, 1790, were unfounded and mischievously intended.

This council was the last great gathering of the Indians in the Valley of the Chemung, and after this time their visits became less and less frequent, until they ceased altogether, except as wanderers from the reservations.

INDIAN LEGEND.

According to tradition, "Red Jacket," the sagacious orator, sent couriers to the Five Nations, and in the fall of 1730 convened a council at "Pine Plains," a well-known place of assembly, near where the court-house now stands, at which one of the chiefs was tried for a crime and beheaded. His head was placed on a pole, which was planted where he died, and in derision the place was called *Ka-na-we-o-lu*, or "head on a pole." The Indians, out of superstition, avoided this place ever after. Subsequently, when the pale-face settled this locality, it was called by the Indians *She-ne-do-wa*, meaning, "at the great plains."

The first name given to the settlement by the whites was *New-town*, or *New-town-point*, otherwise designated as "Pine Plains," which latter term was understood as embracing what is now Elmira, Big Flats, and Horseheads. The nucleus *Newtown*, since grown into such beauty and commercial importance, deservedly styled the "Queen City" of the Chemung Valley, was situated at the confluence of Newtown Creek with the Chemung River, and was incorporated by this name in 1815.

WHITE MAN'S LEGEND.

In the early days, when new settlements had to be named, the white man, in imitation of his aboriginal forerunner, gave a name to his settlement that was associated either with tradition, or, as in this case, with his ideal of loveliness. According to Hon. Hiram Gray, Matthew Carpenter, then a member of the Legislature and a man of influence, having seen this beautiful valley, resolved that Newtown should be the principal city, and that it should bear the name of a lady friend for whom he entertained a high opinion, and accordingly, in 1828, the name was changed to *Elmira*.

Lebbeus Tubbs was probably the first* white man who

came to this section of the country. He settled on the south side of the river about 1786. There was "Leb." Tubbs and "Leb., Jr.," and a grandson and "Hamp Tubbs."

Colonel John Hendy, born in Wyoming, Pa., Sept. 3, 1757, was an only child. But little is known of his early life. He came here in the spring of 1788 and purchased a tract of land of Indian agents, removing with his family to Newtown in the fall of the same year. Although he continued to cultivate the soil until near the close of his life, he was always awake to the public interests of his community and the State. He took a very active part in building the Chemung Canal. He threw the first shovel-full of dirt at the commencement of the work, which was just back of the depot. He was also active in raising several companies for the war in Canada in 1812. He had been appointed captain of a militia company by Governor George Clinton, Feb. 22, 1789, in the town of Chemung, then in Montgomery County, and commissioned second major of a regiment in Tioga County, the 22d of March, 1797, by Governor Jay, and lieutenant-colonel, in 1803, by Governor George Clinton. He was buried in the old cemetery, next to the First Baptist church, the Elmira Guards, commanded by Colonel Judson, doing the military honors. The time of the funeral was in March, and during snow and sleet, yet there was a large concourse in attendance. He was allowed to rest there until the time for dedicating Woodlawn Cemetery, which was Saturday, Oct. 9, 1858, when his remains were transferred to that place, in honor of the public-spirited pioneer, and a suitable monument has been erected to commemorate his worth. The funeral ceremonies were very imposing. The invocation was by Rev. R. J. Wilson, the reading of Scripture by Rev. Dr. Goodin, and the consecration by Rev. Dr. Cowles. The dedicatory ceremonies of Woodlawn will be recited in connection with the account of the cemetery.

In April, 1788, Colonel Hendy had planted the first field of corn ever planted by a white man in the valley. The summer was spent in surveying the country for a favorable location for a fixed settlement; and several times he passed up and down the river between his lodge and Tioga Point, bringing up two canoe-loads of boards, which were used in the fall in putting up the first shanty in "Hendytown." After securing his corn-crop for the winter, he and Daniel Hill went back to Tioga Point, the residence of his family, and on the 25th of October, 1788, came back with them to Hendytown, where he had arranged his future home. His family consisted of one son, Samuel, two daughters, Rebecca and Sallie; after their settlement here, there were born to them Thomas, Anna, Jane, Hannah, Mary, and Betsey.

"Hendytown" was located on the present Joseph Hoffman place. Here a shanty was erected, as comfortable as possible, with bark and boughs to make it secure against autumn's frost. It is said that the first night passed here was greatly disturbed by the presence of wolves, who made night hideous with their howling, the family being greatly terrified and fatigued. The odor of the fresh meat which they cooked for supper no doubt attracted these ferocious denizens. Mrs. Hendy and the children retired to their couches of hemlock-boughs, while Colonel Hendy and Dan Hill, with an old musket and a rousing fire built out of

* According to the statement of Hon. Hiram Gray.





Lorenzo Webber

LORENZO WEBBER was born in the town of Newbury, Orange Co., Vt., Sept. 12, 1817. He was the eldest son in a family of six sons and five daughters of Andrew Webber and Sophia (Wilkins) Webber,—the former a native of New Hampshire, born 1794, followed the occupation of lumbering during a large part of his life, and in the year 1828 removed to Orange, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where he died at the age of fifty-three years. The latter was a native of Windham, Vt., and died at the age of forty-six, in the year 1840.

Mr. Webber was eleven years of age at the time of his parents' removal from the State of Vermont and settlement in Schuyler County on a wilderness tract of land of about two hundred acres. From that age until he was twenty-one he spent his time assisting his father in clearing off the forest and preparing the land for cultivation, but did not neglect the winter opportunities at school and evenings for getting a fair education, by which means he was enabled to teach, and for five terms before and after becoming of age he was engaged as a teacher.

In the year 1840, Mr. Webber bought a farm and for two years was engaged upon it, and for the next twenty-four years was successful in various enterprises as a dry goods and lumber merchant, and also in the milling and tanning business.

In the spring of 1867, May 1, he came to Elmira, where he has since resided. In 1865 he was one of eight—the others being John Arnot, Constant Cook, Charles

Cook, Henry Cook, F. N. Drake, F. C. Divinny, and Henry Sherwood—to form a company called the "Bloss Coal Mining and Railroad Company."

This company bought several thousand acres of coal land in Pennsylvania, bought the Tioga Railroad, and extended it to their mines at Arnot (named after one of the company), and engaged extensively in mining and shipping bituminous coal and lumber from Arnot, Pa., and anthracite coal from Pittston, Pa. At the end of six years Mr. Webber disposed of his interest in the company, and has since been engaged in the real estate business in Elmira, and in the banking business in Michigan.

In his early life he was a member of the Whig party, and since the formation of the Republican party has been an ardent supporter of its principles. He has not been active in political circles. While a resident of Schuyler County, Mr. Webber represented that Assembly district two terms in the State Legislature of New York, in the years 1864-65, and was, under the administration of Lincoln, until his removal to Elmira, postmaster of Monterey, Schuyler Co. His life has been one of activity. In the year 1840 he married Miss Jane A., daughter of Almer Welch and Bulah Kent, of Dorset, Vt. She was born Nov. 28, 1818. Their children are Sophia, wife of C. B. Pomeroy, of Troy, Pa.; John A., in the banking business in Portland, Mich., in partnership with his father; and J. Adele, wife of Stephen C., youngest son of Judge Hiram Gray, of Elmira, N. Y.



doors, successfully defended themselves and the family against the wolves. This was the only time they were ever troubled by such visitors.

The first log cabin in this valley was built on the present farm of Joseph Hoffman, near the bank of the river. Rebecca, the eldest daughter, had been the first white child to plant her feet on the bank of the Chemung; jumping out of the boat as soon as it touched the shore, she ran up the bank to see where the house was, expecting to see one like that she had left at Tioga Point. At the time of this settlement Indians, chiefly *Senecas*, roamed over this country. They made Hendy's house a general stopping-place, and not unfrequently the floor was covered night after night with their sleeping forms. For the most part they were friendly with the new settlers. Colonel Hendy received the title of *Shinawane*, or "Great Warrior," among them, for his great height, being six feet and seven inches, straight and spare. He never was aware that he gained the hostility of more than one of the dusky warriors, and his name was *Yawbuck*. He and his squaw came one evening to stay for the night. When Colonel Hendy came in from his work he saw that *Yawbuck* had lit his pipe, smoked, and then laid it away. Thinking there was something wrong, he told the Indian to get his pipe and light it, so they could smoke together the pipe of peace. He did so, giving it to Colonel Hendy, who, after a few puffs, returned it to the Indian to smoke the pipe of peace; but he scraped the handle off before he placed it in his mouth. The same scene was repeated three times, which was interpreted, according to the Indian custom, to indicate some ill-will on the part of the Indian. After the finishing of the hulling of corn, the squaw and papoose wrapped themselves up and laid down on the floor. Mrs. Hendy was directed to lie down with the children; but the Indian, morose, still sat up. After sitting a while in silence by the fire, he suddenly sprang up and seized Colonel Hendy, who remonstrated with the savage, and succeeded in getting him to lie down. All was quiet for a while, when he made another attack on the colonel, who was still prepared for him, and this time dealt with him deservedly. His tall, athletic form overtopped the savage, and, setting him down several times, finally grasping his head by the ears, beat him almost to insensibility on the floor. He then told him to go and lie down on the floor, which order he sullenly complied with. He was not further disturbed that night, and when the family awaked in the morning, the Indian and squaw had disappeared.

Upon a summer evening two years afterwards, Colonel Hendy was out in the underbrush looking for his cows, with gun in hand, as was his custom, and, peering through the forest, he saw several Indians standing a little distance off, one of them pointing a gun at him. He took in the emergency, and, rushing up to the group, threw aside the gun and exclaimed, "Will you shoot, brother? The hatchet is buried!" The Indian dropped his gun, and after reluctantly shaking hands, at the demand of the colonel, slunk off. Upon inquiring of the other Indians (five in number) why he sought to kill him, they replied only, "Because he was a bad Indian, and would shoot him some time." He saw nothing more of him for six years, when, on a town-

meeting day, he was startled by some one slapping him on the shoulder, and at the next moment collared him and seized hold of his throat. Colonel Hendy turned, and at once, by main strength, flung him to the ground, and gave him as sound a drubbing about the head and face as ever Indian had before. He sneaked away, and that was the last ever seen or heard of *Yawbuck*.

THE FAMINE.

In the second year, in August, the first and only famine occurred, occasioned by the severest frost ever known in the valley cutting off all their summer products, upon which they depended before the ripening of the autumn harvests. The previous year supplies had been short; when, therefore, they had almost reached the harvesting, the famine came upon them, every article of provision was exhausted. Three or four families in the valley—those of Colonel Hendy, Miller, Thomas Hendy (a cousin), and Mineyer (now called *Minier*)—had no money with which to purchase provisions at the settlement down the river. For a while they subsisted on green pumpkins, then about half-grown, and dug up Indian beans, which were boiled and used in the ordinary way. The pumpkins were boiled and eaten with milk. Milk and butter were plentiful, but nothing in the line of breadstuff. Such food was insufficient for men,—women and children could barely exist upon it. Colonel Hendy came near starving to death, longing for bread, of which they were totally deprived. One Sunday a field of rye belonging to Judge Miller was pronounced fit to cut; the neighbors were summoned and each one allowed to cut a portion. This was taken to the barn, thrashed, and the grain divided among the starving families. This imperfectly-matured grain was dried in pans and pounded in the samp-block, then sifted, and made into mush and cakes. Mrs. Hendy prepared some rye mush, which was eagerly eaten by the children with milk. A little was offered to Colonel Hendy, who was lying on the bed, but his stomach revolted, and he resigned himself to death by starvation. His wife bethought herself that she might bake a cake of rye. She did so, and of this he was able to partake a few morsels at a time, and gradually reclaimed the stomach to endure a little meat, and in a few days he was himself again. The settlers never suffered again from this cause.

ROYAL VISITORS.

In 1797, Newtown was visited by no less a distinguished personage than Louis Philippe, of France. He put up at the Kline House, and remained ten days. His career had been a checkered one at that early period of his life. He had passed some time in Switzerland as a teacher, and afterwards served in the French army as an aid-de camp to a French general, under the assumed name of Corby, until 1794. Suspicion was aroused as to his true character, and he left the army and country, and for some time kept up a retirement in Denmark. His father had perished on the scaffold, and his mother had been immured in a Paris dungeon, and his two brothers—the Duc de Montpensier and the Count de Beaugardois—had been confined in the Castle of St. Jean, at Marseilles. In 1796, communication was opened between their mother and the French Directory,

and it was agreed that if she would persuade her son to visit the United States the order of sequestration issued against their property should be removed, and her younger sons released and permitted to join theirs with their brother's fortunes in America. In carrying out the terms of settlement, Louis Philippe embarked for America from Hamburg by the ship "America," Captain Ewing, of Philadelphia, on the 24th of September, 1796, and in twenty-seven days was landed in Philadelphia. The other brothers only reached the same destination after a tedious and dangerous voyage of ninety-three days.

After the reunion of the brothers they spent the winter in Philadelphia, invited and toasted by the best society. They paid their respects to Washington at Mount Vernon, and made quite a traveling tour through Virginia, Kentucky, and parts of Ohio, and at an early date in June reached Buffalo. On their way from Buffalo to Canandaigua, then in the wilderness, they met Alexander Baring, afterwards Lord Ashburton, whom the future king had met in Philadelphia, and who had married a daughter of William Bingham, a distinguished gentleman of that city. They engaged in a few minutes' conversation, after which each proceeded on his respective journey, Mr. Baring remarking to the king, according to General Cass, that he had left an almost impassable road behind him, and the king answering by the comfortable assurance that Mr. Baring would find "no better one before him." The brothers reached Canandaigua, where they passed several weeks beneath the hospitable roof of Thomas Morris, who then resided there. They continued their journey to Geneva, and here procuring a boat, embarked and made the voyage of Seneca Lake to its head. They rested here a few days with Mr. George Wells, and then, shouldering their packs, trudged on foot to Elmira, bringing letters to Henry Tower and other residents, from Thomas Morris.

That one who entered this little village in the wilds of America on foot, and bearing his pack on his back, should soon after reach the French throne, was a most improbable event, not to be entertained by the oldest romancer; yet such was the ease, to the no little astonishment as well as gratification of the king. They passed their days of sojourn here in fishing and hunting. When ready for their departure Mr. Tower furnished them a Durham boat, well fitted up, and in this they descended the Chemung and Susquehanna to Wilkesbarre, from whence they journeyed across the country overland to Philadelphia. Here, in a letter directed to his sister, the Princess Adelaide, of Orleans, the Duc de Montpensier described their journey, saying, "It took us four months; we traveled during that time a thousand leagues, and always upon the same horses, except the last one hundred leagues, which was performed partly by water and partly on foot, partly on hired horses, and partly in the stage or public conveyance. We have seen many Indians, and remained several days in their country. To give you an idea of the agreeable manner in which they travel in this country, I will tell you that we passed fourteen nights in the woods, devoured by all manner of insects, after being wet to the skin, without being able to dry ourselves, and eating pork and sometimes a little salt beef and corn bread."

General Cass' "History of France and its Kings and People" gives many interesting reminiscences of the views of the king. His history after this event is known as a monarch of France,—the "citizen king," as he was called for his mild and temperate reign.

John Konkle, with his family, came to Newtown Point from New Jersey, about the year 1788. He was a public-spirited man, and easily obtained the indorsement of the people for the place of postmaster, which he was the first to fill, as will be seen by the "History of the Post-Office Department," in another part of this work. The position was filled by the people in those days, and confirmed by the government.

Thomas M. Perry came to Newtown Point, about 1793, from Wilkesbarre, Pa., when in his seventeenth year. He had been indentured to Matthias Hollenback, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and was sent up the Susquehanna River to this place with a stock of goods in what was called a "Durham boat," which was pushed up with poles, and it took many days to make the trip. Mr. Perry was so energetic and trustworthy that the charge of the goods and the expedition was intrusted to him. This was the first important stock of goods sent to this place, although Mr. Hollenback had had a trading-post here for bartering with the Indians. The old building in which this stock was kept was on the east side of High Street, near the Chemung River. Mr. Perry married the daughter of John Konkle. His sons, John K. and Thomas, are still living, and are respected by all who know them.

Guy Maxwell, a native of Ireland (born July 15, 1770), came to Elmira in August, 1796; he began the mercantile business. He was soon after appointed sheriff of Tioga County by Governor George Clinton, which office he held for a number of years, and was given a number of other positions of honor and trust. He died Feb. 14, 1814, less than forty-four years of age. Associated with Stephen Tuttle, he put up the first flouring-mill, near the junction of Newtown Creek and the river, on the present site of the Arnot Mills. About that time he laid out his village-plat called Dewittsburg. Henry Wisner, who owned lot 196 of Dewitt's Patent, laid out another plat, which took the name of Wisnerburg. The dividing line of the two plats was a little west of Baldwin Street. These names were not much recognized, all the settlements going under the name of Newtown. His descendants have also played important parts, as will be seen elsewhere.

One of the early pioneers of Newtown was Major John Gregg. He was a native of Ireland, born in Enniskillen, June 6, 1768. His father, Andrew Gregg, with his wife, Esther Kerr, a native of Scotland, came to America in 1776. The eldest of his sons, William Gregg, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and about the year 1795 removed to French Creek, on the Allegheny River, Pennsylvania, and was there massacred in his harvest field by the Indians.

After landing in this country, Andrew Gregg, with his family, resided in Montgomery County until about the year 1780, when he removed to Northumberland Co., Pa.

John Gregg first came to Newtown Point in 1794, as a boatman upon the Susquehanna. In 1796, with his wife, Mary Hannah, of Dauphin Co., Pa., and two children, he

took up his permanent residence here, at what is known as the old Gregg homestead, in the now Fourth Ward of the city of Elmira. Here his father and mother joined him in the year 1800, and continued to reside with him until their decease, in 1807. For twenty years, and until the office was made elective, John Gregg was a justice of the peace, holding a commission as such under the Council of Appointment. In the discharge of his magisterial duties he was remarkable for integrity and firmness, and commanded the confidence and respect of all whose controversies came before him. As a military officer, he held commissions under Governors George Clinton, Morgan Lewis, and Daniel D. Tompkins. His last commission, as Major of the Seventy-Ninth Regiment, New York State Militia, was issued March 9, 1814. Of this regiment the late General Matthew Carpenter was lieutenant-colonel. Full of years, and respected by all classes of his fellow-citizens, John Gregg died, Aug. 5, 1843. His remains, with those of his wife and his father and mother, have been removed, and now repose in Woodlawn Cemetery, in this city.

Andrew Kerr Gregg, son of John Gregg, was born in Elmira in 1799. In early life he entered the law-office of Matthews & Edwards, and completed his legal studies in the office of Judge Gray. He meanwhile was admitted to the bar of the Common Pleas, and about six years later, in 1830, was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; in 1835 as a solicitor and counselor of the Court of Chancery; in 1842 as an attorney, proctor, solicitor, counselor, and advocate of the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York; in 1862 as an attorney and counselor of the same court for the district of Wisconsin. He was also appointed district attorney of old Tioga County, holding the office for two terms, from 1835 to 1841. For more than thirty years he was in constant practice of the law, giving it up only a few days prior to his death, which occurred at Chippewa Falls, Wis., April 5, 1868.

Henry Wisner, the proprietor of the west end of the village, was a man of marked character, a member of the Continental Congress, and voted for the Declaration of Independence, July 2, 1776. But on the next day he was summoned home to command a regiment in the field, and left before the declaration was engrossed, and consequently his name is not attached to that imperishable document. He was liberal in his public gifts, and that of a public square will live as an imperishable monument in the midst of future generations.

Among the early tradesmen were Homer Goldsborough, James Irwin, Michael Pfautz, Ephraim Heller, Robert Covell, Isaac Baldwin, John Cheney, John Hollenbach, Thomas Maxwell, Samuel H. Maxwell, and Isaac Reynolds. John Arnet came here and commenced business as a merchant in the winter and spring of 1819. Major Horatio Ross was another merchant marked for uprightness in dealing. In 1807, Lyman Covell, one of the oldest landmarks living, came to Elmira from Wilkesbarre. He rode up on horseback in company with the post-boy, who brought the mail once a week. There were settlements or taverns at Tunkhannock, Wyalusing, Wysox, and Tioga Point. There were two taverns in Elmira, one kept by

John Davis, and the other by — Kline. The growth of the settlements had been very rapid; nine years had transformed the wilderness into quite a busy mart; the settlement extended between what is now known as Lake and Sullivan Streets, along Water Street. The trade was mostly in wheat, pork, potash, and lumber. The lumber business became so extensive as to cause the building of the Chemung Canal and feeder. The river was narrower and deeper in its ordinary channel; boats, scows, and arks of heavier tonnage could then navigate where now they would ground. In 1807, also, there had settled here many families whose descendants are still among us,—the Millers, Loups, Baldwins, Seeleys, Slys, James Robinson, Wisners, Matthews, Dr. Bancroft, Dr. Satterlee, Hammonds, Jenkins, and Squire Konkle, Dr. Hinchman, Dr. Scott, William Dunn, and Nathaniel W. Howell. Besides the mill built at Newtown Point, soon after the settlement had got under way, another was erected on the creek, just above Hon. A. S. Diven's place, by Tuthill, Maxwell & Perry, a few years later. About the same time a third was erected on Seeley Creek. The first and most extensive distillery built was that of James and Ebenezer Sayer, at Horseheads. The Sayers, Colonel Hendy, the Millers, and the Slys set out fruit-trees in the vicinity of Elmira, and their orchards were noted for their productions.

James Robinson ("Squire Robinson") came to the Southern Tier in 1809, and entered upon the practice of law. He was a fine scholar, warm and ardent in his attachments, and always the best friend of his client or comrade, in whom he never recognized faults; he was seasoned with real Attie salt, and was never happier than in a toast or repartee. He was public-spirited, and his newspaper articles remarkable for ability, and contributed to the success of every measure he advocated. A large share of his time was devoted to matters of public concern. He was a stirring politician in the Harrison campaign; he had formerly been a consistent Democrat, but the "log-cabin" excitement seduced him from his life-long adherency, and made him a zealous supporter of General Harrison. His opening speech at the dedication of the first log cabin in Elmira will not soon be forgotten.

For his patriotic exertions his memory well deserves to be cherished; but he will be remembered much longer for the wit, humor, and eccentricity by which his career was distinguished. A friend who watched with him the night before his death relates that, on going to his residence for that purpose, he found him, as never before, apparently low-spirited. On inquiring the cause, he remarked, "I have been looking over my account for another world." On being asked what he found to disquiet him, he replied that the review reminded him of Garrick's remark on the result of an unproductive benefit, "that it was a beggarly account of empty boxes." On being more particularly questioned, he said that the log-cabin excitement of 1840 lay heavy upon his mind; that he had always been a Democrat, "dyed in the wool," but that his love for hard cider and military glory had led him astray; that his attendance at log cabins, singing puerile songs, was degrading to one of his years, and at that moment was a subject of peculiar annoyance and vexation.

For his many services to the public, to show the appreciation by the citizens, when the Chemung Canal—to the building of which he had devoted himself so zealously—was completed, their gratitude was expressed by donating to him a house and lot. This was situated in the north part of the village, near the banks of the canal. He continued to reside there until he died.

There are many individuals whose names should appear in a full history of the first settlement of our country, and there are few more intimately associated with the pioneer settlement of the valley of the Chemung than John G. McDowell. He was born in Chemung, Feb. 7, 1794, and at the time of his decease, Jan. 1, 1866, was nearly seventy-two. In early life he was a merchant, but his agricultural tastes led him to the farm which he continued to cultivate during the greater portion of his days. During the latter years of his life he lived in comparative seclusion, but formerly he was a man of influence and distinction in this section of the State, and was considered among the principal citizens of the old western jury district. Under the old constitution he was the cotemporary in political life with Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Governor Marey, and General John A. Dix, with all of whom he held intimate personal relations.

In every relation of life Judge McDowell possessed the faculty of creating strong personal friendships, and his greatest pride and pleasure was to meet and give generous hospitality to the old pioneers. Those to whom he was best known were always his most warmly-attached friends. He had a good intellect, good business capacity, a genial and jovial heart; was a man of strong convictions, fervent impulses, high-minded, generous, and truthful. Those who might hesitate to adopt his views could not but admire his honest devotion to his principles, and the earnest inflexibility with which he maintained them.

Mention of many other pioneers will be found in another portion of the work.

Opposite the present residence of Miss Catharine Sly, on Ann Street, stood the first log house built in the Fifth Ward. It was erected in 1788 by her father, John Sly, who occupied it with his young wife (a Miss Polly Hammond, then only fifteen years of age), for a number of years. He was married some distance up the river, and his "bridal trip" was accomplished on horseback. Upon his arrival he immediately built the humble cottage in the wilderness; and it was a humble cottage; not even a floor graced this primitive dwelling for some time. After living here a few years he cut the timber and built "the old homestead." Mr. Sly came here from Delaware, Pike Co., Pa., when only twenty-four years of age. He witnessed the gradual transformation of the wilderness into the thriving village, and reared his numerous family to manhood and active life.

About 1830 the present brick structure just southeast of the tannery (Fifth Ward) was erected, designed for a hotel. The inscription over the door has always been a poser to classical students, *Auster portus diversorum*. The inscription was furnished by Ransom Birdsall, then editor of the old *Republican* newspaper. The explanation was that a mistake had been made in the termination of the last

word, which ought to be in *um*, and hence the interpretation, "South Port Hotel," but it is inelegant at best.

On Water Street, above Lake Street, was a long two-story wooden building occupied as stores. In one of them, at the east end, was located Frederick I. Burritt, an irresistible wag. This was a great rallying-place for kindred spirits, and many were the jokes played on the unsuspecting. Countrymen especially were frequently sent there to go through what was called "Niagaraing." The sell was always conducted by Burritt himself, who by a series of questioning would make capital for the risibilities of his companions. The facial expression of Mr. Burritt was a study for the physiognomist or the painter. He was the originator and foster parent of the "Bush Seine" Company, a title the very essence of ludicrousness whenever mentioned. It was a long time a great institution for Elmira. He died years ago, and is buried in the old cemetery.

AN OLD-TIME WEDDING.

The old Mansion House stood nearly opposite David H. Luthill's store. The Mansion House was a rambling, disjointed structure, used for a hotel, with a Masonic lodge-room in the upper story, rather a forbidding place. In 1827 the landlord was Judge Bundy. He was succeeded by his brother, named Smith. The great social and festive event in the history of the building was the wedding of "Tom Tallada,"—all right. The popularity of this individual was such that there was but little distinction shown in inviting guests, and the attendance was consequently very large, and not exclusively fashionable. They assembled at an early hour. The event was so notable that prominent citizens took the ceremonies in charge. The knot-tying, as stipulated, was to take place at twelve o'clock precisely, by John W. Wisner, Justice of the Peace, for which job Tom agreed to cut for him a cord of wood. The groom was habited in a long-tailed blue coat, with brass buttons. The coat, though much too small, was worn because it was loaned to him by his friend, George Kingsbury, and was bound together by a red sash tied round the waist. The village barber, duly sworn, tenderly shaved one-half of his face, under his instruction from the master of ceremonies, and a benevolent individual unearthed a three-cornered chapeau, which Tom was instructed was imperative for him to wear during the actual performance of the ceremony. As early as six o'clock the guests began to arrive, and long before the time appointed about all the men and boys of the town had congregated in front of the building. The whisky bottle was circulated freely, and Tom was plied with plenteous libations. By some mysterious accident his loving sweetheart spirited away. Tom was put on track, with a proper escort for a successful pursuit and recapture. Finally at the precise hour and minute she was brought back, and the ceremony performed, and they were, with all judicial gravity, pronounced "man and woman!" These words were the signal for the bride-kissing, which was done with the heartiest and most resonant smacks. So ardent were the salutations that a grand rush was made, and the fair bride nearly smothered with congratulations.

The first shoemaker was John Wheeler Pedrick, who came to Elmira in 1797. is grandson, Nathan Pedrick,



W. R. Judson

GENERAL WILLIAM R. JUDSON was born in the town of Butternuts, Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1810. His father, Silas B., was a lineal descendant of William Judson, who came from Stratford-on-Avon, England, and settled in Stratford, Conn., in the year 1634. His parents coming from Newtown, Conn., were early settlers of Otsego County, and in the year 1812 removed to the Chemung Valley, first settling on the memorable battle-ground of 1779, where Sullivan won his victory over Butler and Brant. They subsequently removed to Seeley Creek, where the father died in the year 1842, the mother dying three years previous. His father, Silas Burton Judson, prior to leaving Connecticut, was ensign of a company of militia, with commission dated 1793, and subsequently ranked as lieutenant, with commission dated 1794.

General Judson spent his boyhood days at home, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed for a term of three years with Major L. J. Cooley, to learn the saddlery and harness trade; at the close of which time, after serving one year as a journeyman, he purchased his stock and trade, and, with W. Merwin as a partner, continued the business until 1841, when he sold out his interest to Wm. Hoffman, Jr. In 1844 he engaged in the lumber business, which he continued for some six years; and from then until the time of writing this sketch, 1878, he has been engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate in Elmira and the States of Michigan and Kansas, retaining his home at Elmira. From 1856 to 1866 he made twenty-one round trips from Elmira to Kansas.

General Judson has been honored with many positions of trust, receiving the appointment of marshal for the purpose of taking the census of Chemung County in 1840, with a population of 20,731. He was appointed under-sheriff of the county in 1841; elected sheriff in 1843; appointed marshal under the bankrupt law of 1847; internal revenue assessor 27th Congressional district, 1866, and in 1868 was elected one of the presidential electors from the same district.

General Judson's military record runs through a period of some thirty years, and forms no unimportant part in the outline history of his life. In 1834 he volunteered in the light infantry company called the "Elmira Guards," commanded by Captain Wheeler, and was associated in the company with many honored citizens of Elmira, as General Gregg, Colonel Hoffman, Captain J. Hoffman, George W. Hoffman, John D. Williams, Captain Stephen Lewis, Lieutenant Vorhees, and many others of distinction, and it was frequently said by the brigade and division commanders to be the best company in the division.

April 30, 1834, he was commissioned captain of the 79th Regiment of Infantry, State of New York, by Governor Marcy, and June 20, 1835, lieutenant-colonel, and June 16, 1842, colonel of the same regiment by Governor Seward. July 21, 1846, he was commissioned captain of a company of the 6th Regiment of Volunteers, State of New York, for the Mexican war, by Governor Silas Wright, with R. E. Temple as colonel and adjutant-general.

Loyal to the patriotism of his country, when the late Rebellion broke out, and the enemies of the government were in the ascendancy on the frontier of Kansas, General Judson offered his services, ranking

as major of Frontier Battalion, State of Kansas, with commission dated Aug. 5, 1861. Sept. 10, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of 6th Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and for gallant and meritorious services rendered during the war was commissioned, March 13, 1865, brevet brigadier-general by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

To trace General Judson's military history in the West would be to give a sketch of the various battles, marches, and privations of the regiment with which he was connected; hence we give a few extracts from records written at that time.

From the *Fort Scott Bulletin*, April 3, 1863: "Last Monday witnessed an ovation on the part of the citizens and military of Fort Scott to Colonel Judson and his gallant regiment worthy of their valorous deeds in the many hard-fought battles which crowned with laurels the victorious banners of the Army of the Frontier in their recent splendid campaign in the southwest. Passing the Wilder House and turning to the right to the outskirts of the town, the escort formed in front of Lieutenant Clark's camp, and the Sixth formed immediately in front and facing them, the escort giving 'three rousing cheers and a tiger for Colonel Judson and the gallant Sixth.' A ball in the evening to Colonel Judson at the Wilder House, where the guests tripped the light fantastic toe until the 'wee sma' hours of morning,' thus closed a day long to be remembered by Fort Scott."

Correspondent of *Leavenworth Conservative*, Aug. 10, 1863: "I see here many of the old Kansas favorites; of course they cluster around the chief favorite—the noble and gallant Blunt. Colonel Judson's calm smile, pleasant manners, sagacious prudence, his zeal and courage, and ripened judgment have an admirable field for their exercise. He has reduced confusion to order, and shaped the stragglers, the Indians, and the irregular troops into something like the order and form of an army. There are few men of his rank in the service who have more strictly military ideas, or a better method of carrying them into effect than Colonel Judson."

During the entire military service of General Judson he was only wounded once, which was at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In the year 1834 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Major Charles Orwan, an early settler of Elmira. By this union there were born three sons and three daughters,—Mrs. George A. Reynolds, Charles O., Mrs. E. S. Lowman (deceased), William R., John, and Clara B. (deceased). His wife died March 1, 1859, and he married, in 1861, Mrs. Aurora H. Danforth, daughter of Thomas Hulitt, of Rutland Co., Vt., by whom he had one son,—Thomas H. His second wife died June 19, 1870, and he married Sarah K., daughter of Dr. Erastus L. Hart, of Elmira, with whom he now lives.

Charles O. and William R. Judson, Jr., volunteered at the time of the first call for troops on the Kansas frontier, and remained in the service during the entire war.

C. O. Judson was captain of a squadron of cavalry, and detailed as provost marshal of the post at Fort Smith, Arkansas. W. R. Judson, Jr., was appointed first lieutenant in the same company, and came in command of the company after C. O. Judson was detailed as provost marshal; both of these sons were in the same service over four years in their father's regiment.

a surveyor in Southport, to which place his grandfather removed in 1802, has often heard his grandfather say that he had made the first pair of shoes ever made in Elmira.

Adney S. Atkins was the first tailor. He came to Elmira in 1815, according to John C. Roe, who came in 1817, who is now living, and in a good state of preservation. He contends that tailoring is a healthy business.

In 1818, Isaac Roe and William Williams came from Orange County, N. Y., and erected the tannery on the river bank, above the grist-mill erected by Isaac Baldwin, Mr. Williams clearing the brush off the lot for that purpose. In 1827 or 1828, Mr. Williams purchased the interest of Mr. Roe, and carried on the business until 1843. Mr. Roe lived in a log house, on the corner of Water and Columbia Streets, until about 1827.

The first theatrical exhibition given in Elmira was in the second story of the tavern kept by Hawks and William Dunn, which stood on the north side of Water Street, next the canal. This was about the year 1832. The proprietor and manager, star and stock actors and actresses, were made up for the most part of Gilbert and Trobridge and their wives. The playing was pronounced quite creditable, and the parties afterwards made their mark in the profession. Neafie was a young stage aspirant, and Powell made his *debut*, and died at Erie some years since; but used to visit Elmira with a company, occasionally, under the firm of Powell & Gore. The first play brought out was the "Lady of the Lake." The scenic display must have been of a remarkable order compared with our theatres. The stage did not exceed twenty feet square; but the acting was deemed superb.

Headquarters for staging. The route to New York for travelers was by stage, the lines running through the "southern tier counties" to the Hudson River. The headquarters of all the staging done in this region was where the city market now stands. Communication east and west, north to Geneva, and south to Philadelphia and Washington *via* Williamsport, was kept up daily by four-horse post-coaches. The line to Ithaca was tri-weekly; the mails never exceeded a single mail-bag, and the coaches were seldom crowded to excess. The proprietors of these lines were Cooley & Maxwell. The driver was an *artiste*. His practiced hand could bring his long lash to just touch a leader's ear with the weight of a feather, or with a single stroke on the flank send him like a flash forward to his work. The snap of the lash was like the snap of a fire-cracker, or the reverberation of a pistol, as he willed it. And when coming into town, his long-horn trumpet-blasts, and his whip-lash executions, as he brought the four-in-hand down to a round trot, you could hear his emphatic "G'lang!" which afforded daily excitement to the villagers.

One of the oldest stage proprietors in the valley was General Whitney Gates, who came here in 1825. Cooley, Maxwell, and Magee & Co. established lines all over the adjoining county, west to Bath, south to Williamsport and Northumberland, east to Owego, and north to the head of the lake and Geneva. Gates' first contract was to Williamsport. Subsequently he, with Lewis and Charles Manning, secured the line between here and Owego. The record of their transactions is traditionary, and many important

events in the establishing of those early lines are lost. We get but glimpses here and there.

Manning, Gates, Fish, and Hamilton were the star actors of the stage in those days, and flourished until the completion of the Erie Railway, or nearly so, Sly and McGrath appearing only at the drop of the curtain. The stages made connection with the old "Dick Stevens," a steamer that roamed the high sea of Seneca Lake to Geneva.

THE PAST AND PRESENT.

In compiling the history of Elmira, the endeavor has been to rescue from oblivion the history, partly written and partly oral, of the fair young city,—*"The Queen of the Southern Tier,"*—and put it in tangible shape for preservation. Records, libraries, and the press have been made tributary, and persons of "high and low degree" have been interviewed, for the most part with success. From these varied sources the links of the chain have been gathered, and as the pages of near a hundred years of history unfold, doubtless it will appear that "truth is stranger than fiction." Not even the "oldest inhabitant" can recall the secret springs that gave a zest to the toils of "long ago," when Lebbeus Tubbs, Colonel Hendy, John Gregg, John G. McDowell, Guy Maxwell, and other nobles of that day laid the foundations of the liberty and social privileges we now enjoy. Many of the adventures and perhaps hair-breadth escapes have been lost, yet some striking peculiarities remain clinging, like the vine to the oak.

The past and present have so silently merged into each other, that there is no line of demarcation. The present is rather the maturity of the past, the ripening into the fullness of usefulness, the consummation of all that is desirable in schools, a near approach to this in the churches, secret and other societies, while the merecantile status leaves little to be desired, and the manufacturing and mechanical industries, which have become the foundation of the true growth of the city, increase year by year, until thrift and prosperity are manifest on every hand.

Situated in the beautiful valley of the Chemung, watered by the river of historic interest, and favored by a climate which is alike favorable to health and the products of the soil, it is not surprising that talent in industry, art, manufactures, and commerce should constantly flow hither; fostered, as these interests have ever been, by an intelligent and progressive newspaper power, second to no other, and that the great spring of all these, capital, finds an ample field for operating, and even lavishes itself in the adornment of homes and institutions, which are many and beautiful.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE CITY OF ELMIRA—(Continued).

Ecclesiastical History.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ELMIRA

was organized probably in the summer of 1795, by the Rev. Daniel Thatcher, a missionary of the General Assembly's Board of Missions. His remains now lie in Wysox, Pa.

The first elders were Abiel Fry and Samuel Ludlow, the former from Orange Co., N. Y., and the latter from Morristown, N. J.

A Dr. Amos Park preached here occasionally, or statedly, after Mr. Thatcher, under some kind of license from one of the ecclesiastical bodies in New Jersey. He for a time apostatized from the faith, avowing Universalism or infidelity; but, on repentance and confession, was restored to the fellowship of the church.

A Mr. Brown, from New England, was the next regular minister, and he remained only a few weeks. The Rev. John Smith, of Dighton, Mass., succeeded Mr. Brown, though he seems never to have had any formal connection with the church; he was called to the place by secular business, and preached merely to accommodate the people. He was buried, with his wife, in the grave-yard on Church Street, in this city.

In January, 1805, the Rev. Simeon R. Jones entered upon the pastoral charge of the congregation. He represents the state of the community as being then deplorably bad. The Sabbath was desecrated by sports, labor, and business; small as the place was, it sustained six taverns and tippling shops, and intemperance was almost universal. Even professors of religion became implicated in the prevailing vices. A refreshing from God's presence was now enjoyed,—several heads of families were hopefully converted, and the state of things assumed quite a new aspect. About this time, in accordance with Mr. Jones' views, and at his suggestion, the church became congregational.

On Friday, February 14, 1816, Mr. Hezekiah Woodruff was ordained to the gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Geneva, and installed pastor of the church. This relation continued until Jan. 3, 1820, when it was dissolved. Oct. 16, 1820, the Rev. Henry Ford was called to the charge of the church, in connection with that of Southport, and remained here until the 12th of March, 1827. May 5, 1824, the original form of government was resumed, and the church was reorganized as Presbyterian by the Presbytery of Geneva, under whose care it had been taken while Congregational, Sept. 22, 1814. Brinton Paine, Sela Matthews, Abram De Labar, John McConnell, and Joel Jones were the first elders after this change.

The Rev. Eleazer Lathrop commenced ministerial labors here in March, 1827. In the year following, March, 1829, his health interfered with his preaching, and the pulpit at that time was supplied by Rev. John Barton. Oct. 20, 1830, Mr. Lathrop was installed pastor of the church, and retained this connection until succeeded by Rev. M. L. Farnsworth. Mr. Farnsworth resigned in 1834. In September, 1835, Rev. John Frost assumed charge, and remained until Feb. 5, 1839. Oct. 24, 1832, John Selover and Asa Willard were elected ruling elders. Nov. 6, 1836, Dr. Norman Smith, Simeon Benjamin, Hector I. Maxwell, and Sylvester G. Andrus were chosen ruling elders. Rev. P. H. Fowler was installed pastor of the church Dec. 4, 1839. On the 5th of November, 1841, Hiram Potter and Solomon L. Gillet were chosen ruling elders.

Jan. 2, 1846, forty members were dismissed for the purpose of organizing the Independent Congregational Church of this place.

On the 2d day of November, 1849, Orrin Robinson and Lester Smith were duly elected elders in said church, and ordained November 11, 1849.

On the 9th of December, 1850, Rev. P. H. Fowler requested the members of the church and congregation to unite with him in asking Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral connection existing between them. The request was granted, and the connection dissolved by Presbytery. On the 15th of April, 1851, the church and congregation called the Rev. David Murdoch, D.D. The call was accepted, and he commenced his labors May, 1851, and was installed as pastor in July, 1851. He remained pastor until 1860, when the connection was dissolved by the Presbytery of Chemung. On the 23d of January, 1861, on application, letters were granted by session to one hundred and sixteen members to organize the Second Presbyterian Church in Elmira, to be connected with and under the care of Chemung Presbytery.

Lovell Kellog, Timothy S. Pratt, and Stephen Rose were elected elders in 1869, and R. W. Barton and William T. Carr were elected deacons April 5, 1869. May 17, 1869, Rev. George C. Curtiss, D.D., resigned his pastorate of the church in consequence of continued ill health. August 1, 1869, W. C. Knox, D.D., was called by the church and congregation as pastor, began his labors Dec. 5, 1869, and was installed May 1, 1870. The number of members now (April 1, 1878) is over four hundred. The Sunday-school has three departments, primary, intermediate, and senior, with some five hundred members, including teachers.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was formed in an old log school-house, on the site where the old chapel was built in 1831. The church was formally organized in 1814. Among the earliest preachers remembered are Revs. G. Lanning and Loring Grant. The first regular pastor was Rev. Edmund O. Fling, who preached during 1825. Rev. Robert Burch was pastor in 1827, 1828, and 1829. Rev. Asa Abel was presiding elder in 1828 to 1831. Rev. Jonas Dodge was pastor in 1831-32. During this time the church took on new vigor. This was known as the "work-bench" revival. Being without a place of worship, permission was given to occupy the court-house when not wanted for other purposes.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, according to their church directory, the only source of information furnished by the church, was organized in 1819. From this it appears that the Bishop is Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D.D., LL.D.; Presiding Elder, Rev. Manly S. Hard, A.M.; Pastor, Rev. Elijah Horr, Jr., A.M.; Member of the Annual Conference, Rev. Austin E. Chubbuck; Exhorter, Augustus P. George; Sunday-school Superintendent, Prof. Jas. R. Monks. The membership numbers about 300.

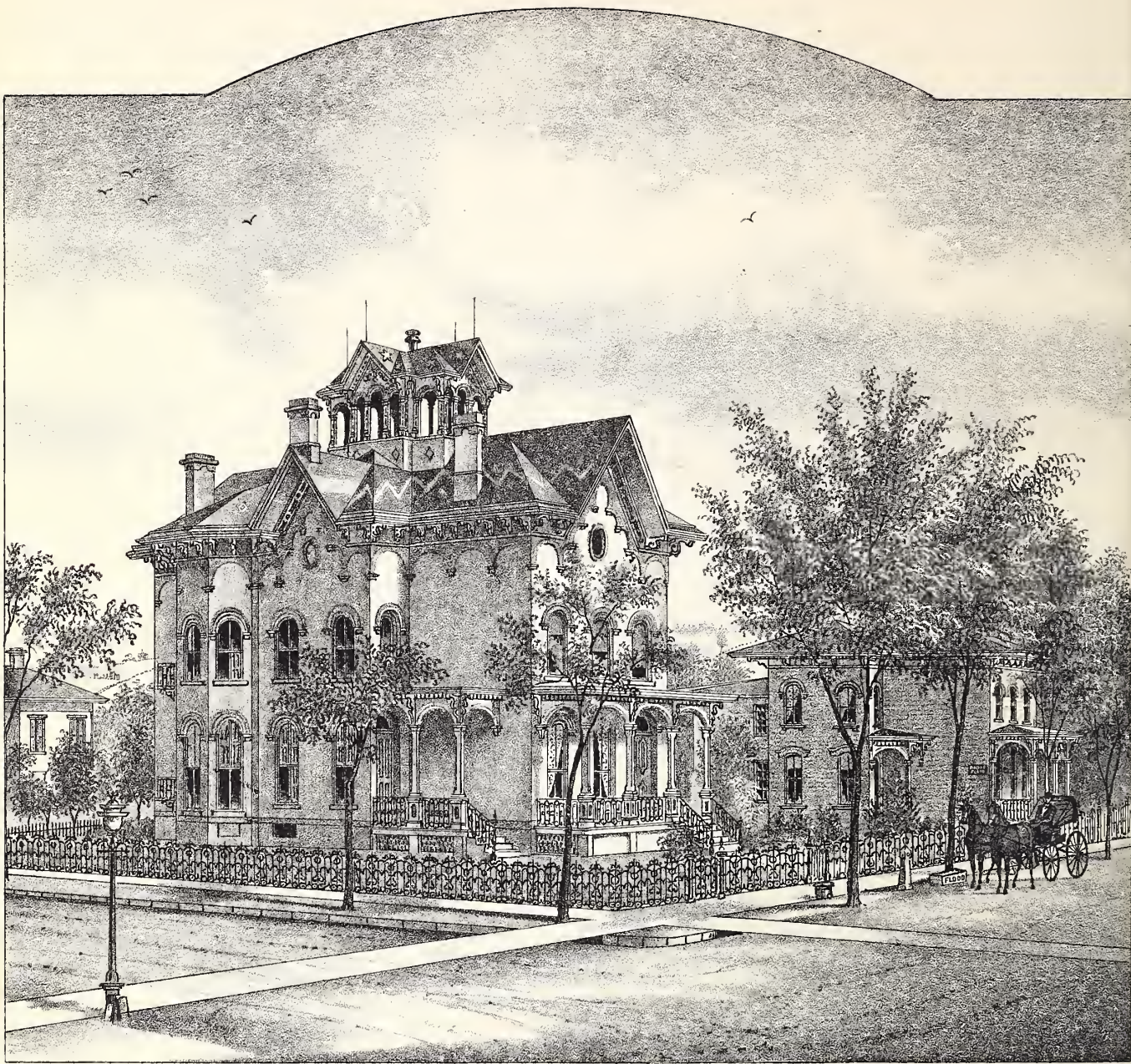
SOUTH MAIN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The probable cost of the church is near \$7000. The membership is about 196. The pastors have been J. G. Gulich, 1872-74; H. B. Cassavant, 1874-76; Joseph B. Sheerar, 1876-78. The presiding elders have been Thomas



RESIDENCE OF D. R. PRATT, ELMIRA, N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADELPHIA



RESIDENCE OF P. H. FLOOD, M. D.
N. E. COR. WATER ST. & MADISON AVENUE, ELMIRA, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. R. EVERTS, PHILADA.
OFFICE.

Tousey, 1872-75; Luke C. Queal, 1875-77; Manly S. Hard, 1878.

HEDDING METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Erected 210 Church Street, 1852. Society organized August, 1852. Board of trustees elected September, 1852, consisted of John I. Nieks, Bradley Griffin, Nelson W. Gardner, David Tillotson, and John Davis. The society organized with 60 members.

Previous to the organization Rev. Nathaniel Mandeville labored in this field as missionary. The first pastor was Wm. H. Goodwin, D.D. Some of his successors were H. Hiekoek, J. C. Nobles, S. L. Congdon, K. P. Jervis, J. Raines, E. J. Hermans, O. L. Gibson, and Chas. Z. Chase. The present membership is about 300. The Sunday-school about 200. In connection with the church is a "Palestine Class," the object of which is the study of the topography, the geography, and history of the Holy Land. This information is from the History of Elmira, etc., 1868, by A. B. Galatian & Co.; the present pastor, S. C. Queal, failing to furnish any additional.

These churches belong to the Central New York Conference.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Southport and Elmira Baptist Church was constituted May 16, 1829, by delegates from the Baptist Churches at Big Flats and Elmira, N. Y., and Springfield and Canton, Pa. Subsequently, June 24, 1853, the name was changed to the First Baptist Church of Elmira. The first place of worship of the First Baptist Church was in a church building two and a half miles below the city, on a place known as Summon's Corners. The location of the first church edifice of this church was the same as the present.

The first pastor was P. D. Gillette; the first deacons, John Waeir, Jr., and David Howell; the first clerk, William Lowe.

The 38 constituent members were John P. Stryker, Polly Stryker, John Waeir, Jr., Hannah Waeir, Henrietta Seeley, William Lowe, Hannah Lowe, Joseph Grover, Hannah Grover, Susan Smith, Maria Grover, Thursa Ellison, David Howell, Julia Howell, Sally Gurnee, John Bovier, P. D. Gillette, Harriet E. Gillette, Hannah Streeter, Abigail Cassada, Noama Smith, Margaret Bovier, Elizabeth Paine, Martha Ellsworth, Jonathan Rowley, Sally Rowley, Joseph Grover, Jr., Martha Gurnee, Sally Cassada, Sarah Ann Beckwith, Judge Hammond, John H. Cassada, John Sly, Polly Sly, Zina Jenkins, Cynthia Mason, Sally Tubbs, and Nancy Beckwith.

The first Sabbath-school was organized June 8, 1833. The first house of worship was built in 1832, the first business meeting held Dec. 22, 1832, and the first communion Jan. 27, 1833. May 24, 1840, the church dismissed 10 members, at their own request, to unite in constituting the "South Creek Baptist Church." May 6, 1854, 64 members presented a request for dismission to constitute a separate church, under the name of the "Southport Baptist." Feb. 26, 1859, 69 members asked for letters, which were granted, and immediate steps were taken for the formation of a new Baptist interest in El-

mira, resulting in organizing the "Central Baptist Church," but now known as the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

The pastors have been Revs. P. D. Gillette, H. C. Vogel, D. Robinson, Z. Grenell, E. W. Dickinson, J. G. Binney, D.D., C. N. Chandler, R. J. Wilson, E. Andrews, M. C. Manning, T. O. Lincoln, D.D., J. J. Keyes, A. Parker, and the present incumbent, W. T. Henry.

The deacons are Joseph Grover, J. R. Waterhouse, C. C. Crane, H. M. Smith, and S. M. Fassett. Trustees, J. Grover, N. P. Fassett, H. M. Smith, J. N. Cooper, and J. C. Seeley. Church Clerk, Chas. B. Bovier. Treasurer, O. C. Kingsbury.

The present valuation of church property, \$22,000. Present membership, 549. Sunday-school, teachers, officers, and pupils, 446. Average attendance, 290.

TRINITY CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

The first religious service in Elmira according to the forms of the Episcopal Church was held by the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D.D., then Bishop of New York (in 1832). Shortly after this event a zealous lady, Mrs. Thomas Hill, familiarly known as "Auntie Hill," endeavored to procure subscriptions for the support of a missionary, but failed. She is said to be entitled to more credit for the foundation of the Episcopal Church in Elmira than any one else. In 1833 services were again held in Elmira by James D. Carder, and in May by Daniel E. Brown, a candidate for holy orders, and an organization of a parish effected June 12, 1833, under the supervision of Mr. Carder.

The wardens elected were Harvey Luce and Ephraim Wheeler. The vestrymen elected were Platt Bennett, Samuel H. Maxwell, Richard F. Seabury, Levi J. Cooley, Linus Griswold, Arnon Beardsley, Ransom Birdsall, and Freeborn Sisson, Jr. Rector, Rev. Thomas Clark. Clerk, P. R. K. Brotherson.

Services were afterwards held in a school-house in the Park, on Main Street.

A site for a church building was selected on Church Street, where Blivens' furnace now stands, and a resolve made to erect a house, cost not to exceed \$3000. Through the exertions of "Auntie Hill," Trinity Church of New York contributed \$800 towards the building fund. The building committee was Harvey Luce, Damon Hatch, and Samuel H. Maxwell, and the edifice was completed in December, 1836, and consecrated by the Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D.D., Aug. 21, 1837. The rector, at this time, was Rev. Richard Smith. The wardens, Harvey Luce and Dorastus Hatch. The vestrymen, S. S. Lawrence, Damon Hatch, Charles S. Vogel, Levi J. Cooley, Stephen Lewis, George Kingsbury, Ransom Birdsall, and Samuel Maxwell. Clerk, P. R. K. Brotherson.

The building was occupied about eighteen years, and during this time the rectors were Revs. Richard Smith, Gordon Winslow, Kendrick Metcalf, Stephen Douglass, B. F. Whitcher, Washington Van Zandt, and Andrew Hull.

In 1855, during the rectorship of Mr. Hull, a new house of worship was determined on, the congregation having outgrown the capacity of the old sanctuary,—the new one to cost \$18,000 to \$20,000; the site of the church had

already been selected. A building committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. Dr. Hull, B. P. Beardsley, S. T. Arnot, W. P. Yates, and W. F. Roe. The builders were Messrs. Nichols & Washburn, and the architect Mr. Dudley, of New York. The corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies, by Right Rev. W. H. De Laneey, July 26, 1855; Rev. Dr. Metcalf, a former rector, but then professor in Hobart College, Rev. W. H. Cooper, Rev. Mr. Parke, and James Rankine also being present.

The Wardens were Harvey Luce and Dorus Hatch; the Vestrymen were W. P. Yates, B. P. Beardsley, A. C. Ely, S. T. Arnot, E. G. Brown, R. Jones, E. Jones, Fletcher Roe; Clerk, R. B. Coffin; Treasurer, A. C. Ely.

The first service held in the new church after its completion was on the Fourth of July, 1858; it was not consecrated till April 5, 1866, at which time the debt on its construction was discharged. The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, performed the services of consecration. The cost of the edifice was \$18,000. The wardens and vestry the same as given. A class of sixteen persons were confirmed at the same time.

In 1851 a rectory was built, mainly through the zeal and industry of the ladies of the parish; the lot for church and parsonage was bought in 1850, for \$2000,—\$400 of which was also furnished by the ladies, who raised in six years \$2130. Harvey Luce was senior warden thirty-one years. Samuel Maxwell and Dorus Hatch were also wardens and vestrymen many years.

The total amount contributed, including cost of church, during Dr. Hull's rectorship was \$35,000. Dr. Hull resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. William Paret, D.D., who, during his brief rectorate of two and one-half years, inaugurated a mission in the Fifth Ward of the city, and a building was erected there at a cost of \$3000, but which proved an unprofitable step, and was abandoned.

Rev. George H. McKnight, D.D., succeeded Paret in July, 1869. During the first five years of his rectorate the offerings were \$40,781.31, including \$3455 for Chicago sufferers by fire in 1871, and an addition to the rectory.

The whole number of baptized has been 196, confirmed 201, added and received to the communion 284; and, while it is not claimed that statistics settle the question of spiritual growth, yet they show a prosperous condition.

The Sunday-school numbers about 150, and has contributed to missions \$1453.48. The diocese was divided in 1869, and the new one was called the Diocese of Central New York, and the Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., of Boston, was elected as its bishop.

The present officers of the parish are Rev. George H. McKnight, D.D., Rector; Wardens, Dr. William C. Way and Jesse L. Cooley; Vestrymen, Jackson Richardson, Robert Neilson, E. H. Cook, Eugene Diven, H. W. Rathbone, G. L. Smith, C. S. Ingraham, and W. D. Kelley.

PARK CHURCH.

The Independent Congregational Church of Elmira began the 15th day of May, 1845, and completed the organization Jan. 3, 1846. The original members, 40 in

number, came from the First Presbyterian Church. Thos. B. Covell and Stephen W. Hanford were chosen deacons Jan. 3, 1846.

The work of pastor and teacher in the church has been performed as follows: Rev. F. W. Graves, Feb. 1, 1846, to Nov. 16, 1846; Bro. Dr. N. Smith and other brethren led the church from Nov. 16, 1846, to December, 1847; Rev. A. M. Ball, December, 1847, to October, 1848; Rev. E. H. Fairchild, Feb. 1, 1849, to Nov. 1, 1849; Rev. Wm. Bement, May, 1850, to June, 1854; Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, June, 1854, to the present time.

The church and society built a lecture-room on Baldwin Street in 1848, which was occupied until 1850, when a new house was finished. This house was dedicated and Mr. Bement installed pastor May 5, 1851.

This meeting-house was remodeled and re-occupied by the church in November, 1861; taken down in the spring of 1872. The new Park Church (built on the old ground) comprises the church, a lecture-room, children's room, and home. The lecture-room was occupied September, 1874. The church was opened for divine service Oct. 10, 1875. The home was completed in the fall of 1876.

Deacons, John M. Robinson, Samuel G. Comstock, J. D. F. Slee, and Stephen H. Cottrell.

Pastor's council, Deacons, Mr. J. M. Robinson, Mr. S. G. Comstock, Mr. J. D. F. Slee, Mr. S. H. Cottrell. From the church, Mr. C. N. Shipman, Mr. S. Dexter, Mrs. Olivia Langdon, Mrs. E. J. Cleaves. From the society, Dr. S. O. Gleason, Mrs. R. B. Gleason, Mrs. Wm. W. Ballard; Clerk, Julia N. Carrier. Enrolled members at date (July, 1878), 483. Average attendance in Sunday-school, 600.

CHURCH OF STS. PETER AND PAUL (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

The first church organized was by Rev. John Sheridan, and situated where the present church stands. It was of brick also, with a membership of between 300 and 400. He also attended Owego, Corning, Watkins, and Waverly. Elmira was headquarters. In October, 1850, Rev. John Boyle, Pastor, and Thomas Cunningham, Assistant, came to Elmira and took charge of the church. In December, 1853, Thomas Cunningham was sent to Corning, Bath, and Addison. Elmira and Watkins was attended by Rev. John Boyle. In 1854 the old church was torn down, and the present commodious and beautiful building erected on the site; it will seat about 800. This is the parent church of the parish, there being beside, St. John's (German), St. Patrick's, and St. Mary's, each as large as this. In 1854, Watkins was separated from Elmira, and placed under a separate pastor. Rev. John Boyle died in Elmira, Dec. 20, 1856. His successors were Rev. Thomas O'Flaherty, till 1861; Martin Kavanagh, till Aug. 15, 1866; Peter Bede, who died Aug. 14, 1870; Francis Clark, till August, 1873; since which Rev. Thomas Cunningham has been pastor. The Sunday-school numbers about 200.

Bishop John Timon, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., established the church in Elmira. He was Visitor General of the Order of Lazarus in America, and first bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo, in which these churches belong, and of which Stephen Vincent Ryan is bishop.

LAKE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

One hundred and seventeen persons withdrew from the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira, being granted letters by the session of that church, and on the 27th of December, 1860, organized the Second Presbyterian Church of Elmira, and received its charter from the State of New York the same year. They held a meeting in a building on the corner of Church Street and Railroad Avenue, formerly Trinity Church edifice, and under the proper forms placed themselves in the care of the Presbytery of Chemung, and, according to the methods of that denomination, extended a call to the Rev. David Murdock to become their pastor.

Negotiations were at once begun for the purchase of a more eligible site for a church, and in the summer following the large lot on the corner of Lake and Church Streets, in Elmira, was bought. In September, 1861, the corner-stone of the present edifice was laid. On the first anniversary of Doctor Murdock's death, to wit, the 13th of June, 1862, the new church was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God.

The members of the church have placed a tablet in the church, with this inscription:

"David Murdock, D.D., born at Bonhill, in Scotland, Oct. 4, 1800. At twenty-nine he graduated at the University of Glasgow; studied theology in that city with the late Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. Having selected America as the country of his adoption, landed in New York in 1832. For several years preached in Canada under the auspices of the London Colonization Society. Espousing the liberal side in the patriot war in 1836, was induced to make his home in the United States. Became pastor of churches in Ballstown and Catskill, N. Y., and subsequently of the First Presbyterian Church in Elmira, and became the founder of this society, and presided at its organization Dec. 27, 1860. An affectionate friend, a devout pastor, and a heroic churchman. He died lamented, June 13, 1861."

The first trustees were E. L. Hart, Daniel H. Tuthill, Ariel S. Thurston, Lyman Covell, H. M. Partridge, and Robert Covell, Jr.

Feb. 8, 1861, the following ruling elders were elected: Erastus L. Hart, William R. Sheopard, Adam Dewitt, Daniel E. Howell, and George Mabie. This session chose W. R. Sheopard as the first delegate to the Synod at Geneva, Dr. E. L. Hart and Adam Dewitt as first delegates to the Presbytery of Chemung, and H. M. Partridge as clerk of the session.

After the death of Dr. Murdock the Rev. William Beament presided over the meetings until Rev. Isaac Clark was ordained and installed pastor, Nov. 12, 1861.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Clark in April, 1868, the meetings of the session were conducted under the direction of the supplies furnished by the committee appointed by the members of the church and congregation to furnish the pulpit with temporary or permanent supply; the usual services were held with regularity. At the end of one year the church called Rev. N. M. Sherwood, who was elected pastor in April, 1869, and the committee dismissed. Elder Dewitt withdrew, and three new elders were elected, viz.: David H. Tuthill, Dr. T. H. Squire, and Miles Ayrault.

Elder Sheopard succeeded William Partridge as clerk, and William Dundas, Henry W. Strang, Elias B. Satterlee, and A. P. Hart were elected deacons. In January, 1874, A. P. Hart, H. H. Packard, Richard Watts, and E. J. Cowell were elected elders in addition to the others. Elder Sheopard resigned the clerkship, and Dr. Squire was appointed. At the end of six years' faithful service Mr. Sherwood resigned, and Rev. S. T. Clarke was elected pastor May 16, 1875.

In 1876, the proper steps being taken, the name of the corporation was changed to the "Lake Street Presbyterian Church and Society of Elmira." The present trustees are Ariel S. Thurston, Daniel R. Pratt, William E. Hart, James McCann, Henry M. Partridge, and Alexander Diven. The whole number of members from the organization about 500; present number, 375.

The Sunday-school is graded, and has a membership of about 300, with an average attendance of 225. The pastor, Rev. S. T. Clarke, is Superintendent.

SYNAGOGUE (JEWISH).

This edifice was erected in 1863. The society was organized some years previous, and elected the following persons as trustees: Joseph Gladke, Jr., H. Straus, I. Sellner, and S. Sittenfield. At the time the synagogue was erected there were but ten or twelve members belonging to this congregation, but being aided liberally by some of the leading citizens, they succeeded in building a small but substantial frame structure, which was dedicated in December, 1863, by the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, of New York. The name of the congregation is Benai Israel; the ceremonies are conducted in Hebrew and German. There are 30 children attending the Sabbath-school, and 30 members of the congregation, and 50 seat-holders. Rev. Jacob Stahl is the rabbi. Services are held here on Friday evening and Saturday morning; the synagogue is located at 112 High Street.

GRACE CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

Incorporated 1864; the building (on Main Street near Water Street) occupied Jan. 6, 1866. The first rector was Chas. T. Kellogg; the second was Wm. H. Hitchcock; the present rector, Rev. F. D. Hoskins, has been with the church since October, 1869. The building has been enlarged about one-third; this was done in November, 1869. Harvey Luce (deceased), Wm. P. Yates, B. P. Beardsley, E. N. Frisbie, F. H. Atkinson, and Francis Collingwood were among the original vestrymen.

The present number of communicants is 190; the Sunday-school (teachers included), 171. The church property is valued at \$17,000.

The church was built according to plans by Edward Potter, of New York. The bell was hung in the open belfry in 1869, and was the gift of the late Mrs. Frisbee, long and favorably connected with the Orphans' Home.

The vestrymen are Wm. P. Yates, F. H. Atkinson, E. N. Frisbie, Richmond Jones, G. W. Kingsberry, C. G. Fairman, G. O. Morrell, H. H. Rockwell, and F. P. Hart. Bishop, F. D. Huntingdon, Syracuse, N. Y. The church is in the diocese of Central New York.

MADISON AVENUE (FORMERLY SECOND) BAPTIST CHURCH.

In accordance with previous notice, duly given, the congregation worshipping in the house formerly known as the Central Baptist Church met for the purpose of organizing themselves into a corporate society April 26, 1872. Prayer by the pastor, Rev. E. F. Crane. It was resolved that the name of this society be "The Second Baptist Church of the City of Elmira. The Board of Trustees of this society shall consist of seven members."

The following persons were elected trustees: J. Wood, J. Wormly, Thomas Bennett, to serve three years; J. J. Smithers, J. F. Roody, J. R. Braden, to serve two years; Lewis Hill, to serve one year. S. M. Broahman was elected clerk and J. Wood treasurer, for one year each. The society adjourned to meet at call of trustees; closed with prayer. S. M. Broahman, Clerk. From the records it appears that regular elections for trustees were held; and at a meeting held Thursday evening, May 31, 1877, it is stated that "our house of worship (corner Church Street and Madison Avenue) having been damaged by fire on the morning of Wednesday, May 23, 1877, T. M. Losic, Esq., and Bro. Foster, members of the Board of Trustees, were appointed by the board a committee to attend to the appraisal of the damage, and settle the business with the insurance company on behalf of the trustees."

On Friday evening, July 20, 1877, the members of the Second Baptist Church and Society convened in special business meeting for the purpose of reorganizing under the new trustee law of A.D. 1876, pursuant to and in conformity with the requirements of chapter 329 of the "Laws of the State of New York," passed May 15, 1876.

At this meeting it was *Resolved*, That this church and society shall be known hereafter under the name and style of the "Madison Avenue Baptist Church and Society" of Elmira, N. Y.; and the number of trustees was fixed at six. Then followed the election of trustees.

At a subsequent meeting the amount of damages sustained by fire as before mentioned was settled by the receipt of \$850, and steps taken for repairing the building. At a meeting held Dec. 28, 1877, the pastor, Rev. E. L. Millis, loaned to the trustees \$450 for the purpose of paying off previous indebtedness, and took their note for the same at three months. At a meeting held Jan. 15, 1878, the salary of the pastor was fixed at \$1000 per year, and that his year as pastor commence on the 1st day of April next, and that he receive \$120 for his services up to the commencement of his pastoral year.

The trustees were subsequently empowered to borrow money for the use of the church in making the repairs, and borrowed \$1600 of the Chemung Valley Mutual Loan Association, for which a mortgage upon its church edifice and property was executed.

The present pastor is Rev. E. L. Millis. The number of members at the time of organizing by Rev. E. F. Crane was 19. The number at this time is 89. The number of Sunday-school scholars and teachers is 65.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH

organized Nov. 8, 1874, with about 40 members, under Rev. Losch. The first house of worship is the one now in

use, and was built in the summer of 1876. Rev. R. Winterick, pastor. The cost of the building was \$4500; it is situated on Church near William Street, and was dedicated the first Sunday in November, 1876. The doctrinal teachings are a union of the Reformed and Presbyterian. The membership numbers about 60, the Sunday-school about 100.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

is situated on the east side of Dickinson, between Fifth and Junction Canal. This church was organized in 1867; attended by irregular missionaries from Rochester, N. Y., in 1869; also from Buffalo, N. Y.; from the latter place by Father — Shower.

The church cost about \$5000, for in those times everything was very high. It has a seating capacity of 400. The membership is about 300. The Sunday-school has between 60 and 70 pupils. The first resident pastor was Father G. Erhardt. The second pastor was Rev. Ferdinand von Rüapplin, who served from Jan. 7, 1871, to July, 1871. Father S. B. Gruber served from Aug. 7, 1871, to June 2, 1873. Father H. Bachman served till June, 1874. Father T. Niebling served till Dec. 27, 1874, when the present pastor came, who is Rev. A. Gisenhoff.

Connected with this church is St. John's Parochial School, organized in the spring of 1875. The school buildings cost about \$2000. The teachers are furnished by the Sisters of St. Francis, the Mother-House being on Pine Street, Buffalo, N. Y. Rev. A. Geisenhoff is in charge of the school, but does not teach. The number in attendance is between 80 and 100.

ST. MARY'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH

is located on the corner of Franklin and Fulton Streets. The first house of worship of this society was a frame building, on a part of the same lot on which the present handsome brick structure stands. The frame church was built in 1872; had a seating capacity of over 300. The present church was built in 1874; cost about \$30,000; will seat near 800. The membership is not far from 500, and that of the Sunday-school near 100. The pastor of the first church is also pastor of the present, Rev. James McManus.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH,

situated on the northeast corner of Lake and Standish Streets; was opened for service July 30, 1869, and will seat 208. It cost about \$1500.

The first pastor was Rev. Schuyler Aldrich, who has continued with the church for seven years and a half. The church is now without a pastor, having an occasional supply. The membership is now about 20. The Sunday-school averages 30. O. F. Riley is the clerk.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC)

is situated on the north side of Clinton, between Main and Park Place. It was built in 1871, and dedicated Dec. 13, 1875. It cost about \$60,000, and will seat 1500. The number of members is about 550; the number attending Sunday-school 200.

The church was damaged by fire in 1877, since which some important changes have been made and some costly



Daniel Pratt

DANIEL PRATT was born in Colechester, Conn., March, 1806. His minority was mostly spent at home, where he learned of his father, Daniel Ransom Pratt, the cloth-dressing business, which subsequently became his chief business, and in which he was pecuniarily successful.

At the age of twenty, in connection with his brother Ransom,—who was next younger,—he assumed full control of the business previously carried on by his father. The two young men continued their business for some two years, and in the year 1828 came to the town of Catharine, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where they followed their business.

They spent some three years in Burdett, and the elder Pratt afterwards four years on a farm, while the younger still worked at his trade.

In 1837 they again went into partnership in Havana, established a woolen-mill and carried on business for five years, when, in the year 1842, believing Elmira a better place for their operations, removed to that place, where they at once established the woolen-mills at the foot of Water-Cure Hill, where their energies were successfully concentrated for very many years. They were business men of the most thorough and enterprising kind, quick to conceive and rapid in the execution of their plans. They were among the original incorporators of the Second National Bank of Elmira, and continued to be large stockholders to the time of their decease, and Daniel Pratt was a director from its organization.

At the time of the decease of Daniel Pratt, January, 1877, he was senior member of the whole-



Photo. by Larkin.

Ransom Pratt

sale hardware house of Pratt & Co. He was a man of great energy of character, having few equals as a sagacious capitalist and business man. He was a consistent Christian, and through life, in public or private relations, honorably met and fulfilled his obligations.

In the year 1828 he married Harriet, daughter of Joseph Carrier, of the town of Marlborough, Conn. She was born in 1806, and survives her husband, together with an only son, Daniel R. Pratt, who is president of the Second National Bank of Elmira.

RANSOM PRATT did much to advance the interests and prosperity of the city; was a man of sterling integrity of purpose in all his business relations, and a liberal supporter of all enterprises tending to educate and elevate the rising generation.

Neither he nor his elder brother, whose lives were so blended in one in all their business relations, were active political workers, but unswervingly identified themselves with first the Whig, and subsequently the Republican party, preferring the quiet of a business life to the rounds of political strife and any emoluments office might afford. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church to the time of his decease, April, 1871, being then sixty-three years of age.

In the year 1839 (January 30) he married Sarah, daughter of Otis Alvord, of East Hampton, Conn., she being a granddaughter of Joseph Carrier, previously alluded to.

Their children are Mrs. Gardner Reynolds and Charles R. Pratt, an attorney and counselor at law, of Elmira City.

improvements added; it will be finished in a superb manner. Rev. J. J. Bloomer was the first and is the present pastor.

ZION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (AFRICAN),

located on the southwest corner of Dickinson and Fourth Streets. It was built about 1870. The church cost about \$4000. The members number about 50. The Sunday-school numbers 30. Rev. S. H. Thompson was the first pastor, and the present pastor is the Rev. John Thomas.

AMERICAN UNITED METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH

was organized in 1855. The church was built in 1862, and cost about \$2000. It has at present about 100 members. The Sunday-school numbers 96. The present, who was also the first pastor, is Rev. Nicholas E. Collins.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE CITY OF ELMIRA—(Continued).

Societies, Schools, etc.

MASONIC.

ON the 3d of June, 1793, a petition was addressed to the Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the State of New York, by Amos Park, James Cameron, Nathaniel Seely, Jr., Henry Starret, Peter Loop, Jr., Nathaniel Teal, James Seely, and John Crabtree, praying for a warrant to establish a lodge at Newtown (now Elmira), in the county of Tioga. This petition was presented to the Grand Lodge at its annual communication in the city of New York, June 24, 1793, and a warrant was granted on the 28th of the same month, under the name and number of Union Lodge, No. 30, to Amos Park, Master; James Cameron, Senior Warden; Nathaniel Seely, Jr., Junior Warden; and was signed by Robert Livingston, Grand Master, Jacob Morton, Senior Grand Warden, James Scott, Junior Grand Warden. The officers named in the warrant, who had formerly been members of St. John's Lodge, No. 18, at Warwick, Orange Co., were duly installed by Samuel Gardner, William Adams, and Thomas Morrison, at Canandaigua, on the 22d of August following.

The first meeting of the lodge was held at the house of John Konkle, on the 26th of August, 1793, and the following officers and brethren were present: Amos Park, Master; James Cameron, Senior Warden; Nathaniel Seely, Jr., Junior Warden; Peter Loop, Jr., Sec.; John Konkle, Treas.; Nathaniel Teal, Tyler; James Seely, member; Abiel Fry, visitor. At this meeting the applications of five candidates were received, and subsequently accepted.

William Dunn (father of James, Charles W., and Thomas Dunn) was the first person initiated into Masonry in Union Lodge, No. 30.

The lodge continued to meet regularly until some time in 1828, when, owing to the great excitement in the community, growing out of the so-called "Morgan affair," it ceased to meet or work.

The following brethren were elected Masters in December

of each year from 1794 until 1827, and served until the expiration of their terms of office, with a single exception: Amos Park, 1794, '98, 1806; Dr. Joseph Hinchman, 1795-97; John Konkle, 1799-1800; John Miller, 1801-5; Caleb Baker, 1807-10; Samuel Hendy, 1811; Samuel Tuthill, 1812, '15, '21, '25; Solomon L. Smith, 1813; Dr. Elias Satterlee,* 1814; John Cherry, 1816; George Guest, 1817-18; John Fitzsimmons, 1819; Orange Chapman, 1820; Daniel E. Brown, 1822-23; Isaac Roe, 1824; Wyatt Carr,† 1826; and Albert A. Beckwith, 1827.

The number of persons initiated and affiliated in the lodge from its organization until 1828 was 236. Among the members of the lodge were numbered many of the most prominent and influential citizens of Tioga and the adjoining counties, some of whom were noted for valuable public services in civil and military life. Among them were Dr. Joseph Hinchman, Elijah Hinman, Dr. Lemuel Hudson, Hon. Vincent Mathews, Judge John Miller, Hon. Thomas Maxwell, Hon. Aaron Konkle, David McCormick, William B. Rochester (noted as a candidate for Governor against De Witt Clinton, in 1826), Samuel Tuthill, Hon. Caleb Baker, Judge Darius Bentley, Dr. Rulandus Bancroft, Hon. Grant Baldwin, Hon. John W. Wisner, William Williams, Eleazer Dana, Hon. Isaac Baldwin, and General John H. Knapp.

Of the entire membership of Union Lodge, No. 30, only six are now living,—Rev. Christian Greatsinger, Charles W. Dunn, Vincent Conkling, Darius Bentley, Samuel Boyer, and John C. Roc.

The lodge for several years previous to 1822 held its meetings in the "old log court-house," and on or after the erection of the new court-house removed to the village, and at the time of the suspension of the lodge work occupied the old "Masonic Hall," on the south side of Water Street, a short distance east of Baldwin Street.

The warrant of Union Lodge, No. 30, was declared "forfeited" by the Grand Lodge in 1853.

The original book of records, jewels, and aprons belonging to the lodge were safely kept by Brother Isaac Roe, and the original warrant was surrendered to the Grand Lodge by Brother Albert A. Beckwith.

Oct. 9, 1843, on application for a new warrant, *Union Lodge, No. 95*, was instituted by dispensation, issued by the Grand Master 'o Benajah B. Payne,‡ M., Isaac Reynolds, S. W., Elijah Jones, J. W., and twenty-five other petitioners. The first meeting was held Oct. 25, 1843, with eighteen brethren in attendance, fifteen of those

* Dr. Elias Satterlee: On the 11th of November, 1815, the lodge was hurriedly summoned to meet, and the following appears on the record: "It is with the most poignant feelings of sorrow and regret that we here announce and record the death of our worthy Brother, Elias Satterlee, late Worshipful Master of this Lodge, who died this day at half-past two o'clock p.m., in consequence of a gunshot wound accidentally received about ten o'clock this morning in the shop of Mr. Charles Ornan, in this village."

† Wyatt Carr removed to Aurora, Ill., and became a prominent citizen, and was high in the Masonic ranks of the Prairie State.

‡ B. B. Payne was one of the staunchest Masons of Illinois for more than twenty-five years. He was known as "Father Paine;" was a member and officer of the Grand Lodge of that State, also of the Grand Chapter. Masonry and the world were better for his living.

present having been members of Union Lodge, No. 30, and four only are now living: James S. French, Samuel Riker, Vincent Conkling, and John C. Roe.

The officers for 1878 are George C. Moore, M.; R. B. Van Garder, S. W.; Charles Van Wagoner, J. W.; Granville D. Parsons, Treas.; Griff D. Palmer, Sec. Total membership of Union Lodge, No. 95, June, 1878, was 302.

Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. and A. M., was organized by dispensation issued by Joseph D. Evans, Grand Master, to Thomas C. Edwards, M., Lewis E. Bonney, S. W., Theodore North, J. W., and eleven others.

The first meeting was held Nov. 22, 1855, and at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, on the 6th of June, 1856, a warrant was granted, and the officers installed June 24, 1856, by Brother James S. French.

This lodge has been remarkable for the youth of its officers and members, its rapid growth, and its high standing among the craft. The present membership is 351. The officers for 1878 are Samuel D. Wadham, M.; C. N. Shipman, S. W.; E. O. Beers, J. W.; N. D. Doxey, Sec.; John Arnot, Jr., Treas.

Elmira Chapter, No. 42, Royal Arch Masons.—On the 4th of April, 1815, Ezra Ames, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of New York, issued a dispensation to Elias Satterlee, High Priest, John Cherry, King, Thos. Maxwell, Scribe, and Companions Samuel Tuthill, John Hughes, Solomon L. Smith, Platt Bennitt, Amos Park, and John Knox, to form a Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Elmira, Tioga Co., N. Y. The first meeting was held July 3, 1815. Present, Elias Satterlee, Solomon L. Smith, Thos. Maxwell, Nathan Teal, and James Cameron.

A Mark Masters' lodge was opened in due form. The following applications were presented: Caleb Baker and Joshua Tunis, for the 6th and 7th degrees; Grant B. Baldwin and Orange Chapman, for the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th degrees; Samuel Hendy, a Past Master, for the 4th, 6th, and 7th degrees; John Hughes, a Royal Arch Mason, for the 4th degree. At the expiration of the dispensation a warrant was granted by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, at its annual convocation, Feb. 8, 1816, to Caleb Baker, High Priest, Thomas Maxwell, King, Grant B. Baldwin, Scribe, and their associates. The chapter met regularly until the annual election, Nov. 27, 1827, when the record ceases.

On the 7th of February, 1844, the Grand Chapter authorized "Elmira Chapter, No. 42," to resume its labors, and instructed Hezekiah W. Atkins, Past High Priest, to summon the members of the chapter, preside at an election of officers, and install the same.

Pursuant to a summons issued by Companion Atkins, there were present at a meeting held Sept. 16, 1844, H. W. Atkins, High Priest; Elijah Jones King; Francis Collingwood, Scribe; Thomas Maxwell, Treas.,—all of whom had been elected in November, 1827; Dr. Jotham Purdy, Archibald Smith, Platt Bennitt, John Fitzsimons, John Hughes, James S. French, Geo. Pierce, Caleb Baker, Dr. Lemuel Hudson, Adna S. Atkins, Squire Newton, Nathaniel Johnson, Dr. Wm. Purinton, Josiah Dunham. Of these, only James S. French survives.

At this meeting Hon. Thomas Maxwell was elected

High Priest; James S. French, King; Elijah Jones, Scribe. No other meeting was held until Dec. 9, 1845, when James S. French was elected High Priest; H. W. Atkins, King; Elijah Jones, Scribe.

The chapter then entered upon a career of prosperity which has continued uninterrupted until now, and it ranks as seventh on the roll of the Grand Chapter in point of numbers and financial standing.

The following companions served as High Priest since the organization of the chapter in 1815 to 1827: Elias Satterlee, 1815; Caleb Baker, 1816; Thomas Maxwell, 1817-19, 1823-27, 1845, '53, '56; Orange Chapman, 1821; Solomon L. Smith, 1822; Hezekiah W. Atkins, 1828-44, 1861-65, 1876. The total number of members, February, 1878, was 236. The officers for 1878 are as follows: John E. Larkin, High Priest; N. D. Doxey, King; D. R. Davenport, Scribe; John Arnot, Jr., Treas.; S. D. Wadham, Sec.; B. B. Van Gorder, C. of H.

Royal and Select Masters.—In 1855 a dispensation to form a Council of Royal and Select Masters was issued by M. J. Drummond, Grand Master of the Grand Council of New York, to Thos. C. Edwards, James S. French, Squire Newton, and others. On the 4th of June of this year a warrant was granted by the Grand Council to these parties, authorizing them to establish a council at Elmira, N. Y., to be known as "Excelsior Council, No. 6." This council remained in existence until Jan. 25, 1860, when its warrant was officially declared forfeited.

On the 20th of February, 1860, Nathan O. Benjamin, Grand Master, issued a new dispensation to Chas. E. Gillett, Master, Wm. Lee, Dep. Master, Geo. S. McCairn, P. C. of W., and six other companions, to form a council in the town of Elmira. On the 5th of June, 1860, a warrant was granted to them by the name and style of "Southern Tier Council, No. 16." The council now numbers 92 members.

The officers for 1878 are as follows: Samuel D. Wadham, Master; Chas. H. Richards, Dep. Master; F. E. Cleveland, P. C. of W.; G. D. Parsons, Treas.; W. H. Browne, Recorder.

Knights Templar.—An encampment of Knights Templar existed at Elmira, N. Y., at an early day, but in the absence of official records no definite data can be given, except a certificate of membership given to H. W. Atkins from "Elmira Encampment of Knights Templar, Knights of Malta, and Knights of the Mediterranean Pass, and Council of Knights of the Red Cross, (dated) July 20, 1826," signed "Thos. Maxwell, Gr. Com.; John Hughes, Geno.; Isaiah Dunham, Capt. Gen'l;" attested by the seal of the encampment, and the well-known signature of "Isaac Roe, Recorder." The encampment was probably established by the Ancient Scottish Rite.

St. Omer's Commandery, No. 19, was instituted by dispensation issued by Wm. E. Lathrop, Grand Commander, May 28, 1852, to Thos. C. Edwards, Commander, Edward L. Uentz, General, Henry D. Rice, Capt. Gen., and their associates; a warrant was granted by the Grand Commandery of New York, June 4, 1852. This commandery has been one of the most successful in the jurisdiction as regards numbers and standing in the order; and now numbers 237 members.

The officers for 1878 are Hiram B. Berry, Commander; Emmon T. Walker, Gen.; Lewis A. Hazard, Capt. Gen.; F. E. Cleveland, Prelate; John Arnot, Jr., Treas.; F. D. Ramsdell, Recorder.

The Masonic Hall.—The trustees of Union and Ivy Lodges, Elmira Chapter, and St. Omer's Commandery, being incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, have, under the direction and authority of these bodies, commenced the erection of a "Masonic Hall," on the northwest corner of Lake and Market Streets, in the city of Elmira, the corner-stone of which edifice was laid, with impressive ceremonies, Sept. 5, 1878. The proposed edifice will be ample in its dimensions, being 76 feet front on Lake Street and 100 feet deep, four stories high, and it is expected will be completed and occupied by the fraternity during the year 1879. The building and lodge-furniture complete, it is estimated, will cost not less than \$60,000.

Cœur de Lion Conclave, No. 7, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, was established at Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1872, by virtue of a warrant granted by the Earl of Bective, Grand Sovereign of the Grand Imperial Council of England, to John S. Bartlett, Sov.; James M. Shoemaker, Viceroy; Frank E. Cleveland, Prelate; John D. Williams, Sen. Gen.; Geo. Whitmore, Jun. Gen.; Emmon T. Walker, Standard-Bearer; Benjamin P. Fenner, Prefect; David S. Dorr, Sentinel; Joseph E. McWilliams, Recorder; Sutherland De Witt, Treas.; Chas. H. Richards, Herald; Stephen B. Sergeant, and Martin V. B. Baehman.

The council subsequently joined with others in forming the Grand Council of the State of New York, and their original warrant received the indorsement of that Grand Council. The officers for 1878 are as follows: Louis A. Hazard, Sov.; Chas. S. Davison, Vice Sov.; Portus L. Hinman, Sen. Gen.; Sam. D. Wadham, Jun. Gen.; F. E. Cleveland, Prelate; Granville D. Parsons, Treas.; Hiram B. Berry, Recorder.

The data and incidents of the Masonic history of Elmira, N. Y., are taken from the official records of the grand and subordinate bodies, by John D. Williams, Past Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of New York, who also served as High Priest in the Elmira Chapter, No. 42, during 1861–65 and 1876, and to whom acknowledgment is made for this service, although we have been compelled to abbreviate his work.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS

was born in Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1820. His father, William Williams,—a native of Wales,—came to America in the year 1801, settling first in Canterbury, Orange Co., N. Y., then removing to Elmira (1818), where he soon after married Stella H., daughter of John Durham, one of the early settlers, and for many years under-sheriff at the old log court-house.

Mr. Williams received a fair common-school education, and at the age of sixteen commenced learning the trade of a tanner and currier with his father, with whom he continued until reaching his majority. In 1844, owing to lameness produced by exposure to water, he was compelled to abandon his trade and pursue other vocations. In 1852 he married Mary J., daughter of E. L. Hoffman, of Fort

Plain, N. Y., who, together with an infant son, died in 1854.

In 1856 he was appointed clerk in the canal collector's office at Horseheads, and in 1857, appointed collector in place of W. B. Calhoun, removed from the State.



Photo. by Larkin.

John D. Williams

In June, 1858, he received the appointment of collector of tolls on the Junction Canal, holding that position for six years.

In 1860 he married Adaline, youngest daughter of Henry Saylor, of Heeter, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

He was tendered the position of paymaster at the Elmira Iron and Steel Rolling-Mills in 1864, and has continuously since held that place.

In the Masonic fraternity Mr. Williams has been zealous and active, receiving the first degree in 1856, and the thirty-third and last degree in 1871, holding in the mean time the position of presiding officer in every body of the York rite.

It is only due to Mr. Williams to say that in his official acts, in all places of trust and responsibility, characteristic of him are his sterling integrity; business ability, and a will to carry forward to successful completion any enterprise he undertakes—justice to all, and unsullied motives.

In politics he was originally an old-line silver-gray Henry Clay Whig; was somewhat connected with the Know-Nothing party; was an ardent supporter of the Union during the late Rebellion, and a member of the Republican party.

In 1875 he was elected supervisor of the Third Ward of the city, and re-elected each year since that time.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

The first lodge was Chemung Lodge, No. 127, and was instituted Oct. 11, 1844, by D. D. Grand Master M. R.

Wright, of Tompkins District, assisted by William P. Pew and Horace King, of Ithaca Lodge, No. 71, at Ithaca, N. Y.

The charter members of Chemung Lodge were R. B. Sharpstein, E. J. Horn, D. C. Mallory, Geo. P. Tyler, and Fred. Leach. The first officers, R. B. Sharpstein, N. G.; E. J. Horn, V. G.; D. C. Mallory, Sec.; Geo. P. Tyler, Treas. First members initiated, J. D. Baldwin, W. H. Thorne, Washington Thurman, N. B. Lowney, Geo. W. Hornson, Edward Covell, and Samuel Brock. George P. Tyler resigned the office of Treasurer, and Edward Covell was elected in his place.

Newtown Lodge, No. 254, changed to No. 89 in 1867, was instituted at Elmira, Oct. 30, 1846, by D. D. Grand Master D. C. Mallory. Charter members, Edward Covell, W. L. Gibson, Wm. Woodward, James P. Taylor, Elias Colburn, S. C. Gibson, Jacob Daniels, J. W. Chapman, Geo. W. Brown, Rev. Philo E. Brown, John J. Brees, R. P. Thurber, Peter C. Beckwith, and Amos Fenton. The first officers were Edward Covell, N. G.; W. L. Gibson, V. G.; William Woodward, Sec.; James P. Taylor, Treas. First members initiated, A. F. Corey, Josiah Bartholomew, John R. Jones, Joseph Golden, and Charles G. Fairman; and, to the honor of Newtown Lodge, P. G. Charles G. Fairman has been advanced until he is now honored with the position of Grand Master of the State of New York.

The lodge fitted up rooms in the north part of the Mechanics' building, on the west side of Lake Street, which was afterwards known as Odd-Fellows' Hall. The present officers are D. T. Winterstein, N. G.; Fred. Fuller, V. G.; W. H. Rees, Recording Secretary; W. L. Gibson, Financial Sec.; James McCann, Treas.

In the spring of 1852, Chemung and Newtown Lodges fitted up rooms in Arnot's building, on the corner of Water and Lake Streets. Chemung Lodge continued to occupy their rooms until Dec. 28, 1861, when it merged into Newtown Lodge, having admitted to membership 382 previous to the union. They now occupy the third story of C. W. Wyckoff Block, 126 and 128 West Water Street. This lodge-room is one of the best finished and furnished in Southern New York. The present officers are G. M. Davidson, N. G.; D. T. Winterstein, V. G.; Wm. H. Rees, Recording Sec.; James McCann, Treas.

Southern Tier Lodge, No. 344, was instituted in Elmira, Jan. 21, 1873, by members of Newtown Lodge, No. 89. Charter members, Edward Covell, John T. Davidson, A. Voorhees, A. E. Mackniet, T. M. Losie, Geo. C. Peters, W. H. Plowman, Johnson Beers, A. B. Dewitt, R. X. Parmenter, R. H. White, C. B. Bovier, C. B. Hanyen, Charles Elmendorf, John C. Cooper, and W. H. Corman. First officers, John T. Davidson, N. G.; M. Losie, V. G.; C. B. Bovier, Sec.; Edward Covell, Treas. This lodge has five rooms at 120 and 122 Lake Street. Present officers, J. L. Cornell, N. G.; W. R. Ten Broek, V. G.; W. D. Ayres, Recording Sec.; D. R. Davenport, Treas.

Donau Lodge, No. 363, working in German. Instituted in Elmira, June 30, 1873; also an offshoot of Newtown Lodge, No. 89. Charter members, Jacob Snyder, Adam Mander, Louis Snyder, Fred. Vackeroth, Joseph

Riedinger, Benjamin Litch, Joseph Meyers, John M. Kickbush, John Stumpf, Joseph Diefenbach, Christian Miller, Michael Deister, Sylvester Schaeffe, G. M. Klapp, Joseph Christian, Henry Anders, Jacob Kolb, Constantine Bantly, Jacob Schlosser, and Wm. F. Diedrich. First officers, Jacob Snyder, N. G.; Henry Anders, V. G.; Fred. Vackeroth, Sec.; Louis Snyder, Treas. Present officers (July, 1878), W. F. Bower, N. G.; Chas. Hoppe, V. G.; H. J. Volbrecht, Sec.; Jacob Schlosser, Treas.; Henry Reidinger, Financial Sec. Meet in Southern Tier Lodge rooms; are out of debt, and have \$600 in their treasury.

Breesport Lodge, No. 419, was instituted at Breesport, Feb. 11, 1875, by D. D. Grand Master Charles G. Fairman, assisted by W. L. Gibson and A. F. Corey, of Elmira, and D. D. Grand Master Samuel J. Brown, of Schuyler district. The charter members were George S. Sadler, Reubin Liff, Jr., Charles Brown, Howard S. Horner, John Nichols, Myron H. Bruce, John P. Brees, Orlando S. Ladow, and Horace E. Purdy. First officers, Geo. S. Sadler, N. G.; Howard S. Horner, V. G.; O. S. Ladow, Sec.; John P. Brees, Treas. Present officers, Joel M. Janson, N. G.; D. M. Hiller, V. G.; Geo. S. Sadler, Sec.; M. H. Brees, Treasurer; Geo. S. Sadler, Representative to the Grand Lodge; E. D. Brown, Proxy. The lodge is out of debt, and have \$220 in their treasury.

Fort Hill Encampment, No. 86, I. O. O. F., was instituted in Elmira, Feb. 13, 1846, by P. C. P., P. H. Thompson, who was then a member of Iroquois Encampment, No. 22, at Ithaca, N. Y. The charter members: C. C. Mallory, Philo E. Brown, Washington Thurman, Sylvester H. Reynolds, Isaac H. Reynolds, James P. Taylor, and James Matheus. The rooms are on the same floor with Newtown Lodge, and are handsomely decorated with emblems of the order.

The first officers were D. C. Mallory, C. P.; Philo E. Brown, H. P.; Isaac H. Reynolds, S. W.; W. Thurman, Scribe; James P. Taylor, Treas.; S. H. Reynolds, J. W. Initiated and exalted to the R. P. degree: Edward Maxwell, E. J. Horn, William L. Gibson, Baldwin Little, and Joseph Hoffman. March 3, 1846, W. Thurman, Philo E. Brown, and W. L. Gibson appointed Committee on By-Laws. The officers of the encampment have been, July, 1846, W. Thurman, C. P.; Ira Smith, H. P.; W. L. Gibson, S. W.; E. Maxwell, Scribe; E. Colborn, Treas.; Baldwin Little, J. W. 1847, W. L. Gibson, C. P.; W. Thurman, H. P.; Walter Bullard, S. W.; E. Maxwell, Scribe; W. W. Bennett, Treas.; James Matheus, J. W. Officers who have served as D. D. G. Patriarch for the last twenty years: from 1859 to 1873, W. L. Gibson; 1874 and 1875, C. G. Fairman; 1876, — — —; 1877, C. B. Bovier; 1878, A. Voorhees. The present officers are William E. Dearth, C. P.; L. Redner, H. P.; Joseph Goulden, S. W.; Theo. G. Smith, Scribe; James McCann, Treas.

The lodge is out of debt, and July 1, 1878, had \$3108.41 in her treasury. The whole number admitted up to July 1, 1878, is 831.

Elmira Encampment, No. 86, I. O. O. F., was instituted Sept. 24, 1875. Charter members: C. B. Bovier, T. M.

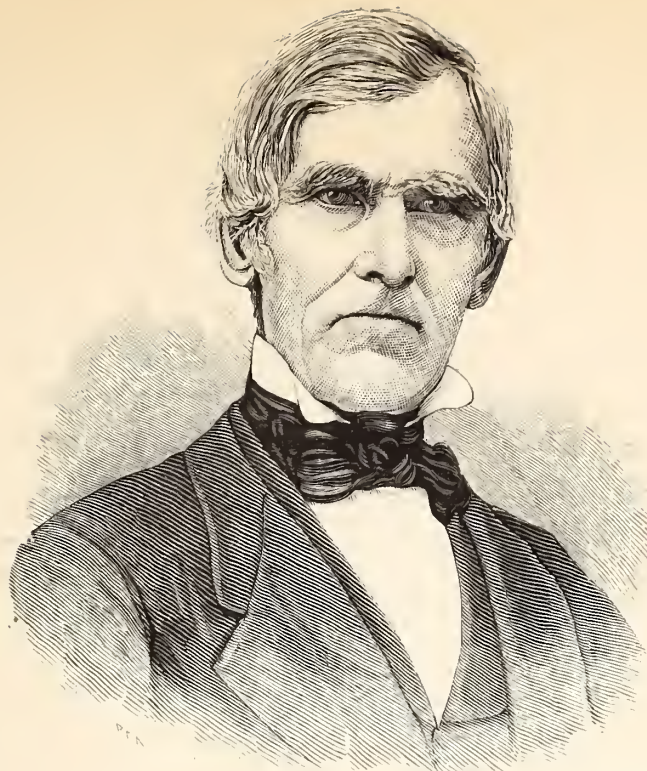


Photo. by Van Aken.

Asher Tyler

HON. ASHER TYLER was born at Bridgewater, Oneida Co., N. Y., May 10, 1798. He was descended from a prominent family, his parents being natives of Connecticut. His uncle, Colonel Tyler, was largely interested in the early settlement of this country, and an extensive trader with the Indians.

Mr. Tyler spent his early life in the county of his birth, and was educated at Hamilton College, being a graduate of the class of 1817. He studied the profession of law and was admitted to the bar, but did not engage in general practice only so far as it concerned the legal business of the Devereaux Land Company, of which he became agent. During the years he acted as agent for this company he was located at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and represented that county as representative from the Cattaraugus District in the Twenty-eighth Congress for two years. While occupying this position with fidelity to his constituents and honor to himself, he formed the acquaintance and won the respect of many of the leading public men of that day, between whom and him an intimacy grew up, which was only strengthened by the lapse of years.

His large experience in land matters afterwards introduced him to the responsible position of land agent of the Erie Railway Company, in which office that portion of the road between Middletown and Dunkirk was assigned to his charge. For many years he was connected with this railway, and besides securing titles to all the lands in his division of the road, he made accurate drawings of every piece of land, with the name of the owner placed thereon, and the belting road crossing them at all angles. He served the interests of the company with ability and distinction. In the year 1848 he came to Elmira and occupied continuously to the time of his decease, Aug. 1, 1875, the residence now occupied by his family on Main Street.

Mr. Tyler was one of the charter members of the Elmira

Rolling Mill Company, and to his sagacity and foresight the subsequent prosperity of that enterprise was measurably due. The latter years of his life were passed aloof from business cares and among his books, and in these companions his gifted mind found that store of information on general topics which gave his conversation so great a charm, and which gave him so wide a knowledge of matters in general that he had but few peers. Among his acquaintances he was at home on almost any subject that could be proposed, and his power of conversation was extraordinary. In the death of Mr. Tyler there passed away, perhaps, the best knowledge, wisely and accurately held, of the border-time Indian history that was extant among the people of Elmira. He held it in the intelligence of one who knew its value and could discriminate between what was but fancied tradition or invention and the real annals of the first owners of the soil. He knew the Indian when as yet the white man's mastery over the lands west of Schenectady was only in process of recognition,—when the legend and forest law and tribal government had their distinct effect. "Probably there was no man living on this continent at the time of his death who was more learned in Indian character, habits, and origin."—LEWIS H. REDFIELD.

As a business man he possessed sagacity, foresight, and honesty, a quick judgment as to shams, an intuition almost as to results, and a hater of mean things. Possessed of generosity and charity for any in need beyond his means to give, he practiced almost unexampled liberality with the deserving unfortunate.

In the year 1828 he married Matilda, daughter of John Youle, of New York. She was born May 27, 1802, and survives him, together with four daughters. An only son, John Alexis, died in Minneapolis, Minn., June 31, 1865.



Photo. by Larkin

S. Benjamin

SIMEON BENJAMIN was born in the town of Riverhead, in what was called Upper Aquebogue, Long Island, May 29, 1792. His father was a plain, substantial farmer, highly respected, and an earnest, active Christian. Simeon Benjamin was the third son in a family of six sons and two daughters. He was accounted rather of feeble physical constitution, and was allowed some special advantages for an education, which, in those days, consisted chiefly of extra time from farm-work for attending district school, and an early initiation into clerkship in a plain country store in his native town, which remains, and is kept as a store at the present time. At the age of sixteen he came to New York City, and was a clerk in the store of Mr. Kipps, in Broadway.

After about two years of city experience he returned to his native town, and went into business for himself. This was in 1812, just at the beginning of the war. This was the beginning of his success as a business man. His favorable location centered at his store the trade of an extensive section. It was also greatly in his favor that other portions of Long Island found trade greatly disturbed by the British cruisers, who intercepted the goods on their way to New York. In a few years the young merchant found himself with a handsome capital, and few men have ever been more intelligently and successfully cautious in preventing losses. After a few years he gathered up his capital and went to the city of New York. With long-practiced economy and caution, willing to avoid ostentation, having no taste for hasty, perilous speculation, he steadily and surely added to his wealth, and enlarged his business only as fast as actual gains and the soundest credit would allow. Passing over the subsequent period of his business history in New York City, in which he trained several clerks who have since become very distinguished business men, he is next found investing a considerable portion of his amassed capital in Elmira, with a sagacious forecast of the future growth of that place.

He came to Elmira in the spring of 1835, and purchased considerable real estate. The bulk of his large fortune was derived from the rising value of his village property, the erection of buildings, and the constant growth of improvements. Both a sound and honorable policy and the dictates of a generous public spirit led him to take a deep and liberal interest in public improvements, in building churches, school-houses, hotels, and especially in connecting Elmira with Seneca Lake by railroad.

He was the first president of the Chemung Railroad, and perhaps it is not too much to say that he was its chief manager and its success was chiefly owing to him. He was also somewhat largely engaged in banking, for which his peculiar style of business in some respects eminently fitted him.

He was the son of pious parents and had the covenant blessing of a godly ancestry. He was first a communicant in the church at Aquebogue. In the city of New York he united with the Presbyterian Church in Vandewater Street, then under the ministry of the celebrated Hooper Cummings. He resided for a time in Newtown, Long Island, where he was an elder in the church of Rev. John Goldsmith, who was an uncle to Mrs. Benjamin. His next church relation was with the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, under Mr. Joseph Sanford and afterward Dr. Carroll.

The next year after coming to Elmira he was chosen trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, and continued by re-election to hold that office until his death, Sept. 1, 1868. In November, 1836, he was elected an elder, and was always an efficient member of the session, able in counsel, and fully identified with the prosperity and progress of the church.

He began early a system of beneficence, but he never gave ostentatiously, and probably no man in Southern New York did, during the thirty-five years preceding his death, give so large an amount to religious, charitable, and educational objects, even besides his gifts to the college. He was for many years a trustee of Auburn Theological Seminary and Hamilton College, to both of which institutions he made liberal donations of \$10,000 each, and in his will devised \$10,000 to the former and \$20,000 to the latter. For more than ten years he was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and took a deep but quiet interest in the great missionary work. The last and crowning object of his Christian liberality was the Elmira Female College. From the first he was the financial manager, as treasurer and president of the board of trustees. His donation of \$5000, the largest amount then subscribed by any one, fixed the location, changing it from Auburn, where it had been located, and for which a charter had been granted as the Auburn Female University. By act of the Legislature the charter was amended, the name changed, and the institution removed to Elmira.

The college opened with a debt of nearly \$40,000, mostly owed to Mr. Benjamin. After a few years he proposed to give to the college \$25,000 by releasing so much of the amount due him, on condition that the college be placed under the Synod of Geneva, with the provision that the evangelical denominations he represented in the board, and also with the condition that the interest every year of the sum so released should be paid into an endowment fund, for the endowment, first, of the presidency, and then of professorships and the increase of the library.

The college accepted the proposal, and has been from that time under the care of the Synod of Geneva. Yet Mr. Benjamin never designed to narrow its boundaries, or diminish its liberal catholicity. In the recent effort to raise \$50,000 by subscription, to improve and endow the college and meet the condition of the State appropriation, he at once subscribed \$25,000 in addition to his previous gift, making a total of \$55,000; and in his will he provided for the payment of \$25,000 more, making a total for the Elmira Female College of \$80,000. He also gave \$30,000 to the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and \$2000 to the Elmira Orphan Asylum, besides many other munificent gifts to various institutions.

He married Sarah Wickham Goldsmith, born at Mattituck, Long Island, and sister of Rev. Dr. John Goldsmith, for thirty-eight years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Newtown, Long Island. The fruit of this marriage was three sons and four daughters. All but one son and one daughter died in childhood, and the surviving son, William, a youth of uncommon loveliness, died immediately after finishing his course at Williams College. The remaining daughter is the wife of Hon. John T. Rathbun, of Elmira.



Photo, by Larkin.

J T Rathbun

JOHN T. RATHBUN was born in the town of Ballston, Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 8, 1810.

His father, John Z. Rathbun, was a native of Lee, Mass., was a physician by profession, settled in practice while a young man at Ballston, where he continued a successful practitioner for some forty years, and in the year 1822 removed to Cayuga County, town of Scipio, where he remained in the practice of his profession for some twenty years, when his age debarred him from the further active duties of his profession, and he came to Elmira, where he died at the very advanced age of ninety-eight, in the year 1867.

His mother, whose maiden name was Celia Tobey, a native of Lee, Mass., lived to the age of eighty, and died at Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Of their family of three sons and six daughters, Mr. Rathbun was second son. His other two brothers, Lorenzo and Valentine, were prominent physicians, the latter of Harrisburg, Ill., the former of McLeansburg, Ill.

The boyhood days of Mr. Rathbun were spent at home, receiving the advantages of a fair English education. After reaching his majority he selected farming for his occupation, which he followed in the town of Scipio for some thirty years, and was one of the most successful agriculturists in grain raising, and also sheep breeding, of his time in Cayuga County, raising some years as many as one hundred acres of wheat, and as much more spring grain.

In the fall of 1857 he removed to Elmira, where down to the present time he has been quite largely engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate. Among his first purchases was the "Brainard House," now known as the "Rathbun House," one of the finest and largest structures and well-appointed hotels in the city and in the southern tier of the State.

Mr. Rathbun, during his residence in Cayuga County, was connected with the most important offices of trust in the vicinity where he resided; was supervisor for several terms,

and represented the Auburn district for three terms in the Legislature of the State. He was originally a staunch member of the old Whig party, and upon the formation of the Republican party became an ardent supporter of its platform.

Since his residence in Elmira his attention has been given wholly to business matters. For some nine years he was one of the directors of the Chemung Railroad, and president of the same for six years; was director of the Canandaigua Railroad for nine years; was one of the prime movers in forwarding the construction of the Elmira, Tioga and State Line Railroad in 1876, and one of the first directors of the road.

He was one of the first men connected with the construction of the rolling mills, and was trustee for several years. He is also a trustee of the Elmira Female College, acting as president of the board of trustees for one year, and has been a trustee of the La France Manufacturing Company since its organization.

Mr. Rathbun has been closely identified with most of the enterprises of the city during his residence here, and among the important ones has acted as principal manager of the Simeon Benjamin estate, of which a portion was bequeathed to benevolent institutions. In all enterprises tending to educate and elevate the rising generation he has shown that liberality and integrity characteristic of his life, and which is largely filled with sympathy for those in need.

He was first married, in the year 1835, to Maria, daughter of Jesse Reed, of Auburn. By this union there were born four children,—George R., of Desota, Ill.; John H., of New York; Mrs. Mary Van Campen, of New York; and one died in infancy.

His wife died in 1845. In the year 1847 he married Sarah M., daughter of Simeon Benjamin, Esq., of Elmira. By this union he has had four children,—Simeon B., of Elmira; Sarah Maria, deceased; William R., of Elmira; and Louis G., in the office with his father.



Losie, C. W. Fay, C. Bantley, E. A. Beers, D. C. Mer-
tunes, A. Voorhees, J. Kolb, J. J. Meyer, Jr., Edward Cor-
nell, E. B. Pickering, D. R. Davenport, and A. N. Smith.
First officers: C. B. Bovier, C. P.; T. M. Losie, H. P.;
A. Voorhees, S. W.; J. H. Ladley, Scribe; E. O. Beers,
Treas.; O. N. Smith, J. W. The present officers are J. L.
Cornell, C. P.; C. Bantley, H. P.; R. R. R. Dumars, S. W.;
J. S. Allen, Scribe; J. Kolb, Treas.; T. M. Losie, J. W.

The foregoing is extracted from records gathered specially
for this history by W. L. Gibson, a charter member of New-
town Lodge, No. 254, and its first V. G., also a member
of the District Grand Committee from 1846 to 1870, and
the highly-esteemed Dist. Dep. Grand Patriarch for the last
twenty years, and for which we return him sincere thanks.

The District Grand Committee of Chemung was formed
Dec. 14, 1847. The Past Grands of the several lodges
having been called together at the request of E. S. Hin-
man, D. D. G. M., met in Havana Lodge rooms; P. G.
George T. Hinman was chosen Secretary. The lodges be-
longing to the District of Chemung at this time were
Chemung, Newtown, Havana, Millport, Sullivan, and Cana-
desaga. In 1854, Schuyler District Grand Committee was
formed. This left only four lodges in the District Grand
Committee of Chemung. Dec. 28, 1861, Chemung Lodge
merged into Newtown, as before stated. In 1864 only
Newtown Lodge was left in the district, Millport and
Sullivan having gone down; and Chemung and Schuyler
Counties were again formed into a district, Newtown and
Havana being the only lodges working. In 1869, Tioga
County was added. In 1874, Chemung, Schuyler, and
Tioga Districts were divided, making a district of each
county. The district of Chemung had three lodges. There
are now (July, 1878) four lodges in this district. The
following Past Grands have held the office of District
Deputy Grand Master: 1846, W. L. Gibson; 1847-48,
E. S. Hinman; 1849-50, W. L. Gibson; 1851, A. F.
Corey; 1852, George T. Hinman; 1853, Cyrus Barlow;
1854, Leonard Pearce; 1855, J. W. Chapman; 1856,
John N. Beers; 1857, W. L. Gibson; 1858, Dewitt C.
Curtis; 1859-61, Rev. William Sharp; 1862-67, W. L.
Gibson; 1868, George T. Hinman; 1869-70, W. L. Gib-
son; 1871-72, O. H. P. Kinney; 1873, Samuel J. Brown;
1874-75, C. G. Fairman; 1876-77, John T. Davidson;
1878, George S. Sadler is recommended.

ODD-FELLOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to an
act for the incorporation of societies, passed May 1, 1865,
this association was organized with the name above written.

The object of the association is the defraying the funeral
expenses and charges of its members as they shall from
time to time decease, and the affording of pecuniary relief
to their families.

The association at the organization elected the following
Board of Directors: J. M. Tillman, W. L. Gibson, Charles
Hazard, A. B. Galatian, C. G. Fairman, H. T. Palmer, J.
Bartholomew, James McCann, G. W. Palmer, O. H. P.
Kinney, E. W. Rutan, Wm. P. Dewitt, and Wm. Olivey,
who thereupon chose the following from their number to
serve them as indicated: J. M. Tillman, President; J.
Bartholomew, Vice-President; Wm. L. Gibson, Secretary;
James McCann, Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the members of the association
for the election of directors, and the transaction of general
business, shall be held on the fourth Thursday of December
in each year, notice of which shall be sent by the secretary
to all the lodges of whose membership one or more are mem-
bers of this association. Such notice shall be mailed at
least ten days previous to such meeting.

The present directors are J. M. Tillman, Wm. Olivey,
H. T. Palmer, C. S. Crane, James McCann, E. W. Rutan,
Joseph Golden, O. H. P. Kinney, James Baker, C. J. Fair-
man, Wm. L. Gibson, Wm. P. Dewitt, Jacob Schlosser.

The present officers are J. M. Tillman, President; H. T.
Palmer, Vice-President; Wm. L. Gibson, Secretary; James
McCann, Treasurer.

SCHOOLS.

We are indebted to Mrs. E. J. Cleeves for the following,
concerning the first school. "The first school-house stood
where Park church now stands; it was a little wooden
building, painted red, and was the only meeting-house in
the place. Sarah Cleeves, who had taught the academy in
Bloomingrove two or more years, as soon as settled in a
house on Lake Street was invited to take charge of the
village school. This was in the spring of 1817, and the
school was approached by narrow paths, through woods.

"In 1823, Joshua Cleeves purchased two lots on West
Water Street; on one of these lots the sisters (there were
three, Mary, Sarah, and Julia) built a school-house, with
two apartments, for primary and higher classes; this was
the

FIRST HIGH SCHOOL

in Elmira (then Newtown). Miss Mary Cleeves was princi-
pal, and Miss Sarah had charge of the primary department;
they were assisted by their niece, Abbie Cleeves, a lady of
much refinement; gentlemen were employed to teach
mathematics and Latin. In 1841, Mary Cleeves died; the
school was continued until 1844, when Sarah's health failed,
and she was compelled to give up her chosen work."

ELMIRA SEMINARY.

This institution was opened in November, 1847. The
design of the founder and principal, Miss Clarissa Thurston,
was a "Home Seminary, the young ladies being regarded
as a family circle." The influence of the school was de-
cidedly religious, "the Scriptures the great source from
which lessons of instruction are drawn." The names of
teachers for the year ending March 30, 1855, were Princi-
pal, Miss Clarissa Thurston; Professor of Languages, G. A.
Matile, LL.D.; of Language, Mathematics, and Natural
Science, Miss Mary D. Thurston, Miss Anna R. Atwood;
Instrumental and Vocal Music, Mrs. G. A. Matile, Miss
Frances W. Owston, Miss Helene Matile, Miss Leonora J.
Atwood, Miss Maria C. Kimball.

The school was held in the building now occupied by
Judge Thurston and Miss C. Thurston, and was in success-
ful operation seventeen years, until the health of the prin-
cipal failed; she closed it in her sixty-third year. Miss
Thurston is still living, and engaged in preparing a work on
the fulfillment of the prophecies, as shown in subsequent
history,—a work which her friends consider her competent

to do. A brief notice of her writings will be found in the chapter on authors.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.

This was the first of its kind established in this State, and is believed to be the first fully-chartered female college in this country.

The college owes its origin chiefly to Mr. and Mrs. Sackett, who began the effort to establish a superior collegiate institution in the city of Auburn about the year 1856. The trustees then were Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D.D., Troy; Prof. Mandeville, of Hamilton College; Rev. I. N. Wyckoff, D.D., Albany; F. D. C. McKay, Warsaw; Rev. William Hogarth, Geneva; Rev. H. A. Sackett, Auburn; Rev. Wm. Hosmer, Auburn; Rev. R. Tinker, Westfield; Rev. Isaac Shaw, Cayuga; Rev. S. R. Brown, Auburn; Rev. L. P. Hickok, D.D., Auburn (president of Union College); Solomon Jenner, New York City; and Simeon Benjamin, Elmira. A subscription was begun, but owing to local obstacles in selecting a site, the proposition was made to transfer the enterprise to Elmira. It was at this point that Mr. Benjamin became more heartily enlisted, and by a subscription of \$5000 secured its location here. It was hoped that a large part of the subscriptions could be also transferred, but very little was actually realized from this source. A new subscription was raised, amounting to \$25,000, additional to Mr. Benjamin's, and a loan of \$24,000 and a State appropriation of \$10,000. This was expended in erecting a building and fitting it up sufficiently for beginning. The college was formally opened in October, 1855, and at once filled. The first year it was in charge of Mrs. Doolap, an accomplished lady, who had spent some years teaching in Athens and Smyrna. The Rev. A. W. Cowles, D.D., was inaugurated as president, Aug. 7, 1856.

The faculty of the college is as follows: Rev. Augustus W. Cowles, D.D., President, and Benjamin Professor of Sacred Literature, Mental and Moral Science,—classes in Greek and Aesthetics; Rev. Darius R. Ford, D.D., Professor of Physical Science, Mathematics, and Astronomy; Miss Anna M. Robinson, Lady Principal,—classes in English Literature and Physiology; Mlle Agathe Elise Jacot, Preceptress in French and German; Miss Helen N. Converse, Latin Department and Physiology; Miss Minnie A. Knox, Physical Culture, History, and Arithmetic; Miss Amelia F. Willard, Algebra, Higher Arithmetic, English Analysis, and United States History; W. Linton Wood, Piano, Organ, Harmony, and Composition; ———, Piano and Vocal Music; George W. Waters, Director of Art Department; Miss Kate M. Bacon, of Drawing and Painting; Mrs. Fidelia E. Stanley, Matron; M. S. Converse, A.M., Commissioner.

Eclectic Department.—Well-advanced students who desire to omit Latin, or whose time for study renders it impracticable to pursue the regular course, will be allowed to select studies which they are prepared to enter. The college has sent on 19 graduating classes; more than 200 have received diplomas of this institution. The college has always stood on the broad basis of unsectarian union. The charter expressly requires that several denominations, mentioning by name the Episcopal, Congregational, Dutch Re-

formed, Methodist, and Baptist Churches, shall be represented by at least one member each in the board of trustees, so that it cannot become exclusively denominational.

The college owes its existence and financial success to the liberality and management of Simeon Benjamin, Esq., as the able and generous treasurer; he carefully watched over the pecuniary interests of the institution. The aggregate of his donations is not less than \$80,000. The citizens of Elmira and community at large owe him a lasting debt of gratitude.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

"An Act in relation to Common Schools in the city of Elmira, passed April 4, 1859." Section 1, amended April 22, 1873, provides that from and after the 30th day of September, 1873, the territory embraced within the corporate bounds of the city of Elmira shall constitute one school district, to be called "the School District of the city of Elmira." By reference to preceding schools it will be seen that Elmira was not deficient in means of education, but that the demand for free schools, although previously felt, just culminated. This was the most opportune time, however, as it became the work of well-matured plans, put into operation when everything was fully prepared; so that the system is equal to any other, and the school buildings ample in number and well arranged. The number of school-houses is nine,—two frame and seven brick; the architecture of the brick buildings is highly ornamental. The cost or value of the school-houses and sites is \$299,000. The number of licensed teachers employed for 1876 and 1877 is,—males, 6; females, 77; total, 83.

The whole number of children of school age who attended public school some portion of the year was 4451; average number, 3143; average daily attendance, 2979; number of days attended, 575,927.

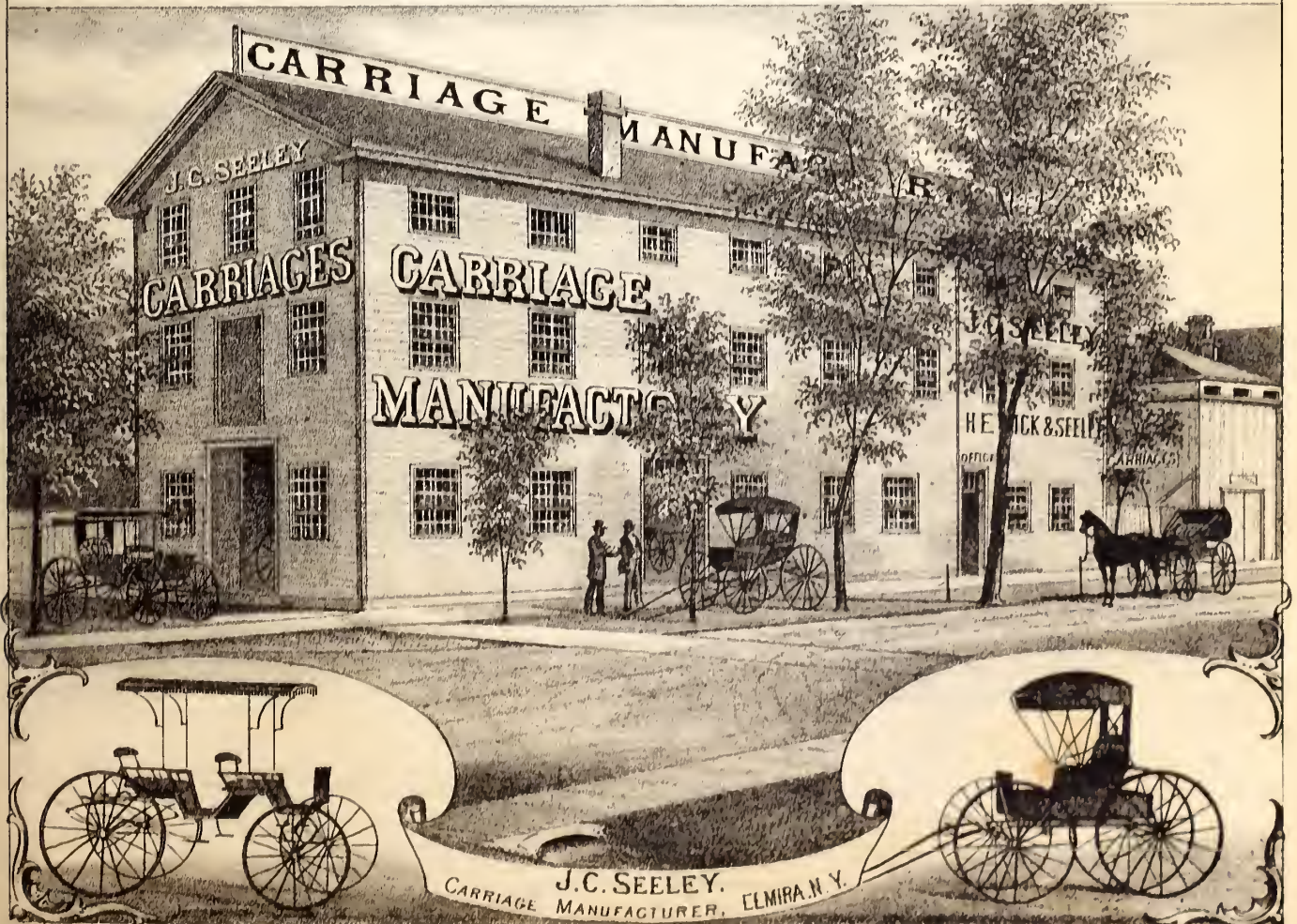
Number of volumes in public-school library, including the Young Men's Christian Association Library, and the library corner of Baldwin and Water Streets, is 2810; present value, \$2550.

The following comprise the Board of Education, 1877–78: Commissioners at Large,—J. F. D. Slee, term expires October, 1879; Matthias H. Arnot, term expires October, 1879; H. D. V. Pratt, term expires October, 1878; James L. Woods, term expires October, 1878. District Commissioners,—Salmon F. Chase, First District, term expires October, 1879; Chamcey N. Shipman, Second District, term expires October, 1880; Charles W. Brown, Third District, term expires October, 1879; Robert M. McDowell, Fourth District, term expires October, 1880; Patrick Battersby, Fifth District, term expires October, 1879. J. D. F. Slee, President; M. M. Merrell, Secretary and Superintendent.

There is one practice in these schools that is conducive of the best results for the teacher, viz., visitation. In accordance with the rule on this subject, teachers have been encouraged to visit each other's schools. These visits have been arranged by the superintendent, so as to secure to the visiting teachers the best and most helpful illustrations possible of work like their own. They are expected to take careful notes, and required to report their observations circumstantially to the superintendent. Of course the best



ELMIRA SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
THAD S. UP-DE-GRAFF, M. D., SURGEON & PROPRIETOR, ELMIRA NEW YORK.



J.C. SEELEY,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER, ELMIRA, N. Y.

COR CHURCH & WILLIAMS STS.

11TH BY L. R. EVANS, PHILA.



teachers see and learn the most in this way. "Unto him that hath shall be given" has here its fulfillment and illustration.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS.

This school was organized in 1866, by French and German ladies of the order of Saint Mary. The school was first taught in the residence of the Sisters, on the corner of High and Market Streets. In 1873 a new building was erected on the lot adjoining, and the school now employs five teachers. The course of studies is similar to other academic institutions, including ancient and modern languages, and the ornamental accomplishments.

The Superior of the community is appointed by the Superior of the Mother-House, residing in Lockport, New York. The great Parent-House is in Belgium.

THE ELMIRA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

This society for the promotion of science had its origin in 1858, in the labor and liberality of Prof. C. S. Farrar, of the Female College in this city, together with a few public-spirited citizens.

Practical astronomy was their first idea. The grounds for a building were donated by Hon. E. P. Brooks. About \$2000 were subscribed for building an observatory; telescopes and other apparatus were purchased; considerable debt was incurred, which, in a few years, was cleared off.

In the west wing was placed a good transit telescope. In the centre stands a sidereal clock and a museum of minerals and curiosities. In the east wing are placed an electric chronograph and a small library. The dome above contains a fine refracting telescope, equatorially mounted; its length is 113 inches, with a clear aperture of $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches; it has seven Huyghenian eye-pieces, commanding powers of from 55 to 880, and has the usual circles, reading microscopes, and clock-work movement.

The title and control of this property was, in 1861, vested in a chartered society, called "The Elmira Academy of Sciences." Rev. Thomas K. Beecher was the first president, and Prof. C. S. Farrar the first secretary and superintendent of the observatory. For many years, without salary, the superintendent has taken care of the building and apparatus, and annually instructed in practical astronomy a class of college students, who pay a small fee into the treasury of the academy.

The academicians (numbering about fifty gentlemen) are accustomed to hold business meetings at stated periods, and to hold scientific meetings as occasion demands, at the call of the president. At these meetings certain standing committees report and discuss scientific matters in their departments, and generally two or more members present papers on special subjects of investigation; often the evening is spent in inspecting specimens of geology or natural history, or in examining some new instrument of philosophical research.

The society usually reports its meetings in the current local news of the day. A small and valuable monograph, on "The Birds of Southern New York," by one of its officers, is its only publication as yet. A collection of its scientific papers and proceedings will probably be published ere long.

From the beginning, having no endowment fund nor income to support an able astronomer who might give his whole time to the work of discovery, nor having any convenient hall for meetings, the society has aimed chiefly to promote the diffusion of scientific knowledge, and the culture of a taste and aptitude for scientific pursuits rather than original discovery. There has indeed been the purpose and preparation for adding a scientific hall to the observatory, where lectures, experiments, and discussions on the natural sciences and education might be held practically few to all; but the city is yet young, and members of scientific taste and sufficient wealth to bring this about are too few. A considerable amount of useful and interesting work has already been done by the society.

The Elmira observatory is situated in longitude $76^{\circ} 48' 28.5''$ west of Greenwich, in latitude $42^{\circ} 6' 25''$ north, and is 864 feet above the sea level.

Prof. D. R. Ford is its present superintendent, and H. F. Atkinson president.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The first telegraph-office was opened in Elmira in 1850, over Dr. Paine's drug-store, on Water Street, the line running from Elmira to Canandaigua, connecting with the New York Central Railroad wires. Soon after the New York and Erie Railroad was built, the superintendent, Charles Minot, saw the necessity of having a telegraph wire for their business, and in 1852 or 1853 a wire was put up on the Erie, the company using it exclusively for their own business. About this time the down-town office was moved to the American Hotel, near the depot (now the Frazer House). Mr. William F. Rolfe was the operator. About the first operators at the Erie were Charlie Thompson, Robert Cunningham, James H. Smith, and L. G. Tillotson. Mr. Tillotson was appointed superintendent, and held that position until about eight years ago, when he resigned and entered into the manufacture and sale of telegraph instruments in New York City, and Mr. W. J. Holmes was appointed superintendent, and still holds that position.

In 1855, Mr. Cornell, of Ithaca, and a Mr. Skiuner put up a wire extending from Addison to Newburg, and opened an office over S. Ayres' jewelry-store, corner of Water and Lake Streets. John Morse was the operator. About this time, also, the Northern Central Railroad put up a wire from Williamsport to Elmira, and Henry Morse had charge of their office on Fifth Street, where they now are. In 1856 the first office was removed from the Elmira Hotel to the Mechanics' Hall, on Lake Street, with M. S. Palmer as operator. During the first State fair, held in Elmira, Morse and Palmer were running the wires, and in a few months the offices were consolidated, and James H. Tichenor, of Ithaca, appointed superintendent of Mr. Cornell's wire, and came to Elmira, he and Palmer running both company lines, in the office over Ayres' store. In those days the people had not learned to use the telegraph only in extremely urgent cases, and receipts barely covered expenses. In six months Mr. Cornell leased their line to the New York and Erie Company, for their No. 2 through wire, and afterwards sold it to them. The Canandaigua and Elmira line would not pay, and so was abandoned. The New York and Erie having two

wires, were enabled to do their own business and what commercial business was offered until during the war of the Rebellion, when the telegraph business increased to such an extent that the Western Union Company erected two wires over the Erie Railroad, from Buffalo to New York, and in 1865 opened an office in the Brainard House, M. S. Palmer, manager. Telegraphy increased and wires multiplied. The *Elmira Advertiser* and *Gazette* joined the New York Associated Press, and all of their news was telegraphed to the Elmira papers. The Rathbun House—formerly Brainard House—was not sufficient for the growing business, and in 1873 the office was removed to the Standliff Block, where it now is. Two opposition companies—the United States and Atlantic and Pacific—put up wires and opened offices in the city near about the same time, but were soon bought up by the Western Union Company. The Northern Central Railroad Company, the Utica and Elmira Railroad Company, and the Tioga Railroad Company wires are all run by the Western Union Company, and their wires all centre at the main office.

The number of city messages sent and received daily is about two hundred, and half that number repeated from the branch lines; and ten thousand words of Associated Press matter for the daily papers are received each day. The business of the office amounts to about \$2000 per month.

Branch offices are opened every year at the State fair grounds and Elmira race-course.

In August, 1877, there was a local company formed, and put up the American District Telegraph, forty boxes being put up in the circuit, distributed over the city in hotels, offices, and private dwellings. It is giving satisfaction in calling messengers, police, the fire department, or family physician. The company have just contracted with the city to put in twenty Gamewell fire-alarm boxes, and will soon have the city under general fire-alarm system. The main office is in connection with the Western Union Telegraph Company. These facts were obtained from Mr. M. S. Palmer, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company and American District Telegraph Company.

THE ELMIRA SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

This institution was founded in the fall of 1862, by Thad. S. Up De Graff, M.D., its present surgeon and proprietor. It was located in what was known as the River Buildings, opposite the Rathbun House. In November, 1873, a new building was erected on Hudson Street, the present location. The building has two large wards for men and one for women, with private apartments for those preferring them. James A. Hall, M.D., is resident physician, and Dr. Up De Graff operating surgeon and proprietor. Such an institution is a desideratum in any community, and this is deservedly well spoken of.

THE APOLLO CLUB

was organized Nov. 18, 1875, with officers as follows: R. N. Parmenter, President; S. N. Reynolds, Vice-President; P. T. Davis, Secretary; David Franees, Treasurer; H. S. Hamer, Musical Director. The present membership is 30. The present officers are Henry Lybolt, President; R. C.

Bailey, Vice-President; S. N. Reynolds, Secretary; H. C. Frost, Treasurer. The club is in a flourishing condition.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

This institution was organized in 1858, by Nathaniel Caldwell, with F. W. Smith and Samuel Cowles as assistants, and was conducted by them with moderate success until 1864. In this school all branches pertaining to a commercial education were taught, and the founders deserved greater success than realized; but this was essentially a pioneer effort, and, as in all such undertakings, those who initiate the effort generally spend their time and money in educating the public up to the necessity of patronizing the business, and it is left for their successors, as in this case, to establish the institution.



Photo. by Tomlinson.

A. J. Warner.

In 1864, Mr. A. J. Warner came to Elmira, bought out Mr. Caldwell's school-fixtures and good-will from F. W. Smith and Samuel Cowles, late successors to Mr. Caldwell in the commercial college, made some important changes and additions, took Mr. Smith in as a partner, and opened in a hall opposite the Rathbun House, where they conducted the school for eleven years.

The college has met the wants of the community in educating young men for the counting-room, and aiding men in business in opening and conducting their books.

The rooms are now pleasantly situated in the upper part of the Arnot Building, northwest corner of Lake and Water Streets.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

The academy was organized June 29, 1852. The following were among the prominent members: Drs. P. Brooks, H. S. Chubbuck, G. W. Colby, N. R. Derby, E. L. Hart, George W. Holbrook, J. Purdy, T. H. Squire, J. K. Stanfield, Uriah Smith, William C. Wey. The officers are William Woodward, President; Charles Brown, Secretary; Ira T. Hart, Treasurer. The Censors are T. H. Squire, William Woodward, H. S. Chubbuck.

Dr. T. H. Squire is the inventor of the vertebrated catheter, a valuable instrument.

GERMAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

This was organized soon after the celebration of the centennial birthday of John Frederick C. Schiller, the eminent historian and dramatist, who was born in 1759. The surplus derived from this festival was appropriated to the purchase of books, which should form the nucleus of a library. The sum thus derived was \$65. The library, now containing several hundred volumes of valuable books, was destroyed by fire in 1860. With the amount received from insurance a new one was started, and is now located in the school-house on Madison Avenue. The library now contains about 1400 volumes in the German language and 200 volumes in the English language.

The present officers are Jacob Weyer, President; Joseph Surgenty, Librarian; Louis Holzheimer, Secretary. The rooms are in the upper part of the building rented by the city for a German school, and are open on Saturdays.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The history of the fire department previous to 1828 is obscure; indeed, it is not probable that there was a regular or volunteer force, the extinguishment of fires at that period, half a century ago, devolving upon the hastily-assembled citizens, who, with pails and buckets, in guerrilla fashion, fought the flames, and frequently succeeded in overcoming them. This mode continued until 1830, when the first regular fire company was organized, consisting of thirty of the most prominent citizens, among the number being John Arnot, Sr., Miles Covell, S. L. Gillett, David H. Tuthill, Isaac Roe, William Foster, William Viall, John Gregg, and B. Satterlee. Of these Mr. Gillett alone survives. The first fire-wardens, in 1830, were Miles Covell, John Arnot, Jr., and Abraham Rieker. In May, 1834, the first engine (a hand one) was purchased for \$250. Hooks and ladders were purchased at the same time. This engine was known by the appropriate name of "Old Gooseneck," and was in active service many years, and the hero of many contests with rival companies, as well as against a common enemy.

Previous to the great fire of 1840, which swept a large portion of Water Street on the south side, no suction or hose was used with the engine, each householder being required to keep one or more fire-buckets, and at fires two lines of men would be formed; one rank would pass the filled buckets to the engine and the other hand them back.

In 1840 a hook-and-ladder company was formed, with Thomas Pattinson as foreman. The membership embraced Silas Haight, William C. Rhodes, Samuel Riker, Thomas Collingwood, N. W. Gardner, T. F. Minier, and other lead-

ing citizens. The company disbanded in 1846. In 1844 Fire Company No. 2 was organized, with George Pattinson as foreman. Among its members were G. A. Gridley, Edward Palmer, William T. Post, William M. Gregg, William Halliday, and Samuel B. Strang.

In 1847 two new fire-engines, two new hose-carts, and 800 feet of hose were purchased. Mr. O. N. Smith, a veteran fireman, in his admirable history of the department says, speaking of the new apparatus, "The engine for No. 1 arrived November, 1847, and was formally presented to the company by the president, William P. Yates. In the evening a grand supper was prepared for the company and their invited guests, the trustees of the village, the clergy, and the editors of the village newspapers. Speeches were made and toasts were drank, and the party separated well pleased with the festivities."

No. 2's machine did not arrive till the next February. In 1848 a new company, known as "Red Rover," No. 3, was organized, and among the members were such influential citizens as Frank Hall, John Arnot, Jr., David H. Tuthill, Tracey Beadle, S. Ayres, and Riggs Watrous. Hon. John I. Nicks, afterwards president of the board of trustees of the village for several terms, was the first foreman. The company took the old "gooseneck" machine. In the year 1854 a company, famous as the "Young America," was organized, with George Sherman foreman. Its members embraced many of the most popular young men in the city. A sad event in the history of this organization was the falling dead of its noble foreman, Willie Rutter, while running to a fire. His death cast a gloom over the entire community. Many of the members of this company were distinguished for gallantry on the field of fire and on the field of battle, where many of them died for their country.

In 1854, No. 1 was reorganized, with N. W. Gardiner as foreman. In the same year Eureka Engine Company, No. 5, was organized and stationed across the river, near the south end of Lake Street bridge. Among its members were George H. Cotton, F. B. Plimpton, G. A. Gridley, and E. H. Palmer. In 1856, Rescue Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 6, was organized. In 1858, Eureka Company was disbanded, also Red Rover, No. 3, owing to dissatisfaction over the election of officers. There was a general break-up afterwards, No. 2 disbanding in August of the same year, and Torrent, No. 1, in January, 1859. In May, 1858, "Citizen Engine Company, No. 5," was reorganized, and July 17, 1859, Nos. 1 and 2 reorganized. Young America, No. 4, disbanded in May, 1860, and Oct. 8, 1860, No. 2 again disbanded, but was reorganized in November of that year by Burr Hendrick and thirty other young men. In 1863, owing to the refusal of the taxpayers to replace the rotten hose with a new and efficient supply, all the companies but No. 5 disbanded. The citizens, becoming alarmed at their unprotected condition, finally voted the needed supplies, and Nos. 1 and 3 reorganized. On the 29th of January, 1864, \$4000 was voted to purchase a steam fire-engine, and a third-class piston-engine was purchased of the Amoskeag Company; it arrived in June, 1864, and was assigned to Engine Company No. 1. July 18, 1864, Neptune Engine Company, No. 2, was organized; and in 1865 a second-class rotary steam-engine

was purchased and assigned to No. 2. In 1865, Red Rover, No. 3, and Citizen, No. 5, disbanded, and the Hook-and-Ladder Company was organized as Protection, No. 1. In 1866 a hose company was organized by a number of young men, known as Independent Hose Company, No. 3, and continued in existence until the old volunteer force gave way to the paid system. In 1868, what was known as Ours Hose Company, No. 4, was organized, and served for five years with distinguished credit. On May 11, 1868, the volunteer department was reorganized, and consisted of hose companies having a membership of not more than forty-five men, and a hook-and-ladder company to consist of not more than sixty-five men, the steamers to be drawn by horses. July 29, 1870, a new company, Goodell Hose Company, No. 5, was accepted by the Board of Trustees, and entered into active service, taking charge of the steamer formerly used by No. 1, which had succeeded to a new Amoskeag machine. In October of the same year, Eldridge Hose Company, No. 6, was organized, and soon afterwards took a new La France steamer, and continued in the service until the volunteer department was broken up. This important event occurred May 4, 1878, when the Common Council of the city, by formal resolution and notices, declared the old volunteer companies disbanded.

The breaking up of the department was signalized by a grand farewell parade, many of the oldest firemen in the city who had served as volunteers taking part.

The paid department, as at present constituted, consists of two hose companies and one hook-and-ladder company. The total number of men employed is 27. There are four steamers and the hose-cart, and hook-and-ladder trucks, drawn by horses. The chief engineer is Miles Trout, with Charles S. Goulden assistant.

The companies are officered as follows: No. 1, F. H. Pelham, Foreman; No. 2, James H. Callahan, Foreman; Hook-and-Ladder Company, Charles A. Landy, Foreman.

The Board of Trustees of the Elmira Fire Department still continues in existence by virtue of the charter granted in 1859, and is officered as follows: Charles Hazard, President; J. W. Merwin, Vice-President; Henry Simpson, Secretary; M. S. Decker, Treasurer.

The following persons have rendered service as chief engineers in the old volunteer department: 1839, Silas Wright; 1840, Solomon L. Gillett; 1841-45, Levi J. Cooley; 1845-46, Timothy Satterlee; 1847-49, William R. Judson; 1849, William H. Harrison, and from 1849 to 1853, Silas Haight; 1853, John I. Nicks; 1854, George Pattinson; 1855, John Cass; 1856-57, D. D. Kniffin; 1858-59, Robert S. Wines; 1859, H. M. Stocum; 1861-63, Washington Marsh; 1864, Burr Hendrick; 1864, Patrick Ronan; 1865, Robert A. Hall; 1866-68, Ambrose Wise; 1869-70, Wright P. Sherman; 1870, M. S. Decker; 1871-72, Ambrose Wise; 1873-74, George M. Robinson; 1874, Joseph A. Campbell; 1875, Robert H. Walker; 1876, Charles A. Landy; 1877, Joseph A. Campbell; 1878, Miles Trout.

THE ELMIRA TEMPERANCE UNION

was organized April, 1877. President, Rev. Elijah Horr, Jr.; First Vice-President, John B. Briggs; Second Vice-

President, Edward Haynes; Treasurer, S. Carr; Secretary, Horace Paine; Organist, Miss N. A. Barnes; Executive Committee, Rev. W. E. Knox, D.D., J. Q. Ingham, Charles Rosylea, Nathan Baker, P. A. La France, J. H. Hardy, and John Barry.

TEMPLE OF HONOR AND TEMPERANCE.

R. R. R. Dumars, Grand Templar, President.

Queen City Temple, No. 12, *T. of H. and T.*, meets 121 and 122 Lake Street, every Thursday evening. M. T. Chubbuck, W. C. T.; T. E. Langley, W. R.; A. P. George, W. D. R.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Vulcan Division meets in Knights of Pythias Hall, on Saturday evening. L. P. Turney, W. P.; G. W. Ford, R. Scribe; J. S. Ware, Deputy G. W. P.; William M. Ware, District Deputy G. W. P.

TEMPLE OF WISDOM.

Resident Grand Chapter.—Officers: A. G. George, Grand King; T. E. Langley, Grand Recorder; J. B. Briggs, Grand Warden; O. Haskins, Grand Master; M. T. Chubbuck, Grand V. P.; L. M. Andrews, Grand Treas.; C. Ganning, Grand Guard.

PATRIOTIC ORDER SONS OF AMERICA.

This patriotic order, with the motto, "God, our country, and our order," was first organized in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1847. Prior to the Rebellion it was very imperfect, and its progress slow. When the war broke out, a general enlistment of its members compelled its entire suspension. In 1866 the order was reorganized and placed upon a more substantial basis, and its membership now seek to locate a camp in every town in the United States.

The order has for its objects the inculcation of pure American principles, the opposition to foreign interference with State interests in the United States of America, the cultivation of brotherly love, the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and the propagation of free education.

WASHINGTON CAMP, NO. 2,

Elmira, N. Y., was instituted April 15, 1878, and the installation by W. C. Leidy, District President of Chemung County; John C. King, President; Charles W. Teed, Recording Secretary.

THE ANCIENT ORDER OF WORKMEN.

This is a benevolent organization for mutual protection and security against the ravages of disease and death. It is a modern institution, the name to the contrary notwithstanding. Like some other orders, it has a guarantee of a certain amount to the heirs of the deceased member. This organization pays \$2000 to the heirs of those entitled.

ELMIRA LODGE, NO. 150,

was organized April 20, 1878, with the following officers: J. L. Cornell, Past Master Workman; E. S. Hubbell, Master Workman; A. B. Dickinson, General Foreman; John Hathorn, Overseer; James C. Boak, Guide; L. A. Turner,

Recorder; Charles S. Davison, Financier; Uri Bartholomew, Receiver; E. S. Hubbell, R. B. Jinks, and U. Bartholomew, Trustees. The installation was by Deputy Grand Master Workman F. H. Loomis.

BRANCH NO. 1, NEW YORK P. C. S., OF ELMIRA, organized July 14, 1878. Its object is the preservation of the Irish language. After each business meeting the members form a class for the study of the Irish language. The officers are J. M. Walsh, President; P. J. Mullins, Vice-President; W. F. Collins, Secretary; Patrick Gorman, Treasurer.

ELMIRA SAENGERBUND.

Organized November, 1856. Charter members: Ernst Shidlen, President; Joseph Surgenty, Treasurer; Ernst Schlotter, Secretary; Theodore Staetler, Assistant Secretary; Charles Mosgau, Leader; Andrew Haas, Charles Ulrich, George Goersing, John Brand, Frederick Amberg, John Kichbush, John Fuchs.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

Organized April 27, 1873. First officers: Patrick McLoughlin, President; Thomas McMerry, Vice-President; Michael Gurnet, Financial Secretary; F. J. Conlin, Recording Secretary; P. M. Sullivan, Treasurer; James Kelley, Marshal; T. Clancey, Assistant Marshal.

Feb. 18, 1877, the society dedicated a new hall, at 658 Magee Street,—a wooden structure, well built and well furnished. The present officers are James Clancey, President; P. M. Sullivan, Vice-President; P. R. Sullivan, Financial Secretary; W. J. Collins, Recording Secretary; John Sullivan, Treasurer; John Coleman, Marshal; Daniel Sheehan, Assistant Marshal.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This association was established in 1858, with the following officers and members: Managers, H. M. Partridge, President; S. B. Fairman, Vice-President; A. R. Wright, Corresponding Secretary; S. R. Van Campen, Recording Secretary; S. Ayres, Treasurer; F. Collingwood, D. Thompson Dunn, I. F. Hart, and J. R. Ward.

The object of the association is the development of Christian character, the promotion of evangelical religion, the cultivation of Christian sympathy, and the improvement of the mental and spiritual condition of young men.

The association sustains a morning prayer-meeting, a special weekly meeting for young men, and a special Sunday-evening meeting for reformed men; also sustains three mission Sunday-schools; has erected a beautiful building in the Second Ward, in which services are held Sunday evenings. The chapel and lot cost \$2500, and are paid for.

There are normal classes and teachers' classes; Palestine classes, for higher Biblical study.

Young men, members of the association, devote several hours each day to the reception of young men for moral and intellectual conversation, at their rooms (in the Opera Block).

Employment will be obtained as opportunities offer, for strangers as well as others out of employ.

Library: The association has a library of nearly 6000

volumes, many new and standard works. There is also a library of reference. The library is open two hours each day for the benefit of members and strangers and the occasional visitor.

The reading-rooms are supplied with the leading secular and religious journals, of all parties and shades of opinion, as well as the leading periodicals and magazines.

Lectures: Besides the winter course, which is sustained by the best lecturers in the land, there are frequent home entertainments and musical concerts, which afford pleasant means of extending acquaintance.

Sermons are delivered quarterly on the third Sabbath of January, April, and July. On these occasions the pastors of the various churches co-operate with the association in a united congregation.

Charity: Assistance is given to those connected with our Sunday-schools who are not able to help themselves; instruction, also, to those under the care of the association in making clothing; and contributions of clothing, fuel, and food when needed.

The present officers are A. P. George, President; J. Q. Ingham, Vice-President; Dr. T. A. Wales, Corresponding Secretary; T. E. Langley, Recording Secretary; D. N. Nichols, Treasurer; S. P. Farwell, Chairman of Church Committee.

BELLEFONT LODGE, NO. 355, I. O. G. T.

Instituted June 18, 1876. Albert Jones, W. C. T.; Elizabeth Washington, W. V. T.; Maria Washington, F. S.; William Stover, Treas.; William Cornell, Jr., R. S.

A. J. O. K. S. B.

Aaron Lodge, No. 29.—The Ancient Jewish Order "Keshar Shall Barsell," or "Iron Covenant," was organized January 18, 1871. The motto of the order is "Truth, Love, and Justice." Its aim, to visit the sick, bury the dead, educate the orphan, and care for the widow. There is a feature which allows the widow of a deceased member in good standing \$1000. Aaron Lodge was instituted in 1871, with the following officers: Barney Eilich, President; Morris Grant, Vice-President; Solomon Unger, Sec.; Solomon Littlefield, Treas.

The lodge has lost but one member by death, and is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are Solomon Littlefield, President; W. Bush, Vice-President; J. Wiltenberg, Sec.; A. Sebersky, Treas.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

Organized Aug. 25, 1872. Chartered Feb. 4, 1874. Charter members, M. Birmingham, J. J. Stapleton, J. Sullivan, P. McCarty, T. F. Lynch, M. T. Madden, J. P. Neagle. Present officers, W. Howard, President; M. T. Neagle, Vice-President; A. O. Dea, Treasurer; O. T. Molony, Recording Secretary, 350 Railroad Avenue; J. E. Neugent, Financial Secretary; J. Carroll, Marshal; M. McCarty, Assistant Marshal.

WATER-WORKS.

Organized April, 1869. Alexander S. Diven, President; G. M. Diven, Vice-President; Alexander Diven, Treasurer;

John M. Diven, Secretary; John H. Leavit, Superintendent. Capital, \$50,000.

PIANO MANUFACTORY.

This is one of the most attractive industries in the State. No *connoisseur* in music needs to be told of the Greener piano, and it will only be necessary to state for the interest of the general reader that the genius—Jacob Greener—who presides over these soul inspiring instruments was born in the ancient city of Worms, Germany, in 1825. At the age of fifteen he began to learn his trade with his father and Fred. Mathuscheek. He came to this country in 1848; worked four years at John B. Dunham's factory, New York, and there made his first piano embodying his new ideas of two sounding-boards and overstrung bass, with keyboard in the centre. Having satisfied himself with the value of these improvements, he came to Elmira in 1855. Jacob Greener is not a manufacturer seeking to enrich himself, but rather for the ardent wish he has of conferring on the world a perfect instrument. At the instigation of friends he has sought and obtained a number of patents for his improvements, but other manufacturers infringe on these patents at will, having full confidence that Mr. Greener will not molest them.

WATER-CURE.

This institution was opened on the present site June 1, 1852. The grounds (28 acres) were then farming land. During the first year the main building, with two small wings, was erected. These wings soon gave way for the present buildings. The additional buildings have been added from time to time, until now there are ample accommodations for 100 patients. The buildings are frame, and of the simplest architecture.

The engine, in a house near the main building, is of five-horse power, with a ten-horse power boiler, supplying the bathing department, and cutting wood, and grinding food for the animals, and running the mangle for the washing-department, which is also done by steam. The simplicity of the apparatus for conveying water to and from the various apartments is very remarkable and suggestive.

The attractions are not all in-doors. Passing but a few rods beyond the house-grounds is a glen, rich in deep shadows, and meandering tortuously for half a mile, yet within half that distance from the house. In these solitudes, so consoling to tired nature, the music of the waters, as they tumble through the gorges, do so lull the disturbed nerves, and the cool air calms the fevered brow, while the feathered songsters enliven the sense with their *Jubilate Deo* amid the branches of those majestic pines, heroes of a century or more.

ELMIRA IRON AND STEEL ROLLING-MILL COMPANY

was chartered Aug. 7, 1860. This was originally the Elmira Rolling-Mill Company, with the following officers: Asher Tyler, President; Edwin Eldridge, Vice-President; H. W. Rathbone, Secretary and Treasurer; who continued in office until 1869.

The stock subscribed was originally \$50,000. Jan. 9, 1869, it changed hands, and with the new organization the stock was increased to \$500,000, and the following were

the officers: George M. Diven, President; Henry W. Rathbone, Secretary, Treasurer, and General Superintendent. On June 9, 1869, Mr. Diven resigned, and Edwin Eldridge was elected to fill his place, and served until his death, Dec. 16, 1876.

The old mill was located on the site of the present one. Was a rail-mill only. In 1864 the company added a bar-mill, for the manufacture of merchant bar-iron. The additions have been frequent, until they now have a rail-mill, with puddling-furnaces sufficient to turn out 20,000 tons of rails per annum. The bar-mill, originally of wood, has been rebuilt, and of brick, considerably enlarged, and fire-proof. Have also machine-shop, smith-shops, warehouses, shop for cutting plate-iron and straightening angles, punching fish-plate, etc. There are two blast-furnaces, with an annual capacity of 25,000 tons. The character of the ore used is fossil and magnetic. The location is favorable, being surrounded by swamp, which forms the most capacious dumping-ground. The Erie, Lehigh Valley, and Northern Central Railroads run through the land of the company, and near the furnace, and connect with the company's private track and switches. The present officers are Henry W. Rathbone, President and General Superintendent; S. T. Reynolds, Vice-President; J. L. Cooley, Secretary and Treasurer.

ELMIRA DRIVING-PARK.

"An Act to incorporate the Elmira Park Association," passed April 13, 1871, and the act of the Legislature amending the same, entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Elmira Driving Park Association, passed April 13, 1871, and to repeal Chapter 329 of the laws of 1872,' do by these presents, pursuant to and in conformity with the acts of the Legislature aforesaid, associate ourselves, and form a body politic and corporate, etc., for the purposes mentioned." The directors elected being Frank A. Atkinson, Samuel S. Reynolds, Ephraim W. Howes, Lorenzo Howes, Charles J. Langdon, Myron H. Foster, Charles W. Skinner, Henry H. Purdy, Uri Bartholomew, and Frederiek A. Frasier.

The officers elect were Frank H. Atkinson, President; Samuel T. Reynolds, Vice-President; Myron H. Foster, Treasurer; Ephraim W. Howes, Superintendent; William E. Straight, Secretary.

"State of New York, Chemung County, ss.: On the 16th day of June, 1875, personally appeared before me N. R. Seeley, John A. Reynolds, S. T. Reynolds, H. H. Purdy, J. B. Clark, A. Diven, Charles W. Skinner, W. E. Straight, L. Howes, F. H. Atkinson, E. W. Howes, F. A. Frasier, J. M. Shoemaker, M. H. Foster, U. Bartholomew, A. R. Burgett, C. T. Potter, J. R. Reid, and Edwin Eldridge, to me known to be the persons who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same. F. G. HALL, Notary Public."

The present officers are F. H. Atkinson, President; S. T. Reynolds, Vice-President; M. H. Foster, Treasurer; S. W. Clark, Secretary. The directors are F. H. Atkinson, S. T. Reynolds, M. H. Foster, E. W. Howes, L. Howes, Frank Hall, C. J. Langdon, Charles Skinner, and Dr. H. H. Purdy.



Photo. by Van Aken.

Thaddeus C. Cowen

THADDEUS C. COWEN was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., Dec. 17, 1814. His father, Isaac Cowen, was a native of Putnam Co., N. Y., and whose grandfather (the family name was then called M'Cowen) was of Scottish birth, and emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war. Mr. Thaddeus C. Cowen's grandfather, John Cowen, was a soldier in the war of 1812-14, was in the engagement at Lewiston Heights, and was among those who were crowded off the rocks and perished in the Niagara River. His father died at the age of sixty-seven, at the residence of his son in Elmira, in the year 1855.

His mother, Anna (Secor) Cowen was a daughter of Major John D. Secor, a Frenchman by birth, who came to this country with General Lafayette, and upon General Lafayette's return joined the staff of General Washington, was in service during a large part of the Revolutionary war, was twice wounded, and after the war was a pensioner, and died at the age of ninety-six, in the city of Rochester.

Mr. Cowen had three brothers and nine sisters, of whom only one brother, David, and two sisters, Mrs. Percis Chambers and Mrs. Betsey Ann Galpin, are living.

Mr. Cowen began life without pecuniary assistance, and under extreme privations. With only five dollars of borrowed money, he started out as a peddler of notions when only eleven years of age. This experience while so young became a school of value to him, and learned him from necessity that self-denial, economy, and the value of time which have in all his subsequent career been his characteristics, as well as to impress upon his mind the valuable lesson of kindness to the needy and sympathy for the suffering.

In the year 1838 he established a store in Candor, Tioga Co., N. Y., and after two years removed to Elmira, and clerked one

year for Joseph Van Vleck; when he bought out his goods and opened a general store for himself, through the assistance of Solomon L. Gillett, which he continued until about the year 1855, when he sold out his goods; and after one year's travel through the Western States, during which time he took the stump for John C. Fremont, he returned to Elmira, and opened an auction, commission (wholesale and retail) store, which he has continued until the time of writing this sketch as a successful business man.

Mr. Cowen had been an active member of the Whig party in its day, and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party. Upon the organization of the city of Elmira, Mr. Cowen was captain of the night watch and chief of the police, and previous to the organization was elected trustee of the village from the Fourth Ward, which was largely Democratic. In all public trusts and responsibilities he has fulfilled his duties with scrupulous integrity to all concerned. In the year 1836, January 7, he married, while a clerk in New York City, Eliza Robertson, of Norwalk, Conn.

Their children by this union were Georgiana, Thaddeus, Newton, Seaver, and Frank. His wife died June, 1856. For his second wife he married Mary Eleanor Miller, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., by whom he had five children,—Edwin M., Nellie, Jennie, Grace, and John. Of these children, Thaddeus and Newton enlisted in the first call for soldiers in the war of the Rebellion. The former after serving twenty-one months came home an invalid, and died one year after; the latter entered the service at the age of seventeen, did duty for two years, and coming home was so broken down in constitution that he only survived about one year. There are also deceased—Frank, Nellie, and Jennie.



Solomon L. Gillet

SOLOMON L. GILLET was born in Colchester, Conn., Sept. 20, 1803. His father, Solomon, was a native of the same place, born Aug. 10, 1773, and his grandfather, Aaron, was born in 1732. The former was a farmer by occupation, and was married to Martha Doolittle, of Russell, Mass., June 15, 1801. Their children were five sons and three daughters, of whom all are living in 1878 except two.

The father died at the age of eighty-three; the mother died at the age of ninety-three, in the year 1871.

Of this family of children, Mr. Solomon L. Gillet is eldest, and until the age of seventeen spent his time at the district school and on the farm at home, followed by six years as a clerk in a general store, when in the year 1826 he entered into partnership with the former proprietor, where he remained until the death of his partner in 1829. In the year 1830 he came to Elmira, in company with Joshua B. Wheeler, and opened a general store, and for twelve years was associated in business with Joshua B. Wheeler and Alvenus Cone; and in 1842 closed his mercantile business, since which time Mr. Gillet has been connected with various enterprises. For four years was land commissioner and assistant treasurer of the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad (now Northern Central), for some time treasurer of the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, vice-president of the Chemung Canal Bank for two years, and president of the village of Elmira.

By industry, unsullied integrity of purpose in all his business relations, and judicious management, he has, as is common with all self-made business men, unassisted pecuniarily, overcome the obstacles coincident to a business life, and secured a competence sufficient to place him beyond the apprehension of want.

Mr. Gillet was first a member of the old Whig party, and is now ardently attached to the Republican party. Not active in politics, he has never been solicitous of political notoriety or emolument, but has practically lent his energies to a business life.

In the year 1826, July 24, he married Mary J., daughter of Colonel Daniel Watrous, of Colchester, Conn.

She was born August 9, 1803, and possessed those womanly qualities that grace the household. She was endowed with such intellectual gifts and strength as easily made her a superior woman, and qualified her to contribute a full measure of interest and support, in such ways as woman may, to the moral and social welfare of the community to which she came in an early day, and with which she was identified for so long a period. She died June 12, 1876. Her brother, John C. Watrous, was for a long period judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Texas.

Their children were Elizabeth K. (died at the age of three years), Daniel Watrous, and Charles Lewis (died at the age of ten years). The only son living, Daniel Watrous Gillet, was active in raising troops during the early part of the late Rebellion, and subsequently, until after the battle of Antietam, was quartermaster of a regiment; and resigning, was appointed clerk of the quartermaster-general's department of New York, and subsequently appointed assistant quartermaster-general, and at the close of the war settled in New York City as an attorney and counselor at law. Mr. Gillet in early life, in the year 1823, became identified with church interests, and has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira since his residence in this place, and since the year 1841 has officiated as elder of that church.

THE TURF.

Inaugural meeting Sept. 28 to Oct. 2, 1875. One of the most noted animals of the American turf, American Girl, winner of 150 heats in 2.30 or better, dropped dead on the track at Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1875. Her best race, and the crowning one of her career upon the turf, was at Albany, September 26, when she beat Camors in 2.20 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2.16 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2.19, being an average of about 2.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to the heat,—among the fastest three consecutive heats ever trotted in a race. In most of her races this season she was driven by Murphy, but in this, her final effort, John L. Doty was seated behind her. She had been slightly ailing from the prevailing epizootic, but it was thought she had recovered so far that there was no danger in starting her in the race. A post-mortem showed her lungs in a congested condition. The association have erected a life-size statue of her,—a handsome monument with a granite base, at a cost of \$2200,—located near the entrance to the park, on a mound erected so as to show their favorite to good advantage.

The rage for fast horses has not been constant, notwithstanding there have always been those whose appreciation for fine stock induced them to patronize the turf, and to invest their money in noted strains. In 1865 the Wileox Park, on the south side, was put in order, and a new stock of trotters brought out, and the feeling in favor of horse-racing began to revive, and some of the best strains of the country were represented here; some of them got down to 2.25 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The Driving Park Association have erected fine accommodations for the comfort and convenience of patrons, and have as good a half-mile track as there is in the country.

ELMIRA AS A MILITARY DEPOT.

Upon the banks of the Chemung River, near the present city of Elmira, was held the first public rejoicing in Western New York. The occasion was upon the return of General Sullivan's army from the Genesee country in 1779, during the Revolution, when they received the intelligence "that Spain had declared war against Great Britain." This gave life to the veteran soldiers of the expedition, many of whom had served in the dark hours of our country's history. The event was appropriately celebrated by each of the five brigades composing Sullivan's command.

During the war of 1812, one company of infantry and one of light horse were formed in Newtown for frontier service.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, as the various calls for troops were borne along the wires, quickly the quotas of Chemung and other counties were filled. At Elmira the brave volunteers from the beautiful valleys and hills of the distant portions of the State collected. As regiment after regiment arrived they were equipped and means of transportation provided, with but little time for military drill before going to the front. Guard-mountings and dress-parades, varied with infantry or artillery exercise, were the order of the day. Mounted orderlies hurried from the post headquarters either to Lake Street barracks or the River barracks No. 3.

For months the pavements resounded with the tramp of citizen soldiery, and strains of martial music reverberated along the northern heights of Mount Zoar or the lofty hill-sides which skirt the valley. Many of those daring men

returned; but, alas! many of them met a soldier's grave. The flowers of the valley now bloom o'er many silent graves,

"Where sleep the brave who sink to rest."

In 1864 a portion of barracks No. 3 was fitted up for a military prison, which was occupied by about 12,000 prisoners (mostly North Carolinians, although many other of the Southern States were largely represented). During the continuance of the war, visitors were not permitted unless by special permit from the Secretary of War. A strong high fence surrounded the inclosure, which was carefully guarded by the regiments detailed for this service. Although the prisoners were supplied with abundant rations, medical attendance, etc., owing to change of climate and diet many of them died. No less than 2950 were buried at Woodlawn Cemetery, where the government caused each grave to be marked by a simple head-stone, giving the name of the State and regiment to which its occupant belonged. The total number of prisoners of war at post, 11,916. Number of deaths during imprisonment, 2950. The hospital was supplied with competent medical attendants and everything to make the sick comfortable.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The same kind hands were unceasingly at work in devising means for the comfort of those patriots who needed their attention. The government hospitals, as usual, did all in their power to relieve the wants of their inmates, yet this institution found much to do: there were many comforts which woman's hand supplied to the suffering hero. Whether in the hospital or the "Home," at the depot, or even *in transitu*, the sick and wounded soldiers were ministered to, and from many a sleepless cot the prayer went up, "God bless the ladies of Elmira!"

THE BOOT AND SHOE INDUSTRY.

Of all the manufactories of which Elmira may boast, perhaps no one is more beneficial to the community, or more ornamental in its appointments, than that of Jackson Richardson & Co. It will be interesting to the general reader to note the beginning of this establishment, as the industry and tact are worthy of emulation, and herein may be discovered the secret of success.

Mr. Jackson Richardson, son of Thomas Richardson, one of the earliest manufacturers in New York, came from Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., where he had been associated with his father and brothers in the manufacture of boots and shoes, and located in Elmira in April, 1861. He began with skilled labor and improved machinery, and a capital of \$10,000.

The old establishment, situated on Water Street, just west of the railroad bridge, is familiar not only to Elmirans, but to the trade. Here, with a force of 50 men, the business was established. In March, 1865, this building was washed away by a flood from the river, the only considerable flood known here. The brick structure occupying the same ground was somewhat larger, and the force employed reached 225 operatives. In the beginning the machinery, valued at \$3000, sufficed; now it is estimated at \$10,000. The business has averaged \$500,000 during the past ten years. The stock carried has averaged \$75,000, purchased

largely in New York State tanneries and Chicago, Ill. In the fall of 1877 the present building was erected. This is one of the most imposing structures in the city, being 60 feet front, 90 feet deep, and six stories high, situated on Railroad Avenue, corner of Market Street, which greatly facilitates the shipment of goods to and from the establishment.

The manufacturing capacity now is about 400 cases per week. It is an actual pleasure to go through the establishment, and see the operatives, some 300, supplied with every possible device, convenience, and comfort, converting material as if by magic into symmetrical boots and shoes.

The pegging-machine, which makes and drives the pegs so marvelously fast and perfectly, is perhaps the most astonishing device, yet every other department is equally furnished.

The building is the result of the accumulated experience of years, every part being specially adapted to the use intended, and the whole is a marvel of simplicity, and absolutely fire-proof. The original proprietor, Mr. Richardson, has been engaged in this business all his life. The associates, Mr. Westlake and Mr. Hawkes, have had many years' experience. Mr. Enos is the veteran cutter in the upper-leather cutting department. He cut the first side of leather for Mr. Richardson when he began business in Elmira.

The new firm was organized Jan. 1, 1875.

NOBLES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Organized, 1866. Incorporated, June 12, 1866. The object for which the company is formed, the manufacture and sale of carpenters' braces and a number of specialties in carpenters' tools. The first trustees were John C. Nobles, Milton V. Nobles, David Decker, William J. Donna, Lewis M. Smith, N. P. Fassett, and George Worrell. Their first building was corner Railroad Avenue and Fourth Street.

This company sold out, and the Elmira Nobles Manufacturing Company was formed, March 1, 1871, with a capital of \$60,000, and articles of incorporation filed. The first trustees were David Decker, E. M. Frisbie, James S. Thurston, D. R. Pratt, S. L. Gillett, George Worrell, John M. Dexter, N. P. Fassett, William Vial. The officers elected were as follows: David Decker, President; E. M. Frisbie, Vice-President; James S. Thurston, Treasurer; S. L. Gillett, Secretary.

The company purchased from the Nobles Manufacturing Company their machinery, tools, manufactured goods, and all other property belonging to said company, for \$58,000, the new company assuming all the liabilities of the old company.

In the summer of 1871 the new company purchased the lot and building corner Baldwin and Clinton Streets, and had the premises put in order, and in the fall continued the manufacture of tools, as indicated in the beginning. On the last day of March, 1877, the buildings, machinery, tools, etc., were sold at auction.

On the 1st of April, 1877, S. L. Gillet and R. T. Turner, under the firm-name of Gillet & Co., rented the buildings, machinery, and tools, and have continued to carry on the manufacture of augers and auger-bits, etc.

Richard N. Watrous, who has been engaged in the manufacture of auger-bits, etc., for nearly fifty years, is foreman.

This industry has achieved an enviable name, and is a valuable acquisition to the city.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The mail-service in Elmira has kept pace with that of any similar population. By referring to the records it will be seen that the first postmaster was Mr. John Konkle, appointed Jan. 1, 1801, for Newtown, afterwards changed to Elmira. Mr. Konkle was a noted man, and some account of him will be found in a previous chapter. His successors, with the date of their appointment, are as follows: Aaron Konkle, Oct. 1, 1809; Grant W. Baldwin, March 21, 1822; Thomas Maxwell, July 11, 1835;* Ransom Birdsall, July 9, 1841; Levi J. Cooley, May 13, 1843; Henry H. Matthews, May 5, 1849; Daniel Stephens, April 6, 1853; Daniel F. Pickering, July 26, 1861; William T. Post, March 18, 1867; Charles G. Fairman, April 5, 1869; Daniel F. Pickering, April 4, 1877.



Photo. by Van Aken.

Daniel F. Pickering

In connection with the foregoing sketch of the Elmira post-office we present a portrait of Daniel F. Pickering, the present postmaster, who was born June 6, 1816, at Middle Smithfield, Monroe Co. (then Pike Co.), Pa. The ancestors, on his father's side, were early emigrants from England to the then colony of Pennsylvania, and, like its founder, were Friends or Quakers. His maternal ancestors were from Holland, also settling in the colony of Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, leaving the army with a major's commission.

* Changed to Chemung County, April 15, 1836.

Mr. Pickering removed with his parents from his birth-place to Chemung, this county, arriving at the now village of Chemung on the 2d day of December, 1828. He received only the limited opportunities for an education afforded by a country school, consisting of the plainer branches of an English education. Launched upon the world the graduate of a log school-house at the age of sixteen, he continued, in various capacities, a resident of Chemung County,—a farm hand, carpenter and joiner, raftsmen, lumberman, farmer, merchant, and liveryman.

On attaining his majority he was elected as constable and collector of the then town of Chemung, embracing the present town of Baldwin and a part of the town of Erin. Subsequently he held the office of school commissioner for two terms of the town, then its supervisor.

Mr. Pickering was elected to the office of sheriff of Chemung County in the fall of 1852, and removed to Elmira, assuming the duties of the office Jan. 1, 1853. He was appointed postmaster at Elmira, by President Lincoln, July, 1861, and re-appointed, by President Johnson, July, 1865, serving until April 1, 1867. He was removed for political reasons.

In March, 1872, he was appointed superintendent of the Chemung and Crooked Lake Canals, serving until March, 1873.

Mr. Pickering was appointed to his present position as postmaster at Elmira by President Hayes, April, 1877.

The following is a statement of the business done at the post-office of Elmira for the year ending May 31, 1878 :

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Gross revenue..... | \$25,856.70 |
| Allowances (clerks, free delivery, postmaster's salary)..... | 14,120.93 |
| Net revenue..... | \$11,735.77 |
| REGISTERED-LETTER BUSINESS. | |
| Registered letters mailed..... | 1,302 |
| “ “ delivered..... | 5,559 |
| “ packages in transit..... | 16,894 |
| MONEY-ORDER BUSINESS. | |
| Including domestic and foreign, with fees..... | \$98,375.62 |
| Disbursements, money-orders paid and repaid, domestic and foreign..... | 98,325.62 |
| FREE-DELIVERY BUSINESS. | |
| Number of carriers..... | 6 |
| Registered letters delivered..... | 5,195 |
| Mail letters “..... | 691,708 |
| Mail postal cards “..... | 140,517 |
| Local letters “..... | 52,033 |
| Local postal-cards “..... | 30,234 |
| Newspapers, etc..... | 281,562 |
| Letters returned to office..... | 516 |
| Letters collected..... | 282,980 |
| Postal-cards collected..... | 88,015 |
| Newspapers, etc., collected..... | 33,821 |
| Postage on matter for local delivery..... | \$1770.08 |

The officers and employees are as follows: Daniel F. Pickering, Postmaster; A. J. Carpenter, Assistant Postmaster; Charles H. Palmer, Mailing Clerk; E. Ward Farrington, Money-Order Clerk; Minnie Carpenter, Stamp Clerk; Charles E. Hutchinson, Distributing Clerk; George Ward, Assistant Distributing Clerk.

Carriers, John D. King, Judson L. Cornell, John G. Carpenter, William P. Roosa, John B. Beman, E. J. Reed, John Moriarty (substitute).

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

In 1869 the Common Council adopted sections 95, 96, 97, and 98 of the city ordinances in reference to health.

At a meeting of the Common Council, Monday evening, Aug. 19, 1872, “Dr. Hart, from the Board of Health, appeared and made statement to filthy condition of the canal and Railroad Avenue, and sundry other matters pertaining to the sanitary condition of the city.” Then, in July, 1873, the following record appears: “Complaints.—To the Board of Health: The undersigned respectfully calls attention to nuisance on north side of river-bank, Water Street, and most earnestly requests that measures be adopted for its immediate abatement,—the stagnant water and accumulation of filth greatly endangering lives and health. (Signed) Booth, Dounce, Rose & Co., Gridley & Davenport, and others.” By resolution the members of the Common Council have provided duties for a Board of Health, and authorized the collection of the cost of removing or abatement of nuisance from parties on whose premises it may be found, and in case of failure to pay they may be sued by the city attorney, etc. These provisions were adopted in March, 1874.

The Health Department of 1878 is as follows: Health Officer, Dr. Clarence M. Spaulding; Assistants, Dr. P. W. Flood, Dr. Charles P. Godfrey.

The salary of the health officer was fixed at \$400 per annum, April 2, 1877.

THE ELMIRA FARMERS' CLUB

was organized Dec. 14, 1869, by George W. Hoffman, W. A. Armstrong, James McCann, Charles Heller, Lewis Fitch,



Photo. by Larkin.

W. A. Armstrong

Samuel A. Chapman, Seely P. Chapman, John Bridgeman, Samuel Carr, and Daniel E. Howell, all practical farmers who loved their vocation and thoroughly understood it, who had watched all the processes of farming and noted every

fact of value, and who were ready and willing to impart to each other the knowledge they had gathered.

To William Armstrong, with his clear head and apt pen, the club owes much; but the sterling judgment and careful observation, practical deductions and philosophy of success was shared by most if not all of the members enumerated.

To the ordinary observer a farmers' club is little more than a name, but this is a praiseworthy exception. It takes rank, of course, from the manner in which its discussions are conducted, and from the reports we are justified in saying that the practical and thorough knowledge exhibited constitute it rather a school than a place of display of theory; for the lessons are and have been by men unused to the power of language or public speech, furnishing literally but the skeletons, which only an accomplished secretary, like Armstrong, with native skill and cultured pen, could cover with the living flesh of his expressions and the leaping blood of his humor, that gave the thought form and comeliness to look upon and instructive to listen to. The first gathering was around a wood-stove, in a wagon-shop lighted with a single tallow-candle. George W. Hoffman was elected president, and William A. Armstrong secretary, which positions have always been held by these gentlemen.

Mr. Hoffman is president of the New York State Agricultural Society, and Mr. Armstrong chief editor of the *Husbandman*, influential and well known.

Library: In 1871 a library was started by the club, which now contains 2000 volumes, embracing every department of literature, but being especially rich in works on agriculture. This is the result of voluntary contributions by the club.

In 1873 the club erected its present hall, a substantial and showy two-story building, with a fine tower and lofty flag-staff. The second story, or hall, is for public meetings, with the library in an alcove off from the main room.

The ground-floor and basement is occupied by the printing establishment of *The Husbandman*,* an agricultural weekly newspaper, started in 1874 by a member of the club. In the editorial department Mr. Armstrong is assisted by Mr. J. S. Van Duzer.

The club publishes annual volumes containing reports of its discussions by Mr. Armstrong, and much additional information. The Elmira Farmers' Club illustrates the truth that brains are quite as valuable in farmers as in any other association of life, that their activity is the measure of success in this as in other fields.

CEMETERIES.

The earliest burial-place was on the land of Stephen Tuthill, near the present junction of Sullivan and Water Streets. Grave-stones were visible until within a few years. The remains of bodies buried there were never removed. Dr. Joseph Hinchman was the first person buried there,—1802. He was the father of Mrs. Judge Avery and grandfather of Judge Avery, the first county judge of Tioga County under the constitution of 1846, and

the author of a history of the Susquehanna Valley. The above continued to be the burial-place until the purchase of the Second Street cemetery, in 1838, the first interment in the latter being Mrs. Dr. E. L. Hart, in May, 1839. The lot-owners still continued to bury in the former (Baptist Church cemetery) occasionally. Of late years the grounds have been cleared of the tangled growth, and now put on a more attractive appearance. This provision answered for the dead of the city until 1858, when the necessity became imperative that a new cemetery should be laid out within easy reach of the city. Measures were taken by enterprising citizens and the members of the Board of Trustees, of which Frank Hall was president, to bring the object about.

WOODLAWN.—In the winter of 1858, Messrs. Strang, Thurston, and Baker moved for the undertaking of providing a new cemetery, and obtained the privilege from the Legislature to loan \$10,000 for this purpose on the part of the village corporation. The vote for the tax came up at the special spring election separately, and, amid close opposition, was carried by only twenty-two majority. Other prominent citizens became interested, Frank Hall, president of the village, Simeon Benjamin, John I. Nicks, and Asher Tyler furthering the cause with much zeal. The Board of Trustees resolved themselves into a committee immediately, to secure a proper location, who appointed a committee of selection, consisting of Frank Hall, John I. Nicks, Nathan Baker, and John Hill. They proceeded to examine a portion of Edmund Miller's farm, in Southport, surrounding a natural pond, Geo. W. Hoffman's farm, a broken, rolling piece of ground, with a pond of living spring-water, a favorite resort with some, and Simeon Benjamin's Pick-away Grounds (Fifth Ward), and a portion of East Hill, belonging to Mrs. Arnot; and finally the old Heller farm, of fifty acres, which was regarded as eligible both in price and location.

The purchase-money was between \$4000 and \$5000. Mr. Daniels was employed to lay out the cemetery, and it was immediately inclosed with a substantial fence.

The walks and drives were arranged after the serpentine order, with shade and ornamental trees, and shrubbery suitably located for shade and ornamentation.

There are now about ninety-eight acres belonging to the cemetery. About 1250 lots have been sold; about 3000 have been buried here, exclusive of 2996 Rebel soldiers, who are at the north part of the grounds, and 128 Union soldiers in a place to themselves.

There is a deposit of sand underlying a part of the ground that has afforded as high as \$2000 per annum revenue; this, however, depends on the demand for sand. From this revenue and the sale of lots the cemetery has become a paying investment, having been able to save sufficient to purchase additional 32½ acres, at \$1000 per acre, besides meeting all other expenses.

In 1868 the property was estimated at \$25,000; probably not more than one-third of the present grounds was then laid out into lots and disposed of. The name given to this new cemetery is "Woodlawn." The grounds are being adorned, and there is no reason why "Woodlawn" should not excite as much admiration as "Mount Auburn," of

* See chapter on the Press of Chemung County.



Photo. by Van Aken.

Wm Hoffman

WILLIAM HOFFMAN was born in the town of Northumberland, county of the same name, in the State of Pennsylvania, Sept. 7, 1780. He was of German parentage, and inherited from them much of that industry, self-perseverance, and energy which led him in early life to strike out for himself, afterwards leading him to success and position, where first was naught but danger, trial, and discouragement.

In the year 1799 young Hoffman made a trip on foot from his home to the then "far west," Geneva, where he worked at his trade, as a hatter, for a few months, and in the fall of the same year returned home.

In the spring of 1800, placing his scanty effects in a boat, he struck up the beautiful Susquehanna into the quieter waters of the Chemung,—not then as now, their banks free and open, with cultured fields and busy villages teeming into varied life scattered along,—but, rather, the little boat, with the young man's all, cut its almost unfrequented way, propelled by the strong arm of hopeful youth, amidst comparatively untried scenes, into the very primeval solitude of the wilderness itself. Reaching the Chemung valley, he selected Newtown (now Elmira) for the scene of his future struggles. He was absolutely poor, but full of that ardent hope and invincible determination of spirit which have ever been the marked characteristics of his life.

Possessed of a good trade, a strong and vigorous constitution, industrious habits, frugality and temperance, incorruptible integrity, and deep, unchanging love of country that constitutes the true American citizen, he boldly looked the world in the face, and earnestly commenced the struggles incident to pioneer life.

Mr. Hoffman at first carried on the hat business here. His first little shop, in years long gone by, was just where Hubbell's furniture store now is. A little case contained all his stock in trade,—a half-dozen hats and as many caps, maybe,—made for rough service, for what else would the rough pioneers wear? That same little hat case which, perhaps, was the foundation of his after-success, is treasured by revering descendants among the precious heirlooms that he left behind,—sacred mementoes of his earliest struggles, and eloquent of his worth.

But while the most careful attention was given to business and personal prosperity, the best interests of the little community of which he had become a member were by no means overlooked or forgotten. To his energetic and self-sacrificing efforts, in common with the noble spirits who acted in unison with him, the county, as such, owes its existence. The first

church in Elmira was erected by his assistance and determined public spirit. He was ever noted for his liberality in aiding to erect public buildings, and was ever a true and steadfast friend in works of local improvement. The greater portion of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. His extensive farm might be said at one time to have been a "model one," and was patterned after by others. He introduced in this county what came to be known as the "Hoffman Corn," which was peculiarly profitable of culture hereabouts. The farm owned by Mr. Hoffman forms, in 1878, a part of the beautiful city of Elmira, extending from what is now Walnut Street far above the old family homestead on Water Street. He was poor when he took it, and it was not until many years of the hardest labor and untiring industry that he was able to pay for his land, which he originally bargained for at higher rates than did most of his neighbors; but with an honesty that characterized his whole life, he eventually fulfilled every requirement upon him. For more than a half-century Mr. Hoffman contributed to the growth and development of the county, and took a leading part in its affairs, whose life was a career of action, vicissitudes, and success. He was a wise counselor, an ardent worker in every good enterprise, a staunch friend, and a strong supporter of good morals and religious institutions.

He married Peggy Smith, sister of the late Dr. Uriah Smith and Solomon L. Smith, March 28, 1805, who died Nov. 11, 1805, leaving an infant daughter, Peggy Smith Hoffman, born Nov. 11, 1805. March 2, 1809, he married Sally Smith, of Southport, who was born Feb. 3, 1786, in Orange Co., N. Y., and was brought, when only three years of age, by her parents to Chemung County. The mode of moving from one place to another in the pioneer days was so different from that nowadays, that this instance will quite well illustrate the contrast. The children were placed in baskets, one being suspended on each side of the horse, and in this novel way Mrs. Hoffman was brought to her new home, where she grew to womanhood, was married, and raised a family of children. She did her part well; was a woman exemplary in all her ways, and instilled into the minds of her children all that makes true manhood and womanhood. She died Dec. 7, 1865. Their children are by this marriage: John S., born July 2, 1811; Jacob, born July 28, 1814, murdered by the Cayuse Indians, in Oregon, Nov. 29, 1847; William, Jr., born April 6, 1817, died Nov. 11, 1876; Joseph, born Aug. 16, 1819; George W., born Feb. 9, 1822; and Col. Henry C. Hoffman, born Jan. 14, 1827.



Photo. by Larkin.

J. M. Robinson

JOHN M. ROBINSON was born at Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., Feb. 23, 1814. He was next to the youngest in a family of four sons and one daughter of Captain Eli P. Robinson and Mary (Saxton) Robinson, the former a native of Windham, Conn., and a lineal descendant of John Robinson, one of the emigrants on the "Mayflower," in 1620. Captain Robinson was a man highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens, liberally educated, was for many years a justice of the peace and general conveyancer. As a teacher, gave special attention to the early education of his children. He was a captain in the war of 1812-14, and took part in the defense of Sacket's Harbor and Brooklyn Heights.

His wife was a woman of rare virtues and womanly qualities, and during the war in which her husband was a soldier traveled on horseback through the neighborhoods in her vicinity to gather material for the comfort of needy soldiers.

Of their children, Hon. Lucius Robinson is the present Governor of New York State; elected 1876. Mr. John M. Robinson attended school more or less until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he was apprenticed until he should become of age to Mr. Humphrey Potter, to learn the cabinet business, and during these years he received one more year's schooling.

At the close of his apprenticeship, in the year 1835, he came to Horseheads and took charge of a cabinet manufacturing business where he remained for one year, and in

1836 settled in the then village of Elmira and established a chair-manufactory on a small scale. From this beginning, he about the year 1839 added the cabinet-making and subsequently a general furniture business, which branches of business he has continued until the time of writing this sketch. By economy and industry, with a will to do, and a business sagacity not uncommon among self-made business men, Mr. Robinson has gradually extended his business from sales only reaching a few hundred dollars annually to those now amounting to seventy-five thousand, and passed through the days when each manufacturer cut his own timber in the wood, and by a long and tedious process prepared it for the various departments of work,—a wide contrast with 1878, when machinery for the manufacture of almost every article has made rapid strides, and taken the place of the rude tools of a half-century ago.

In his early days Mr. Robinson was a member of the Whig party, and was identified with the Republican party upon its formation. He has never been solicitous of political preferment, but closely allied to a business life.

In the year 1836, May 4, he married Nancy, daughter of Jacob Satterly, of Jamesville, Onondaga Co., N. Y. She was born September, 1814.

Their children are Julia, wife of E. P. Bement, of Elmira, William, Sarah (deceased), Mary, George, and Lucius D. Of these sons, William and George are associated with their father in business.

Boston, "Greenwood," of New York, or "Laurel Hill," of Philadelphia.

The ceremony inaugurating "Woodlawn Cemetery" took place Oct. 11, 1858. Dr. Murdoch delivered the address.

The cemetery commissioners are Stephen McDonald, J. Davis Baldwin, and Geo. Hoffman; Nathaniel Baker, Superintendent; Charles Abbot, Sexton.

THE FERRY.

The first mode of passage across the Chemung River was by scow-boat and skiff, at the foot of Conongue Street. This method was practiced until the building of the first bridge at the foot of Lake Street. The charter for this was granted April 16, 1823. The erection took place soon after, and was finished and opened for crossing during the year. It was a long bridge, with heavy timbers laid from pier to pier for the superstructure, strong and durable, built by John Spieer, Stephen Tuthill, and Robert Covell. This was torn down and replaced by a frame bridge and piers, roofed over. J. H. Gallagher was the superintendent of the building. This was burned in 1850. The corporators of the building numbered about 600.

The same company rebuilt the bridge in 1850, aided by an insurance of \$6000 on the one burned. In 1863 it was overhauled and repaired, but the big freshet of 1865, March 17, undermined the only stone pier, and a long section at the Southport end fell and was carried down the river. Lyman Covell was President of the Bridge Company twenty-four years, and was succeeded by Edmund Miller, of Southport.

The Main Street Bridge Company was organized in 1853, and a charter granted for its building to benefit the real estate in the Fifth Ward. The company kept up the bridge until 1862, when it was sold at sheriff's sale, and reorganized. Moses Cole was the builder of the structure. In March, 1865, the trestle-work over the island was taken out by a freshet. This was repaired. In March, 1866, the first span (at the First Ward) was burned. Both bridge companies were consolidated in 1865. The original projectors of the Main Street bridge were Samuel B. Strang, Tracy Beadle, William T. Post, and A. C. Ely.

The old toll-gatherer—"Papa Dean"—was a man of huge proportions, and occupied a toll-house at the end of the bridge; he invariably dressed in gray, and donned a peculiar old white hat. Although regarded faithful in his performance of duty, the boys frequently avoided the contribution by climbing over the fence that guarded the entrance; he was never censured for this, however.

IRON BRIDGES.

By Legislative enactment, in 1872, the city of Elmira was authorized, with the assent of the tax-payers, to bond itself in the sum of \$120,000 for the purpose of building two iron bridges to span the Chemung River, at the foot of Lake and Main Streets respectively; Hon. Asher Tyler, Hon. William T. Post, Hon. John Arnot, Jr., Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, and Robert M. McDowell, Esq., were commissioners appointed to execute the work; Casper S. Decker was subsequently appointed by the Common Council in place of Mr. Tyler, who declined to serve. The commissioners

organized by choosing Mr. Post for chairman, and Mr. Beecher for secretary, and immediately proceeded to get a plan for Main Street bridge, which in accordance with law was laid before the City Council and approved by them. The contract for building the superstructure was secured by Wheeler H. Bristol, of Owego, who sub-let it to Lord & Daniels, of Rochester; work was commenced in September of that year, but the manner in which it was prosecuted, the character of the work, and the quality of the material furnished were very unsatisfactory to the commission, and the contractor was allowed to abandon the work. The work was resumed in June following under contract with the Cincinnati Iron Bridge Company, J. W. Shipman, proprietor and manager; Mr. William Kingsly, of Standing Stone, Pa., completed the masonry. The commission, deeming the sum appropriated insufficient for the construction of such bridges as would be required, advised an additional amount of \$30,000, which was promptly granted by the Legislature in March, 1874. Mr. Post retired from the commission and James L. Woods, Esq., succeeded him. The masonry was laid with stone from near Corning and the border of Cayuga Lake. The foundation is piles driven to a firm bearing, and sawed off below the bed of the river, well grouted and heavily timbered on the top. The superstructure is of iron, and its style, the "Whipple Trapezoidal Truss." Total length, 795; number of spans, five; height of truss, twenty-three feet; road-way, twenty feet; two side-walks, each six feet wide; and was ready for traffic on the 15th of September, 1873.

Lake Street bridge was completed under the same commission, Oct. 1, the following year, and is a duplicate of the Main Street bridge with the exception that it has three spans of 182 feet each, and the truss is twenty-six feet high; it was built by the same company. The masonry is of limestone from Waterloo. Whitfield Farnum was engineer, and Peter Russell, superintendent. The bridges are of wrought iron with phoenix columns, and supposed to sustain 2000 pounds per lineal foot in addition to their own weight, with factor five for safety. Lake Street bridge cost \$65,000, and the two bridges, \$149,324.

In his dealings with the commission, Mr. Shipman proved himself a gentleman, and adhered strictly to the specifications, sometimes doing more than the contract called for.

THE ELMIRA GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

was incorporated in 1852. Capital, \$50,000. M. H. Arnot, President; S. T. Arnot, Secretary, Treasurer, and Superintendent. Office, Chemung Canal Bank Building.

ELMIRA MECHANICS SOCIETY,

instituted Jan. 15, 1834. Abel Stowell, President; Norris North, Vice-President; R. R. Dumars, Secretary; J. S. French, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY

was chartered, New York, April 24, 1832; by charter the line of road was wholly within the State of New York. The construction of the road commenced in 1836, and in September, 1841, the section from Pierpont to Goshen was opened. The State in 1836 had agreed to loan it credit to the amount of \$3,000,000, to aid in building the road, and

up to February, 1844, \$4,736,949 had been spent in construction, of which \$2,599,514 was the proceeds of the State loan. On the 14th May agreed to release its claim on the road, provided the line should be completed in six years. The road was opened from the Hudson River to the lake, April 22, 1851. The charter was amended to allow the road to pass through a part of Pennsylvania on payment of \$10,000 per annum.

About the 26th of May, 1875, the road passed into the hands of a receiver, and so remained until the 1st day of June, 1878, when it was sold under a decree of foreclosure to the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, who took possession, and now operate the road. Under the new organization the company have commenced laying the third rail from Waverly to New York, which then will give them the narrow-gauge from New York to Buffalo; the road is in a flourishing condition. Receipts of the road in 1878:

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| May. Owego..... | \$13,521.12 |
| " Elmira..... | 28,877.08 |
| " Waverly..... | 76,299.45 |

The present officers, agents, and employees of the Receiver of the Erie Railroad will continue to discharge the duties of their respective positions for the new company until otherwise ordered; H. J. Jewett, President; E. S. Bowen, General Superintendent; John N. Abbott, General Ticket and Passenger Agent; R. C. Vilas, General Freight Agent; John A. Hardenburgh, General Purchasing Agent; P. P. Wright, Superintendent of Transportation; B. W. Spencer, Treasurer; Stephen Lettle, Auditor.

ROBERT B. CABLE

was born in New York City, March 23, 1841. His father, Stephen Cable, was a native of Litchfield Co., Conn.,



Photo. by Larkin.

R B Cable

and settled in New York while a young man, about the year 1835, where he now resides.

Robert B., at the age of fourteen, struck out into the busy world for himself, and for some four years was engaged in the provision business in his native city.

In the year 1859 he was connected with the work of constructing the Bergen Tunnel for the Erie Railway, which was the beginning of his railroad career. After the completion of the tunnel he located in Chicago in the provision business, returned to the service of the Erie Railroad in 1863, and has since then been continuously connected with that great thoroughfare, filling various positions in both the transportation and freight departments.

In the fall of 1865 he was appointed chief clerk in the general superintendent's office, at New York, which position he occupied under the various administrations of the road until 1872, when he was appointed assistant superintendent of transportation, and first located at New York, and afterwards at Jersey City; and in April, 1877, received the appointment of superintendent of the Susquehanna division of the Erie Railway, with office at Elmira, N. Y., where he now resides.

UTICA, ITHACA AND ELMIRA RAILWAY

consolidation with the Cortland and Horseheads Railways, from Cortland to Ithaca, in 1872, and throughout in 1875.

The inception of the road by Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, was open to the country about Ithaca, his native place, and gave growth and prosperity to the small villages along the line, and proved a more expensive work than was anticipated; and his financial embarrassment brought the road into the hands of the public after Mr. Cornell had expended about \$1,000,000 of his private means upon it. The line of the road, Cortland (Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Junction), New York, to Elmira, New York, 72 miles, siding and other tracks 7 miles, gauge 4 feet 8½ inches, rail (iron and steel) 56 to 60 pounds. The object of this road was to supply a direct northeast outlet for the bituminous coal of the Blossburg Mines to its most important markets,—Central and Eastern New York.

This coal is now reached at Corning, on the Erie, where it is delivered by the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad, the tonnage of which has reached as high as 1,000,000 in one year. The greater part of this coal, after July, 1876, has been delivered, at Elmira, directly to the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, by completion of the Elmira State Line Road, which connects with the Tioga Railroad, of Pennsylvania. The operations, Dec. 14, 1875 (the date of opening the road), to April 14, 1876, show gross earnings as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Passenger..... | \$33,763.84 |
| Freight..... | 70,635.52 |
| Mail and Express..... | 9,786.00 |
| Other..... | 4,671.09 |
| Total..... | \$118,856.45 |
| Operating expense..... | 64,514.25 |
| Net earnings..... | \$54,342.20 |

At this rate the net earnings for the year would be over \$160,000. The annual charges amount to \$105,000 gold. The excess of earnings over interest account has for the

last year been applied to construction account. The above earnings are exclusive of the coal traffic.

The directors appointed May 10, 1878, are Geo. J. Rice, Joseph Radbourn, D. D. Reynolds, of Horsesheds; E. K. Goodnow, D. A. Lindley, Henry W. Poor, of New York; R. T. Turner, S. T. Reynolds, of Elmira; Jas. H. Radbourn, of Erin; Wm. S. Copeland, of Cortland; Franklin C. Cornell, of Ithaca; A. A. Marsh, of New York; Wm. P. Rogers, of Brooklyn; each of whom is a stockholder, owning stock in the company in his own right.

Article 6 of the Articles of Association says, "The following-named persons shall be the first officers of this company," etc. George James Rice, President; Joseph Radbourn, Vice-President and General Superintendent; M. W. Serat, General Passenger Agent and General Freight Agent; D. S. Greenough, Secretary; M. W. Serat, Treasurer; M. A. Smith, Auditor.

The road passed into the hands of bondholders Nov. 1, 1877, and was sold to a new company organized May 11, 1878. The new company is operating the road.

The following roads are leased by the Northern Central Railway Company, and operated by that company, rolling stock furnished by lessees:

The Chemung Railway.—This company was organized May 14, 1845, and the road opened in 1849. It extends from Elmira Junction, N. Y., to Watkins, N. Y., 17.36 miles, with 4.40 miles of sidings. It was leased May 10, 1872, to the Northern Central Railway Company for ninety-nine years, that company having reserved a controlling interest.

Elmira and Williamsport Railroad.—This company was chartered as the Williams and Elmira Railway Company, June 9, 1832, and the road completed Sept. 9, 1854. It extends from Williamsport, Pa., to Elmira, N. Y., 75.45 miles, with 22.43 miles sidings. It was reorganized under its present title Feb. 29, 1860, and leased May 1, 1863, for ninety-nine years.

Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua Road.—This company was chartered as the Canandaigua and Corning Railroad Company, May 14, 1845, and the road opened Sept. 15, 1851. It was reorganized under its present title Feb. 18, 1859, and leased to the Erie Railway Company, Jan. 1, 1859, for twenty years, and by that company leased to the Northern Central Railway Company, Oct. 1, 1866. The road extends from Watkins, N. Y., to Canandaigua, N. Y., 46.7 miles, with 10.25 miles of sidings.

The present officers of the Northern Central Railway are Thomas A. Scott, President; A. J. Cassatt, Vice-President; S. W. White, Secretary; J. W. Davis, Assistant Secretary; J. S. Leib, Treasurer; John Crowe, Auditor; Frank Thompson, General Manager; R. Neilson, Division Superintendent; A. W. Nutt, General Freight Agent; Wayne McVeagh, General Solicitor.

THE ELMIRA CAR AND MACHINE SHOPS

were built by the Erie Railway Company in 1858, destroyed by fire in 1862, and rebuilt in 1863. The total value of machinery and tools is \$31,630,—machinery \$23,610, tools \$8020. The present number of men employed is 122.

The average monthly expenses, for labor \$4950, for material \$5725, total \$10,675.

It will be seen that this industry is no inconsiderable factor in the success of Elmira. The mechanics who perform the labor for which the \$4950 are expended monthly, besides circulating this large sum in the community, are well worthy the respect of their employers as skilled workmen, and contribute largely to the real strength of good society found here; while those who furnish the material may justly be enumerated in the same way, and a considerable part of the sum paid for material is also circulated here, to the manifest good of all.

ELDRIDGE PARK.

What Central Park is to New York, Fairmount is to Philadelphia, and the Common and public gardens are to Boston, this garden of beautiful things is to Elmira. When we reflect that the city is growing with almost unexampled rapidity, and will soon surround the loveliest retreats with crowding houses and places of business, we see in a new light the taste and foresight of the gentleman whose liberal hand has wrought these wonders. The passenger on the Erie Railroad, as he leaves Elmira for the west, passes, as he emerges into the open country, a miniature lake, a velvety lawn, with statues, fountains, magnificent drives, neat buildings and ponds. To his inquiry, reply is made that this is Eldridge Park.

The drive to the park is through a willow-bordered avenue leading up to a broad English gateway, with its gate open; no hostile warder warning one away from its loveliness. Passing through this gateway, we see just in front, under the shadow of a large tree, three mounds surrounding a jetting fountain. On two of these mounds stand white statues of the only two seasons known in this climate, and on the third the figure of a deer, which stands as if ready to seek freedom beyond the inclosure. Before us is the circular lake, of about fifteen acres in extent, encircled by a necklace of willow-trees. Around this is a splendid drive, while right and left wind roads in most enticing curves, and views of beauty startle the eye at every step. Turning on the firm gravel to the left, we drive past a boat lying close to the beach, where the lapping waves make a low and peaceful murmur, and delightful vistas are just through the trees, while opposite is the statue of Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia; her mother, Cassiope, boasted of beauty superior to the Nereids. As a punishment for such presumption, Andromeda was chained to a rock in the sea, to be devoured by a sea monster. She was rescued by Perseus, who, after a desperate conflict, slew the monster, and claimed her as his bride. This is a fine copy of a statue by Lawrence McDonald, and which belongs to Queen Victoria. It adorns the Queen's palace, at Osborne, Isle of Wight.

Rounding the delightful curves and viewing the slopes, skirted by emerald escarpments, whence shoot at every turn sweet surprises, we pass the bowed form of another statue, "Contemplation," who, with pensive head, seems to review the long past.

As we reach the top of the plateau we gaze off over a delightful vista of lake and trees, of flowery nooks, and white,

gleaming statues, sparkling fountains, wild dells, beds of flowers, stately trees, and delightful arbors, and a paradise it seems before us; beyond is Sabrina, and over the trees the lake; around us a spacious lawn inclosing another basin, where, as if floating in her boat of shells, stands the "Maid of the Mist," just risen from the sea: a veil of thinnest gauze, air-woven from the myriad drops that shoot upwards around her, half hiding her beautiful form. As we turn, a rainbow kindles the mist, as if Iris herself were hiding there, and the maid is transformed into some aerial being.

It was an experiment, throwing these choice grounds open to the public. It is a compliment to the taste and good sense of the public that this confidence is not abused. No articles are sold within its inclosure, and one annoying drop in almost every cup of bliss is banished from here.

The street cars run to the park. The grounds comprise some two hundred acres.

THE BANKING INTERESTS

of Elmira have been ably represented ever since the establishment of its pioneer bank. The CHEMUNG CANAL BANK, the first banking institution in Chemung County, was organized in June, 1833, under the Safety Fund Act, with a capital of \$200,000. The following were the officers at the time of its organization: J. G. McDowell, President; Lyman Covell, Vice-President; William Maxwell, Cashier. Of its first directory, John G. McDowell, William Maxwell, Lyman Covell, Horace Mack, Elijah H. Goodwin, Levi J. Cooley, Jacob Westlake, John Jackson, Miles Covell, Augustus S. Lawrence, John Arnot, Mathew McReynolds, and Hiram Gray, all are deceased except H. Gray and Lyman Covell. The original charter was for thirty years, on the expiration of which it was operated under the general banking law of the State of New York, until 1865, when it organized as a national bank. The latter charter was surrendered in 1870, since which time the bank has been conducted as a banking firm, under its original name, and with the following present officers: S. T. Arnot, Vice-President; John Arnot, Jr., Cashier; and M. H. Arnot, Assistant Cashier. For nearly half a century have its doors been open to the public for the transaction of a general banking and exchange business.

THE BANK OF CHEMUNG was incorporated in 1849, under the State banking laws. This was the second banking institution in Elmira. Until 1853 this bank and the Chemung Canal Bank were the only banks in this vicinity. It was first and for years located on Water Street, but subsequently was changed to the corner of Baldwin and Carroll. Simeon Benjamin was its first president, and Tracy Beadle the first cashier. In 1865 it reorganized as a national bank, under the title of "National Bank of Chemung." It was so continued until July 1, 1871, when it surrendered its charter as a national bank, and resuming its original name, "Bank of Chemung," was managed as a private bank by Henry W. Beadle. It closed its doors, and its existence as a bank, March 23, 1878.

THE ELMIRA BANK, the third monetary institution in the city, was established in 1853, and was located on the corner of Baldwin and Carroll Streets. D. H. Tuttle was

its first president, and Anson C. Ely its first cashier. It suspended operations in 1863, at which time it had the following management: L. J. Standliff, President; Edwin Eldridge, Vice-President; Wm. F. Corey, Cashier. This bank was the predecessor of the "Second National Bank," its stock and building being purchased by the stockholders and corporators of the latter institution.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK was organized in 1863, with Simeon Benjamin as its president, and with a capital of \$100,000. Its original location was on the corner of Baldwin and Water Streets, but subsequently was removed to the building occupied by the Chemung Canal Bank. Its present officials are S. T. Arnot, President; John Arnot, Jr., Vice-President; M. H. Arnot, Cashier; Hull Fanton, S. T. Arnot, J. Arnot, Jr., M. H. Arnot, and L. Webber, Directors. This is a bank of issue as well as of exchange.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK was incorporated Dec. 14, 1863, and was a continuation of the old Elmira Bank. It was located in Ely's Block, on the corner of Baldwin and Carroll Streets, now occupied by F. G. Hall, banker. About 1868 it was removed to its present location, on Lake Street, near Carroll. It has a capital of \$200,000, and a circulation of \$192,800. Its officers at the time of organization were H. M. Partridge, President; D. R. Pratt, Vice-President (acting President); W. F. Corey, Cashier. The first Board of Directors, who served until January, 1870, were Henry W. Rathbone, Robert Covell, Wm. S. Hatch,* David H. Tuttle,* Daniel R. Pratt, C. Preswick, Henry M. Partridge, Daniel Pratt,* and Edwin Eldridge.* After the first year D. R. Pratt succeeded to the presidency, and H. M. Partridge officiated as vice-president of this bank. At a meeting of the stockholders, held Jan. 20, 1870, it was voted to change the number of directors from nine to five. All of the directors having become disqualified by the sale of their stock, except Daniel Pratt and D. R. Pratt, they appointed George E. Pratt, Ransom Pratt, and Wm. Dundas to serve with them as directors. C. R. Pratt, Arthur Pratt, and C. F. Carrier were subsequently added to the board, in place respectively of Daniel and Ransom Pratt, deceased, and Wm. Dundas, who sold his interest.

Its present officers (1878) are D. R. Pratt, President; C. R. Pratt, Vice-President; W. F. Corey, Cashier; C. F. Carrier, Geo. E. Pratt, C. R. Pratt, Arthur Pratt, and D. R. Pratt, Directors.

THE SOUTHERN TIER SAVINGS-BANK, of Elmira, was organized March 19, 1869, and at its first meeting of stockholders Solomon L. Gillet was chosen President, David Decker and James H. Loring Vice-Presidents, H. V. Colt Secretary, and James S. Thurston Treasurer. After an existence of about nine years it suspended operations, April 1, 1878. David Decker was its first President, officiating until 1876, after which time Jackson Richardson held the office, contemporary with David Decker and Rufus King Vice-Presidents, and S. T. Reynolds Treasurer. Its office was in the Standliff Block, on Carroll Street.

Among the financial institutions of the city is the private

* Since deceased.



Photo. by Van Aken.

Richmond Jones

RICHMOND JONES was born in Bloomfield, Essex Co., N. J., September 4, 1811.

His great-grandfather Jones emigrated from Wales with his six brothers, and are supposed to have settled at different places in the United States.

His grandfather, Elijah Jones, lived and was married in Norwalk, Conn., to Hannah Raymond, of a distinguished family; was a messenger of dispatches in the Revolutionary war for General Washington, and served until its close, at about which time he first settled in New Jersey; and subsequently, in the year 1798, came and settled in Newtown (now Elmira) with his family, which at that time and afterwards consisted of seventeen children, fourteen of whom lived to an average age of sixty-five years. The religious tenets of the family of Jones are Presbyterian, and its members have taken leading parts in establishing churches in that denomination; and particularly characteristic of the family is its uprightness, honesty, general intelligence, devout Christian principles, and liberal opinions on all matters relative to any enterprise tending to educate and elevate the rising generation, and to build up and improve the country, and a strong advocacy of temperance principles.

Of this large family of children, the Rev. Simeon R. Jones, a very prominent clergyman, was eldest son, and was probably the first settled minister in Elmira. He lived to do very much good, and spent nearly his whole life in the Chemung valley, was chaplain in the war of 1812-14, and died at about the age of eighty-four.

Joel Jones, father of the subject of this narrative, was third son of the family; was married before leaving New Jersey to Mary Munnward, a lady belonging to one of the most wealthy and influential families of that State; settled in Elmira in the year 1814; was a mechanic by occupation, and served as an elder of the Presbyterian Church for some thirty years. Died at the age of seventy-five, December 10, 1863. His wife died January 10, 1863.

Mr. Jones spent his boyhood days mostly at school, in the best schools of Elmira. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in the store of Joseph Viall, where he first became impressed with the idea of leading a mercantile life. At the age of twenty he established business for himself in Tioga Co., Pa., and also engaged largely in the manufacture of lumber, and dealing in the same at Daggett's Mills, and at Wellsville, N. Y. Both in his mercantile business and lumber manufacturing he was successful. While at Wellsville he was in partnership with Mr. Bradley as lumber merchants, shipping to Albany, Troy, and New York. About the year 1849, Mr. Jones, retaining his interests in Pennsylvania and New York, went to New York and opened an office as a jobber in lumber, which he continued for some three years, and returned to Elmira, where he has since resided, engaging still in the lumber business as a buyer and shipper. In connection with this business, he has engaged largely in real estate operations, mostly in the city of Elmira. Mr. Jones, although not solicitous of office, has been an ardent supporter of first the Whig party, and afterwards the Republican party, and is well read in all the current topics of the day.

He is a man of strict honesty, of much consideration in the management of his business affairs, and prompt in the fulfillment of his least obligations. In the year 1843, October 24, he married Miss Sarah Ann, second daughter of Col. Ambrose Millard, of Tioga, Pa. The family is of Scotch descent on her mother's side (Gordon), and on the paternal side of English descent.

They have two children,—Alicia L., wife of Horace R. Hallock, of Detroit, Mich., and Millard R. Jones, a practicing attorney in New York. Mr. Jones had six brothers, one of whom—Isaac Ward—was prominently identified in New York as a grain and flour commission merchant for some twenty years, and was killed while attempting to pass from one car to another on the New Jersey Central in the year 1861, December 3.



Photo. by Larkin.

Archibald Jenkins

ARCHIBALD JENKINS was born in the town of Ashland (formerly Newtown), Nov. 12, 1792. His father, Wilkes Jenkins, youngest son of John Jenkins, came to that town, about the close of the Revolutionary war, from the Wyoming Valley, where his father, during the celebrated and bloody massacre at that place, had a fort of his own, and in which the Jenkins family remained secure during that terrible onslaught. Wilkes Jenkins settled in Chemung County while a young man; married, about the year 1780, Sarah Weair, a native of New Jersey, but a resident of Newtown at the time of the marriage; settled on the farm where the subject of this narrative now resides about the year 1799; raised a family of three children,—Zina, Archibald, and Nancy. The two daughters—Mrs. Henry Baldwin and Mrs. Jonathan Jenkins—are deceased. The father died in 1838; the mother in 1797.

Mr. Jenkins spent his boyhood days on his father's farm and at school, and in the year 1824, Jan. 22, married Bethiah, daughter of Stephen Jenkins, of Wyoming Valley, Pa.

His life has been spent as an active, industrious tiller of the soil, by which means he secured a sufficient competence for himself and family, and at one time in middle life owned and carried on some five hundred acres of land, a part of which he has cleared of its original forest. Quite a young lad at the beginning of the present century, he has

lived to watch the progress of civilization since the red man contended with the white settlers for supremacy in the Chemung Valley; to see the various improvements of the century; to make more easy and almost do away entirely with manual labor; to see schools, churches, and societies established; and in all these things has done his part with a liberal hand and a willing mind, and with that integrity and uprightness that has been characteristic of him during his long and eventful career.

He offered his services in the war of 1812; but the war closed and he did no active service.

He has lived during the administration of every President of the United States down to 1878. Formerly a staunch member of the Democratic party, joined the Republican party upon its formation, and supported firmly its principles, and always opposed human bondage.

His children are Wilkes W., born Nov. 30, 1824; married Miss D. M. Sharpe, of Tunkhannock, Pa.; resides in the town of Elmira.

Jonathan H., born Aug. 15, 1827; married Sarah Searles, of Southport; resides in the town of Ashland.

Henry B., born Nov. 11, 1829; married Esther Mary, daughter of Dr. Hovey Everitt, of the town of Chemung, this county, and resides with his father upon the old homestead.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FRANCIS G. HALL, located on the corner of Baldwin and Carroll Streets. It was established May 1, 1865. Mr. Hall is the successor of the firm of Smith & Hall, and conducts a general banking business.

The latest organized bank is the **FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK**, located on Water Street, west of Baldwin. It was organized in 1876. Its business is at present (1878) managed by L. M. Smith, President, and H. L. Bacon, Cashier.

AUTHORS.

The following is a brief account of those who by their pen have done what they could to benefit mankind. Many of them have attained an enviable name, and others have started on the road to fame. As a faithful historian it is our duty to make this brief record.

"The Lyre of Tioga," written by Almira Thompson, daughter of General Matthew Carpenter, in the fall of 1829. This was a sacred drama on the book of Esther; showing, besides familiarity with the text, an intimate acquaintance with the views of contemporaneous writers, by which the writer was enabled to portray the characters to infinite advantage. The writer indulged in lighter poems occasionally, sometimes satirical, sometimes pathetic; an instance of this latter is found in the lines on the death of Dr. Satterlee, a brief extract from which is given:

* * * * *

"With anguish rent, the dying man
To heaven raised his eye:
His quivering lips a prayer began,
His bosom heaved a sigh:

"To Him who hears the ravens cry—
Who hears the sinner pray;
Respect Thy Word, O God, and be
My weeping widow's stay!"

DR. DAVID MURDOCK was always ready to tell a story, or add new coloring to passing events as seen in his kaleidoscope, a fine illustration of which he has left us in the romance of "The Dutch Dominie of the Katskills," written in 1861, and tinted with Revolutionary incidents.

J. O. TOWNER wrote "Schedayne of Kotonah," a satirical composition, of purely local application, embracing the Connecticut and Pennsylvania controversy.

The "Widow Bedott Papers," by **MRS. FRANCES M. WHITCHER**, whose husband was rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, were written towards the close of 1856. Joseph C. Neal, the well-known author of "Chareol Sketehes," was struck by the originality and clearness of the first series (of letters), when submitted among the mass of contributions which crowd a weekly newspaper. It was scarcely in print before the author's name began to be asked by subscribers, casual readers, and brother-editors, some of whom attributed them to Mr. Neal himself. They could scarcely be made to believe that the sketches, so full of humor, so remarkable for minute observation of human nature, were the work of an unpracticed pen. The world is now familiar with the characters; they abound everywhere, although these were all found and described in Elmira. Mrs. Maguire's account of Deacon Whipple will be an everlasting sermon on that hypocritical class who profess to have such "consarn fur the welfare o' Zion."

MISS C. THURSTON is the author of "Home Pleasures," published by the American Tract Society. Miss Thurston came from Andover, Mass., to New York, in 1827, and to Elmira in 1844, and began her seminary in 1847. Her position as a teacher inspired her to write this work as a guide in the choice of pleasures. The style of the work is colloquial; its principles may be inferred from the character of the publishers.

She has in preparation "Hours with the Prophets," designing to show the fulfillment of prophecy as seen in history; also a "Memoir of a Lady," who was once her pupil. She has also been a correspondent for *The Christian Family Magazine*, and *The Parlor Magazine*.

MRS. LORETTA J. POST is well known by her "Scenes in Europe," or Observations by an Amateur Artist, from notes taken while making the tour of Europe in 1873.

MARK TWAIN (Mr. Samuel J. Clemens) married Olivia, a sister of C. J. Landon, and wrote most of his "Innocents Abroad" in Elmira, and spends much of his time here, while in America. His reputation is too well known to need any comment.

"The Old Fountain Inn" and other poems, by **ADELAIDE T. MOE**, is a handsome little volume of occasional verses, of much more than average merit. The poems respectively "Father" and "Mother" are very touching, and the "Plea for the Poetess," a thoughtful and harmonious composition.

* * * * *

"Where Heaven's arch rings with bewildering trills,
And Nature's rich bounty the heart ever fills,
Stands the Old Fountain Inn, with mountains o'erhung,
On the bank of the beautiful river Chemung.

* * * * *

"And youth, with the glamour it only can know
Shall rule in its power, and backward we go
Through the vista of years to the welcoming hearth,
So sought in *lang syne* for its comfort and mirth."

* * * * *

—From *The Old Fountain Inn*.

"He sat upon the porch in evening hour.
Beloved wife, dear friends, and children dear
Were grouped around the patriarchal chair.
He rested from his labors, full of years.
One sigh he breathed, and so his spirit fled;
In peace he passed to his eternal rest."

—From the poem, *Father*.

MISS CATHERINE E. BEECHER was the eldest child of Rev. Lyman Beecher and Roxana Foote, his wife. She was born Sept. 6, 1800, at East Hampton, Long Island, and died May 12, 1878, at the residence of her brother, Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, Elmira, N. Y. Miss Beecher was in the highest sense a representative American woman, devoted to the elevation of her sex and the educational interests of the country. For music she early manifested a decided taste, and she became an accomplished pianist and a fine singer. Having experienced the loss of her affianced, she never married, and her whole life was consecrated to unselfish endeavors towards noble ends. She established a high school for girls at Hartford, and when her father went to Cincinnati she accompanied him, and aided by Harriet (Mrs. Stowe) she began a female seminary; but becoming lame for a time laid aside teaching. She traveled in the northwest, and organized a thorough system of home mis-

sionary work. Her next step was to establish girls' schools, modeled on the celebrated institution of Mount Holyoke, at important points in the West. As an author she was industrious and successful. Her contributions to the religious press and her books were devoted to topics which concern every-day life. Some of the latter have become household classics. Harper & Brothers issued successively her "Appeal to the People in behalf of their Rights as the Authorized Interpreters of the Bible;" her "Common Sense applied to Religion, or the Bible and the People;" her "Housekeeper and Health-keeper;" "Domestic Receipt-Book;" "Physiology and Calisthenics," a text-book for the use of schools; "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness;" "The Religious Training of Children in the Family, the School, and the Church."

MILES STANDISH.—Henry W. Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," paraphrased by ARIEL STANDISH THURSTON. The writer, so well known in Elmira and throughout the State of New York as an eminent jurist, long accustomed to investigations and elaborations of thought, has shown us in this little volume his power of clear and forcible expression, and to our mind deserves well of the critics in this paraphrase. He tells us that, "interested as a lineal descendant in rescuing from oblivion everything pertaining to the name and career of 'the Washington of the infant colony of Plymouth,' I have explored many avenues of information relating to him in this country and in England. But the birth and parentage of 'Miles Standish' is involved in more obscurity than that of Shakspeare, his contemporary; and this is due, I think, to the folly of the heirs in America in endeavoring to trace title to themselves of 'six manors' bequeathed in the will of Miles Standish to his eldest son, Alexander, which will is contained in the archives of Old Plymouth."

In the appendix the judge has reproduced "Rose Standish," the beautiful poem by the accomplished Frances M. Caulkins, historian of New London and Norwich, Conn. Among the early victims to the hardships experienced by the Pilgrims that landed at Plymouth from the "Mayflower," Dec. 22, 1620, was Rose, the wife of Captain Miles Standish. She died Jan. 29, 1621. Her pleasing name, her premature death, and the hallowed enterprise with which she was connected, naturally lead us to regard her as a type of feminine loveliness, fortitude, and piety. The delightful odors of the living rose are borne on the following lines:

"The Rose I sing sprang from no lifeless mould,
Nor drank the sunbeams or the falling dew;
It bore no thorns, and in its bosom's fold
No lurking worm or eating canker grew.

"Bright were its hues, in darkest days best known,
In wintry storms diffusing sweetest power;
A Rose in which a radiant spirit shone;
Not the frail queen of thorn, and leaf, and flower.

"A graft it was of Sharon's beauteous Rose,
Nursed with the purest dews of Palestine;
A living light, a heart in blest repose,
Beamed from its depths and showed the root divine.

"Death found it there, and cut the slender stem;
It fell to earth,—yet still it lives, it glows,
For Christ transferred it to his diadem,
And changed to fadeless Amaranth, our Rose."

"The Diversions of Ministers," by DR. DAVID MURDOCK, who was clerk of a ministers' club.—The diversions of ministers, so far as the doctor was concerned, were the most complete and at the same time innocent in their character. The same zeal that he manifested in his theology was imparted to his diversions, and made him the most companionable. He was indeed a rare man, but was never robust in body. A further notice of him will be found in connection with the church he loved so well, now known as Lake Street Presbyterian Church.

J. DORMAN STEELE, A.M., PH.D., was born at Lima, N. Y., on the 14th of May, 1836. His father, the Rev. Allen Steele, is a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. J. Dorman prepared for college at the Classical Institute, Albany, and at the Boys' Academy, Troy. In 1858 he graduated at Genesee College, and soon after went to Mexico Academy as professor of natural science.

In 1862 he was elected principal of Newark Union Free-School and Academy, and resumed his work of teaching the sciences. Each season he gave a lecture weekly, with experimental illustrations. With the proceeds he purchased a library, and very completely equipped the laboratory with all needful apparatus. During this time he continued his task of condensing the work of each branch of science into a term's study.

In 1866 he was elected principal of the Free Academy at Elmira, where he introduced the sciences on his new plan. At this time he began to write. His manuscripts grew into shape in his classes out of actual recitations. The analysis of each subject, the ideas advanced, the illustrations used, were suggested in the school-room.

In 1867 he prepared his "Fourteen Weeks in Chemistry" for the press, and was having it printed at Elmira for the use of his classes and those of his personal teacher friends, when his present publishers proposed to issue it for him. In 1868 he prepared his "Astronomy;" in 1869 his "Philosophy;" and in 1870 his "Geology;" all on the same plan as his "Chemistry." As an author Mr. Steele has invested with the most winning charms subjects heretofore considered dry and distasteful.

At the New York State University Convocation during the summer of 1870, his degree of Ph.D. was conferred "in consideration of eminent services as a teacher," by the highest educational authority in the State—the Regents of the University. His election as president of the New York Teachers' Association was also a pleasant feature of the year.

From time immemorial the natural sciences have found a prominent place in the course of study of every high school and academy. The text-books formerly used were better adapted to the investigation of men of science, than to assist the immature minds of boys and girls in comprehending the results of natural laws. As might be expected, the study of the natural sciences became a long, painful, profitless task instead of what it really is, a delightful recreation. To obviate this defect, the process of simplification has gone on, until the text-book makers have fallen into the opposite extreme, and introduced a new science in "the art of being superficial." This last result has been reached in various ways. Some authors have simply diluted ideas with words,



THE ENGRAVER, "THE" "THE" "THE"

A. S. Diven

until the atom of information is buried beneath the mountain of illustration; others have condensed until the fair form of science has changed to an unsightly skeleton. The works of neither class of authors were adapted to the classroom. The true and middle ground between the concise and diffuse seems to be occupied by Prof. Steele.

CITY OFFICERS, 1878-79.

Granville D. Parsons, Mayor.

Maurice S. Decker, Clerk.

Aldermen.—First Ward, William Pagett, Robert R. R. Dumars; Second Ward, Patrick J. Lee, John Clark; Third Ward, James S. Thurston, Wilbur F. Wentz; Fourth Ward, Stephen T. Arnot, Lawrence Hogan; Fifth Ward, John Laidlaw, Valentine Miller; Sixth Ward, Edward Wiseman, Jacob Mortimer; Seventh Ward, George R. C. Holbert, James E. Lockwood.

City Chamberlain, Jeremiah J. O'Conner.

City Attorney, Erastus F. Babcock.

City Recorder, George E. Pratt.

Chief Engineer, G. A. Worth.

Overseer of the Poor, William E. Murphy.

Superintendent of Streets, David Caldwell.

Justices of the Peace, Geo. L. Davis, Edwin K. Roper, Alexander H. Baldwin.

City Assessors, Orlando N. Smith, William A. Ward, William R. Cooper.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Granville D. Parsons, Mayor, Chairman; George Congdon, Sutherland De Witt, Charles T. Langdon, Samuel C. Taber.

Chief of Police, John Sknapp.

Captain Night Watch, Nicholas Deister.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer, Miles Trout.

First Assistant Engineer, Charles Grulden.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Clarence M. Spalding, M.D., Patrick H. Flood, M.D., Charles P. Godfrey, M.D.

The following gentlemen have served as mayor of the city of Elmira, dating from the first holding said office, inclusive:

John Arnot, Jr., April 21, 1864; John I. Nicks, March 13, 1865; John I. Nicks, March 12, 1866; E. N. Frisbie, March 11, 1867; E. N. Frisbie, March 9, 1868; S. McDonald, March 9, 1869; John Arnot, Jr., March 8, 1870; P. H. Flood, March 12, 1871; P. H. Flood, March 12, 1872; Luther Caldwell, March 10, 1873; John Arnot, Jr., March 9, 1874; Howard M. Smith, March 8, 1875.

By an act passed May 17, 1875, amendatory of the charter of the city of Elmira, the term of the office of mayor is extended to two years.

Robert T. Turner, March 13, 1876-77; Granville D. Parsons, March 11, 1878-79.

The second annual report of the Chamberlain's office of the city of Elmira, N. Y., by J. J. O'Conner, Chamberlain, for the fiscal year commencing Feb. 5, 1877, and ending Feb. 4, 1878, shows in detail the debt of the city,

the cost of maintaining the city government and schools for the past fiscal year, the actual condition of the several accounts, and an estimate of the necessary expenditures for the ensuing year:

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Cash on hand Feb. 5, 1877..... | \$39,125.64 |
| Receipts from Feb. 5, 1877, to Feb. 4, 1878..... | 262,777.51 |
| | <hr/> |
| Disbursements from Feb. 5, 1877, to Feb. 4, 1878, | \$301,903.15 |
| amounting to..... | \$263,105.86 |
| Cash on hand at close of business, Feb. 4, 1878.. | 38,797.29 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$301,903.15 |

For the same reason that we omit the long line of officers who have administered public affairs,—viz., because it would be more curious than profitable,—the details of the report from which the foregoing extract is taken are passed over. The following is a statement of the resources and liabilities of the city at this date, Feb. 4, 1878:

RESOURCES.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Cash on hand..... | \$38,797.29 |
| City taxes, 1874, uncollected..... | 2,530.28 |
| City taxes, 1875 (city purposes), uncollected..... | 732.12 |
| City taxes, 1875 (school purposes), uncollected..... | 935.87 |
| City taxes, 1876, uncollected..... | 2,030.73 |
| City taxes, 1877, uncollected..... | 5,512.42 |
| Sidewalk bills, as assets to street fund..... | 1,276.43 |
| Sidewalk bills, as assets to general fund..... | 252.92 |
| Cash in excise commissioner's hands..... | 386.00 |
| Due for street dirt, bills in this office..... | 111.90 |
| Due on Spaulding Street opening, assessments.... | 152.00 |
| Due on Market Street widening..... | 252.70 |
| Due on Exchange Place widening..... | 30.00 |
| Due on Dewitt Street widening..... | 178.98 |
| Due for dirt bills in street commissioner's hands.. | 171.60 |

\$53,351.24

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|------------|
| For cemetery fund..... | \$4,379.78 |
| School fund..... | 32,945.45 |
| School fund due on city taxes, 1875..... | 935.87 |
| Lamp fund..... | 1,694.02 |
| Fire department fund..... | 407.35 |
| Watch and police fund..... | 3,621.46 |
| Iron bridge bonds..... | 4,706.91 |
| Sewer bonds fund..... | 210.00 |
| Outstanding orders..... | 1,147.70 |
| Pavements..... | 327.04 |
| Spaulding Street opening..... | 1.10 |
| Exchange Place widening..... | 22.36 |
| Dewitt Street widening..... | 238.36 |
| Bills referred Feb. 4, 1878, by auditing committee..... | 2,300.22 |
| Balance..... | 413.62 |

\$53,351.24

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GENERAL ALEXANDER S. DIVEN.

Although having a distinct reputation as a lawyer, statesman, and soldier, probably no man residing in the territory embraced in this work has done more towards developing its internal improvements than he whose name stands at the head of this sketch.

General Diven was born in the town of Catharine, Tioga Co. (now the town of Dix, Schuyler Co.), N. Y., Feb. 15, 1809. He received his education at the Penn Yan and Ovid Academies, after which he commenced the study of law with Judge Gray, of Elmira, and was admitted to practice in 1832. He prosecuted his professional career in the firm of Diven, Hathaway & Woods, of Elmira, for many years, and until the commencement of the war, "winning

reputation as much by his diligent attention to business as by the talent he displayed in managing the cases placed under his charge."

The general entered early into political life, and was an active member of the Republican party from the date of its organization. He served in the New York State Senate in 1858-59. In 1859 he was the "Free-Soil" candidate for Governor of New York, and a candidate in the State Convention at the time Judge Henry E. Davies was nominated for judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1860 he was elected to Congress, from the 27th Congressional District. As a member of the Judiciary Committee, and as a member of the House during the early part of the Rebellion, he was a staunch and devoted Unionist, and gave the administration unstinted support. His loyal utterances are a matter of record.

The proceedings of the Thirty-seventh Congress bear witness to his patriotic devotion. As an anti-slavery man he was well known to the public at large, and although not an extremist, he gave a cordial support to the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. "When the proposition was made to confiscate the property of the rebels, he shrank from it as involving an amount of human suffering and misery too fearful to contemplate. The speech delivered by him on the subject is one of which he may well feel proud. It must ever remain a monument to his humanity; it was the utterance of a Christian and a chivalric man," and the same sentiments influenced his subsequent action on the battle-field.* We make a brief extract from the speech:

"Now, sir, it is for civilized warfare that I plead,—it is against barbarian warfare that I protest,—when I declare that the pittance of the women and children, the private property upon which families rely for sustenance, shall not be taken, and an unnecessary punishment inflicted upon them. . . . While the barbarian spares the life of the non-resistant, the savage takes it, and decorates his war-belt with the glossy curls of helpless women and the flaxen hair of innocent children, and, around his hellish war-fires, gloats on these wanton murders. That is savage warfare. But civilized warfare stops with the striking down of the enemy on the battle-field; with conquering by the strong right arm. Sir, valiant men will go no farther. . . . Let me tell you that if you enact certain laws that will require valiant men, after they have stricken down their enemies on the field, and captured them and all their munitions of war, to go into the homes of their enemies and desolate them; to lift their hands against unoffending women and children, rob them of their substance, and turn them penniless on the world,—valiant men will never do it. . . . I was taught early to bend a very little knee, and lift tiny hands, and ask God to forgive me as I forgave those who trespassed against me. And, sir, during the troubled voyage of life, in sunshine and in storm, in tempest and in calm, I have never forgotten that anchor of my hope,—that trust which is all my religion. I have been taught that the difference between the demon of darkness and the angel of light is, that the one is guided by charity and love, and the other by hate and malice."

He was the first to introduce measures providing for the employment of colored troops in the army,—drafting and introducing the first bill on the subject. In 1862 Mr. Diven left his seat in Congress to aid with his sword in suppressing the rebellion. He assisted in raising the 107th Regiment, New York Volunteers, and went into service as its lieutenant-colonel, August 12. He distinguished him-

self in the Virginia campaigns of 1862-63 by his gallantry and skill. After the battle of Antietam he was commissioned colonel, and led the regiment at Chancellorsville, amid the fiercest conflict. In May, 1863, he was commissioned adjutant-general with the rank of major, and appointed to the charge of the rendezvous for troops at Elmira. Aug. 30, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier-general, and assigned to special duty as assistant provost-marshal-general for the western district of New York, and subsequently appointed to the command of the northern and western districts, which he retained until the close of the war, performing the duties with energy and success. In the spring of 1865 he retired from martial to civil life.

In 1844 he became a director of the New York and Erie Railroad, and was its attorney until 1865, when he was chosen its vice-president, which position he held for three years. During the period from 1844 to 1850, Mr. Diven was conspicuous in his labors and efforts to re-establish the waning credit of the road, and in raising the necessary millions to prosecute its erection, which he did to completion. In 1844 came the crisis in the affairs of Erie; the road was built only to Binghamton, funds were exhausted, and its officials discouraged. The fate of this great enterprise hung in the balance. At a meeting of its directors, held in New York City, that year, a resolution was presented recommending the abandonment of the enterprise. Mr. Diven opposed it so strongly, that *his* resolution, recommending its prosecution, was substituted, and a new era of effort inaugurated, into which Mr. Diven threw all his energies, and labored zealously for years. He drew up the bills passed by the Legislature in aid of the road; he was instrumental in procuring their passage by the legislative body; the first issues of bonds and mortgages were drafted by him; he was commissioner of construction during its building,—the pay of contractors passing through his hands. In 1849 he organized the company (and for a time was one of its stockholders) composed of Messrs. Arnot, Cook, etc., who built the road from Binghamton to Corning. Elmira is largely indebted to him that it has the *termini* of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, instead of Corning. He was president of the latter road during the entire process of its construction, and later became interested in all its connections, since consolidated and now known under the general title of the Pennsylvania Northern Central Railway.

As a contractor he has been eminently successful. In connection with General Thomas Price and James P. Kirkwood he contracted for the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and, under the firm-name of Diven, Standcliff & Co., engaged in the construction of the south-western branch of that road.

He is president of the Elmira and Horseheads Street-Car Company; and he, with his sons, are the owners and operators of the Elmira Water-Works.

General Diven was married, in 1835, to Miss Amanda Beers, of Elmira, and has four sons and four daughters. The sons seem to inherit their father's energy and enterprise, and are worthy scions of a noble sire. Mr. Diven is modest, unassuming, and very domestic in his tastes, although methodical in his habits, and an indefatigable

* Men of Mark, pp. 174, 175.

worker. He is now retired from active business, except the management of his estate, embracing a large farm lying in the suburbs of Elmira, and another in Florida, and in watching the developing careers of his sons. In every capacity in which he has figured, he has brought to the discharge of his arduous labors unswerving rectitude and pre-eminent ability. But that in which he takes most pride, and which most entitles him to consideration in this history, is what he has achieved for the internal improvements so largely affecting the material interests and prosperity of the locality about which we write.

JOHN WHEELER WISNER,

the first county judge of Chemung County after the office by the constitution of 1846 was made elective, was born in the town of Warwick, Orange Co., on the 10th day of September, 1801.



Photo. by Van Aken.

JOHN WHEELER WISNER.

He was descended from an ancient and honorable family, being the eldest son of Jeffery Wisner, a respectable farmer of Warwick, who was a son of General Henry Wisner, of the same town.

It may not be out of place to give a brief notice of his grandfather, General Henry Wisner, inasmuch as he is so intimately identified with the early history of Elmira.

After the expedition of Sullivan in 1779 had opened up the valley of the Chemung to the early settlers who came thither from the Wyoming Valley, before there had been any steps taken to survey and allot the lands, the next race of men who peopled this valley were from the county of Orange, N. Y. Their introduction into the county came in this wise: An act had passed the Legislature authorizing the survey of the lands in this part of the then county of Montgomery, and in 1788 Moses De Witt, of Ulster, surveyor, John Cantine, of Ulster, John Hathorn and Charles

Clinton, of Orange, as commissioners, commenced the survey and allotment of the lands on both sides of the Chemung, then called the Tioga River.

The lots were laid off for those who had made actual settlements, and the whole town of Chemung, bounded west by the lands of the State of Massachusetts, east by Owego Creek, south by the Pennsylvania line, and north by a line running nearly east and west, extending from Owego Creek to the now county of Steuben, was surveyed and mapped.

A large number of land-warrants or patents, as they were called, were issued in 1790 and 1791, and of those not issued to actual settlers a great proportion were to Orange County men. General Henry Wisner was the largest of these landed proprietors. Without a critical examination of the records, the writer can state from memory where more than 8000 acres of his lands were situated within the old town of Chemung.

General Wisner was in public life from 1759 to 1788, filling important positions and making an extensive acquaintance with the most eminent public men of that day. For ten years, ending in 1769, he was a member from Orange to the Colonial Legislature. In 1774 he was a member of the Continental Congress held in Philadelphia. In 1775 he was a member of the so-called Provincial Congress, held in New York. He was a deputy to the convention of representatives from this State to form its first constitution, and was one of the committee of thirteen to prepare and report a draft of that instrument, which was finally adopted at Kingston in 1777. Lastly, he was a delegate to the convention held at Poughkeepsie in 1788 to deliberate upon the question of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

In the course of his public life he made the acquaintance of such men as Zephaniah Platt, William Duer, John Bay, Ezra L'Hommiedieu, Thomas Thomas, Melanethon Smith, Marks Platner, and others, which may account for those men having large land patents in the town and county of Chemung, in addition to those Orange County men, the Seeleys, Bartolph, Cuddeback, Hetfield, Sufferns, Tuthills, and others. Besides the surveyor, De Witt, and the commissioners, Cantine, Hathorn, and Clinton, took good care of themselves. Three patents, of seven hundred acres each, comprising the land whereon stands the city of Elmira, were granted severally to Moses De Witt, Henry Wisner, and Charles Clinton.

Jeffery Wisner, the son of Henry, became the grantee from the State of lot No. 191, lying partly within the present limits of the city of Elmira, and extending to the top of the "east hill." Of an undivided half of this lot of one hundred and seventy-one acres, Jeffery Wisner, in June, 1823, made a deed of gift to his son, John W., who had, in the year previous, when he was twenty-one years old, left his father's house with his wife, and pushed his way to the then far West, with a view to becoming a tiller of the soil. But in this avocation he did not seem to prosper, being more fond of the sports than the labors of the field, so that in five years the farm was let to a stranger, reconveyed to the father, and the subject of our narrative, having buried his wife, and left with a family of small

children, was compelled to set out upon a new and untried course of life.

His early education was such only as could be obtained in the common schools of his native town, nothing more. But he was a man of reading, and possessed of a remarkably tenacious memory. He had a fondness for politics, was large-hearted, outspoken, manly, and liberal. He thus became the idol of the people, and when he came before them for their suffrages he made extensive inroads in the ranks of his opponents.

Upon his failure, as above referred to, he entered upon the long seven years' course then required to entitle one to admission to the bar of the Supreme Court, and set himself down in the office of A. K. Gregg, Esq., Blackstone in hand. In 1834 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace. In 1835 he was married to Miss Mary Ann Butler, who was the daughter of an old resident of Elmira, and went back to the farm of his father.

Judge Wisner continued to officiate as justice of the peace for two if not three terms of four years each. Having a well-balanced mind, and being a strictly honest man, without strong prejudices, his judgments were always respected even by those to whom they were adverse.

Judge Wisner was repeatedly elected supervisor of the town, succeeding against all sorts of opposition and every kind of hostile combinations. He was always chosen chairman of the board.

In 1836, having then been admitted to the court of Common Pleas as an attorney, he formed a law-partnership with Ariel S. Thurston, which continued for twelve years, or till he was chosen judge, as hereafter stated. In 1837, with confidence fully restored in his son's ability to maintain a family, his father reconveyed to him the whole of lot 191. In 1839 he was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court.

In the year 1846 Judge Wisner was the Democratic nominee for Congress, in the district composed of Chemung, Yates, and Tompkins Counties, and was beaten by his Whig competitor, William T. Lawrence, by less than twenty votes. To the "old Hunker" faction belonged the honor of this defeat.

In 1847, upon the adoption of the new constitution, he was put in nomination and elected county judge and surrogate of the county of Chemung. The duties of those offices he continued to discharge till 1850, when he resigned, and his law partner was elected his successor.

In 1848 he, for the second time, was put in nomination for Congress by the Democratic party, and was again beaten by a majority of less than twenty votes by his Whig competitor, William T. Jackson, and by the defection of a thousand, more or less, from the Democratic ranks, under the leadership of Colonel Hathaway, who headed the forlorn hope of "old Hunkers."

Soon after these political campaigns, necessarily excited and laborious, the health of Judge Wisner began visibly to decline, and, although at intervals nature seemed to rally, it was clearly perceptible to his friends that he must, at a period not far distant, succumb to the King of Terrors. He continued, however, to attend to business for the greater part of the time during the ensuing three years, and lived

until the 24th day of April, 1852, when he died in the full meridian of his usefulness, having accumulated a handsome property, and having made ample provision for his children, nine of whom survived him.

In closing this brief sketch of one who, in his time, occupied so prominent a place in the annals of this county, we do no more than justice to his memory when we say that no man ever went to his grave more regretted by all classes of men in the circle in which he moved. Had the early training of Judge Wisner been with a professional life in view his success could have scarcely been more than it really was; his gifts of mind and heart were so much above the stamp of ordinary men.

Between Judge Wisner and the hero of that work of fiction written by Wm. Wirt, "Patrick Henry," there are some striking points of similarity. The former, like the latter, possessed but a limited education. Both embarked in early life in pursuits in which they failed. Both were addicted to sports of the field. The favorite study of both was that of human character. Both resorted late in life to the profession of the law, and both were possessed of that kind of natural eloquence which moves the masses. But the parallel ends here. Judge Wisner, from being somewhat erratic as well as independent in thought and action, failed to succeed in his political aspirations. But he carried with him to his grave a perfect title to the character awarded to Brutus,—

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

JOHN ARNOT

was born in Perthshire, Scotland, on the 25th of September, 1793, making him at the time of his death a little over eighty years of age. His father emigrated from Scotland, with his family, in the year 1801, and settled in the vicinity of Albany, this State. In the neighborhood of that city Mr. Arnot spent his time until the year 1817, engaged in various occupations, and living the life of one who had been born to that heritage which most of the best men in the world have seen,—a poor boy's lot. During that year he came to this city (then called Newtown), and, with the assistance of Mr. Egbert Egberts, a merchant of Albany, who reposed full confidence in his integrity, commenced his mercantile career, in the year 1819, in a building just below Fox Street, on Water, which had been occupied by Lyman Covell.

By care, patience, and economy, Mr. Arnot, after a few years, was enabled to buy out Mr. Egbert's interest, and own the establishment himself. In the year 1824 he married Harriet, daughter of Stephen Tuttle, then one of the prominent men of the place, and still remembered by many. He was associated with Mr. Tuttle in the mercantile business from 1831 for several years, when Mr. Tuttle retired, and Mr. Arnot continued alone. In the year 1841 he sold out to Partridge & Hill.

During the decade from 1831 to 1841, he built a foundry on Lake Street, occupying the spot where the Opera-House now stands, and brought to Elmira, in the year 1834,



John Smith

the first steam-engine ever in operation here. He had also invested quite largely in real estate, and had become interested in the Chemung Canal Bank, and, as one of its directors, had given much time and attention to the management of its affairs. Mr. Arnot's connection with the bank, as cashier, in 1841, at once gave it solidity, and secured the desired confidence of the public, which it has since retained. During these years, also, he built his residence on Lake Street, where he resided until his decease, Nov. 17, 1873.

In the year 1848, associated with Constant Cook, John Magee, I. S. Stranahan, and Charles Cook, they relieved the Erie road from its straitened condition, and undertook its construction from Binghamton to Elmira, furnishing the money and taking their pay in the bonds of the company. Their contract was subsequently extended to Corning. Soon after this Mr. Arnot was elected a director in the company, and for many years lent to the interests of the road his sagacity and judicious business ability.

In 1852, having obtained control of the Chemung Canal Bank, he was elected its president, with his son, John Arnot, Jr., as cashier. Being largely interested in the Junction Canal, in 1854 he was elected president of the company constructing it; and soon after, the gas-works coming into his hands, the manner in which this necessary article was furnished to the city fully attested the care and good judgment that marked all the operations with which he was connected.

For the last ten years prior to his decease he was largely engaged in mining, owning entirely, or being interested in, some of the most productive coal mines of the country.

Mr. Arnot was never a partisan in any political sense. Previous to the formation of the Republican party he acted with the Whigs, and since with the Democrats. He was never an aspirant for any office, and never held any except the honorary position of member of the Board of Education from 1859 to 1866, during the formation of our present system of free schools,—a subject in which he took a lively interest, and which he lived to see brought to perfection.

In 1858 he was the Democratic nominee for member of Congress, and failed of election on account of a Republican majority, but only by a small minority.

Mr. Arnot was a just and generous man from principle. Many will remember being carried safely over a crisis in their affairs when no other hand than his would help. His heart was filled with true sympathy for all mankind, a fact which in many ways, unknown to the world, was constantly demonstrated. In a life of severe and never-ending labor, although he acquired large wealth, he never outgrew his natural manhood.

After half a century of active business, having partially recovered from a stroke of paralysis, he made a second trip to the scenes of his childhood in Scotland, and remained over a year, visiting many health-restoring places in Europe. Upon his return, however, a second stroke of paralysis prostrated him, from which he partially recovered, but not to take an active part in business.

Extracts from the minutes of the action taken by the banks and the Common Council of the city upon his death will express more fully the high esteem in which he was held by those who best knew him in the business circle:

ACTION OF THE BANKS.

"At a meeting of the officers of the several banks of this city, held Nov. 18, 1873, at the Second National Bank, on the occasion of the death of John Arnot, Sr., the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That owing to the high character of the deceased, his sterling ability as a banker, the purity of his principles, the conscientious regard for truth and justice which characterized all his dealings, this city has lost its ablest financier, and one of its best citizens. . . ."

BY THE COMMON COUNCIL.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of John Arnot, Sr., for half a century an honored and eminent citizen, this community has sustained a severe and irreparable loss. When one so long and so largely identified with the progress and prosperity of our city, so universally respected and deserving of respect, is taken away, it is fitting and proper that the city in its corporate capacity should take notice of the event. . . ."

LYMAN COVELL

was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 16, 1795. His father, Dr. Matthew Covell, was a native of Glastonbury, Conn., born in the year 1760, and settled at Wilkesbarre when a young man, where he practiced the profession of



Photo. by Larkin.

Lyman Covell

medicine the remainder of his life, and ranked among the first as a physician and surgeon. He was a man of devout Christian principles, and had the confidence of a large circle of acquaintances. He died in 1813, leaving a widow (maiden name was Orello Tuttle) and five sons and one daughter. The mother died in 1845, aged eighty-one years.

Of this family of children only two are living,—Mrs. Dr. Howell, now a resident of Elmira, N. Y., and in her

seventy-sixth year of age, and the subject of this narrative, who has resided longer in Elmira than any man now living here. His father dying when he was only fourteen years of age, Lyman two years after came to Elmira and engaged as a clerk in his eldest brother, Robert's, store, where he remained until he became thoroughly schooled in the business, and until about the year 1820, when he established a general mercantile business for himself, which he continued for nearly forty years, and retired from the active duties of life. As a business man he was active, prompt, and upright, and during all these years retained the respect and confidence of the citizens of Elmira.

Mr. Covell has never been a professional politician, but has been an ardent advocate of Democratic principles and an unswerving member of the Democratic party. He has filled various places of responsibility and trust among the people, as president of the Chemung Canal Bank, supervisor of the town, sheriff of Tioga County, before its division, for one term, and surrogate, the first appointed for Chemung County, in all of which positions his duties were discharged with fidelity to the public and honor to himself. He is now in his eighty-fourth year of age, and has lived to see most of the great improvements of the age, and the growth and enterprise of a village to become a city of beauty and wealth.

In the year 1818 he married Susan, daughter of William Dunn, of Elmira. She was born December, 1796, and for many years previous to her decease was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and during her entire life an exemplary woman. She died 1864. Their children living are Alice (Mrs. John Hamlin) and John, a physician at Forrester, Ill.

STEPHEN TUTTLE.

Among the earliest settlers, and one of the pioneer tradesmen, of Elmira, was he whose name heads this brief sketch. His name, along with those of two others,—Lyman Covell and John Arnot,—stand as landmarks of pioneer merchandising; and a review of their lives is necessarily to recall many reminiscences of the trade and barter of those early days, when each laid the foundation of the fortunes they subsequently acquired. Of the three, Lyman Covell alone remains,—a living link between the past and present.

Stephen Tuttle, the father of our subject, was a native of Connecticut. In an early day he moved westward to Peekskill, N. Y., and later, with the onward march of civilization, to Tioga Point (now Athens), Pa. Subsequently (about 1809) he removed with his family to Wilkesbarre, in the same State. He married Lydia Lyman, of Canaan, Conn., and their family consisted of three children,—Sally, who married Mr. Bennett; Orilla, wife of Dr. Matthew Covell, of Wilkesbarre, and mother of Robert Covell; and Stephen, the youngest, and subject of this notice. Mr. Tuttle died at Wilkesbarre, in 1809. His wife, Lydia, survived him many years, and died at Elmira. Sally Bennett died at Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

Stephen Tuttle, son of the above, was born Aug. 4, 1772, in Canaan, Conn. With his father's family he made

the successive moves before mentioned, from his native State to Wilkesbarre, and from thence to Athens, Pa., where he resided but a short time, returning again to Wilkesbarre. He married, at the last-named place, Mary A., a step-daughter of the late Judge Matthias Hollenbeck. She was born in 1774, and died in January, 1861, aged eighty-seven years.

Stephen Tuttle came to Elmira, from Wilkesbarre, in the year 1818. But he commenced his mercantile career many years before his advent in Chemung County, during his residence in Pennsylvania. At Athens he carried on a store, in partnership with his father-in-law, Judge Hollenbeck; and at Wilkesbarre he was not only a merchant, but also carried on a farm. From the time Robert Covell came to Elmira, in 1807, Mr. Tuttle was interested with him in business, until about the year 1830, when they dissolved, being thus associated together for more than twenty-two years, carrying on a business both extensive and profitable, and "winning the entire confidence of a large run of customers."* Tuttle & Covell's store was located on Water Street, just east of the Lake Street bridge, and nearly opposite the old Tuttle mansion, which was afterwards remodeled and changed into a hotel. He was also, and subsequent to his dissolution with Robert Covell, connected with John Arnot, Esq., in business on the corner of Lake and Water Streets. Associated with Guy Maxwell, he built, near the junction of the Newtown Creek with the Chemung River, one of the first flouring-mills in this section of the State,—persons often coming here from Bath, and remoter points, to get their grists ground. "Tuttle's mills," hoary with age, still stand, being operated by the grandchildren of Mr. Tuttle, who have derived title by devise or inheritance from Mrs. John Arnot, his only child, who died Dec. 6, 1877.

He retired from active business several years prior to his death, on account of paralysis, which rendered him an invalid in his later years. He died in this city (Elmira), Jan. 12, 1851, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, five months, and eight days. His remains repose, along with those of his wife and daughter, in Woodlawn Cemetery. His granddaughter, Mrs. Mary A. Ogden, is living at High Bridge, N. Y.

Mr. Tuttle was not alone renowned for his successful business life; he was noted for his firmness, his sterling integrity, and his active benevolence. He was the firm friend and supporter of churches and schools, and liberal to the poor, not only *giving* himself, but inciting and urging others to like charitable deeds. He was a man of robust intellect, and possessed of a strong physical constitution; active and energetic, he was foremost in all enterprises tending to the advancement of the interests of Elmira and vicinity. He was the president of the *first* board of trustees of the *village* of Elmira; but through all his long and active life, whether in official position or private station, he contributed largely to the support of religious institutions and whatever else was conducive to good order and the advancement of society.

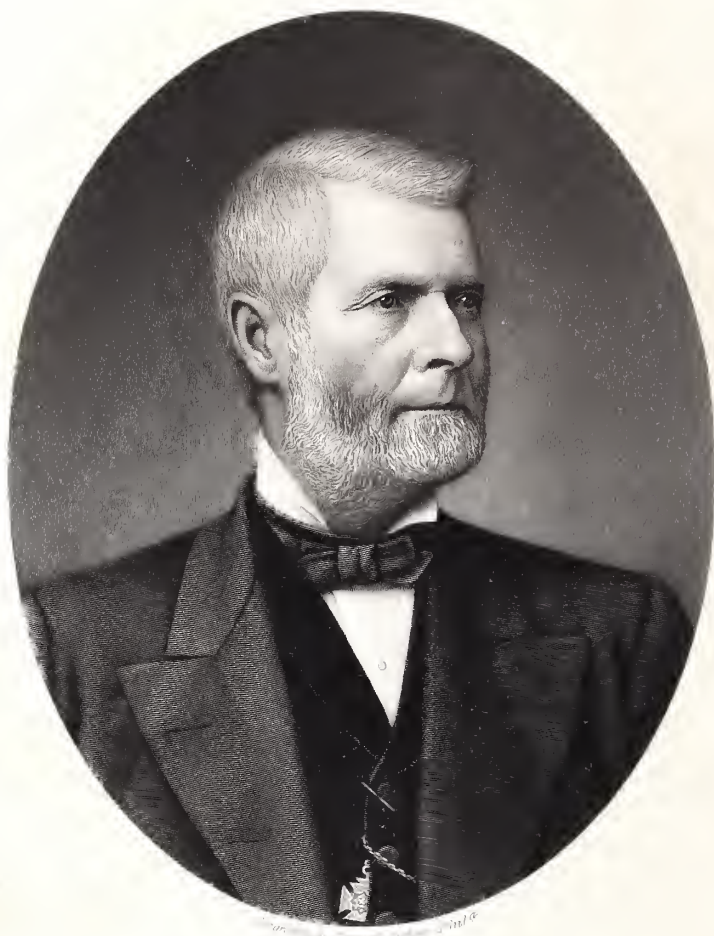
"Requiescat in pace."

* Gallatian's History of Elmira, etc.



Stephen Feltle





P. H. Hood

DR. TRACY BEADLE

was pure-minded, generous-hearted, singularly conscientious, decided in his convictions, strong in his ideas, unshaken in his purposes, yet his acts were tempered by a bearing so pleasant and manners so mild and winning as to make all with whom he came in contact love, honor, and trust him. No confidence in him was ever violated. None relying upon him were ever betrayed. He was a true man. Born



Photo. by Larkin.

DR. TRACY BEADLE.

in the town of Otsego, Otsego Co., this State, on the 21st day of November, 1808, he lived, when a youth, in the lovely and historic village of Cooperstown. Growing up into manhood there, he married, April 2, 1833, Mary S., eldest daughter of Ralph and Clarissa Worthington, of the same place. She was born Aug. 26, 1811; her parents were early settlers of Otsego County, emigrating from Connecticut.

He was a student of medicine with Dr. Mitchell, of Norwich, N. Y., and with his uncle, Dr. Chauncey Beadle, of St. Catharine's, Canada, graduating at Pittsfield, Mass. In the fall of 1835 he came to Elmira, then a small place. At first he lived in a dwelling where now is the Langdon mansion, but soon removed to Lake Street, where he had built a residence, where he lived until his decease, March 22, 1877.

During his residence in Cooperstown he had been engaged in the practice of his profession, and also kept a drug-store. His first venture in business in Elmira was the opening of a drug-store, near the store at present occupied by Preswick, Morse & Co., and afterwards moved a few doors above, occupying a store where J. K. Perry is now located. He continued there in the drug business until 1849, when, in company with the late Simeon Benjamin, he organized the Bank of Chemung, which ever since has been among the soundest moneyed institutions of the city. At that time, with a business shrewdness and sagacity characteristic of him, he, with Captain Samuel Partridge, purchased what was then known as the Robert Covell farm, in Southport, containing some 400 acres, which now forms the Fifth

Ward of the city. In this investment he realized largely by cutting the land up into village-lots and selling.

In religious matters he was ever earnestly interested, and he enlisted with heart and soul in any enterprise or movement where the moral good of the people was to be promoted. Since his residence in Elmira, he had been connected with the Presbyterian Church, which in his death lost one of its most devoted supporters.

Dr. Beadle was very prominent for many years in political life. He was the member of Assembly in 1862, member at large of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, being selected for the latter position with such men as William M. Evarts, Charles J. Folger, Horace Greeley, and others equally distinguished. He was an influential and respected member of this assemblage of able men. He was one of the military committee for raising troops in 1863.

During the war, Dr. Beadle came forward with patriotic ardor. His mind was alive to the necessities of the occasion. By speech and purse he encouraged the enlistment of men, and was among those who, in most trying times, was undismayed and undisheartened, going from place to place in this district, and rousing the people to a sense of their duty to their endangered country. His influence was great, and his services were largely instrumental in enabling this part of the State to meet the demands upon it for men and means. And while the record of his public life and deeds is thus honorable and cannot be forgotten, above this and beyond all he was a man worthy the esteem of the public for his great sociability. In disposition he was ever bright and cheerful, in his home life peculiarly happy. Home to him was the dearest spot on earth. The one chosen in the struggling days of his early manhood proved a long and faithful helpmeet, the unvarying sweetness of whose disposition and altogether lovely character proving ever to him an unfailing source of cheer and strength. "Dr. Beadle was truly a noble specimen of the Christian gentleman and patriotic citizen."—(Shankland *Cattaraugus Union*.)

His widow survives him, together with three sons,—Ralph W., Henry W., Chauncey Moore,—and one daughter—Mrs. Colonel Thompson, of Springfield, Mass.

PATRICK HENRY FLOOD

was born in Northampton County, Pa., March 14, 1814. His father, John Flood, was a native of Ireland, and came to this country when only a young man. He had five sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. During the time until he was sixteen years of age Dr. Flood spent his time at home. He received his preliminary education at Bloomsburg and Danville Academy, Pa., and for some two years and a half was a clerk in a general merchandise store at Danville, Columbia Co., Pa., with Colt & Donaldson, followed by a clerkship of two years with General Robert H. Hammond (paymaster of the Mexican army). In the year 1840 he entered the office of Dr. Bonham Gearhart, of Washingtonville, Pa., and began the study of medicine, where he remained for two years, and subsequently entered Geneva

Medical College, N. Y., graduating M.D. from that institution in the year 1845, and settled in the practice of his profession at Lodi, Seneca Co., N. Y., where he remained continuously in practice for some twelve years, when he came to Elmira, where he has since resided, continuing the practice of medicine. Dr. Flood during his residence in Seneca County was a member of Seneca County Medical Society, and also of Erie County Medical Society, and was elected one of the curators of the University of Buffalo, which position he still holds.

Since his residence at Elmira, he has been a member of the Chemung County Medical Society and the Elmira Academy of Medicine, in some of which societies he has held important offices when duty demanded him to bear his share of the burdens of office.

Dr. Flood was connected with the Democratic party until 1861, when, upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he became a firm supporter of the Union cause, and since 1862 has been identified with the Republican party. Although seeking no place of notoriety, he has twice been elected mayor of the city of Elmira, twice coroner of the county of Chemung, a member of the Board of Education one term, and is now a member of the Board of Health of the city.

In 1862, Dr. Flood responded to his country's call as surgeon, 107th Regiment, New York Volunteers, ranking as major, and the same year was made brigade surgeon of the 12th Army Corps, 1st Division,—subsequently ranking as brevet lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services,—and in April, 1865, was assigned to duty as surgeon in charge of the 1st Division Hospital, which position he held until the close of the war. To give a complete history of his career as physician and surgeon of the army would be to trace his regiment and brigade through the various battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Sherman's March to the Sea, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Pine Ridge, Peach-Tree Creek, Averysboro', Bentonville, and Atlanta.

Since his return from military service, Dr. Flood has remained in the quiet practice of his profession in Elmira, zealously supporting all interests tending to educate and elevate the rising generation. He is a man free from ostentation, active, industrious, ardent, and possessing that integrity of purpose worthy of emulation by the young. In the year 1837 he married Miss Rachel, daughter of John Schmeek, of Paradise, Northumberland Co., Pa. She was born in the year 1820. By this union there have been born four sons,—John M., a graduate of the University of Buffalo, and now a practicing physician in Elmira; Albert H., a graduate of the same institution as his brother, but was prematurely cut off, dying May 14, 1877; Thomas S., a druggist in Elmira; and Henry, a graduate of Bellevue College, New York, finishing his education in medicine at Vienna, Austria, and for the past three years practicing his profession at Elmira, N. Y.; and one daughter, Mary Ellen, wife of David Thro, of Du Bois, Clearfield Co., Pa.

Dr. Flood, in the service of his country, was always found at the front when duty required, and no danger confronted so great as to intimidate him from fearlessly giving aid and encouragement to the suffering; and in his profession he ranks with the first, always ready to give aid and counsel to the needy poor as well as to the rich.

ABEL STOWELL.

Prominent among the builders of Elmira during many decades of its history was he whose name heads this brief notice. Although recently retired from the active pursuit of his trade, that of a carpenter, in the prosecution of it as a contractor and builder, during nearly a half-century

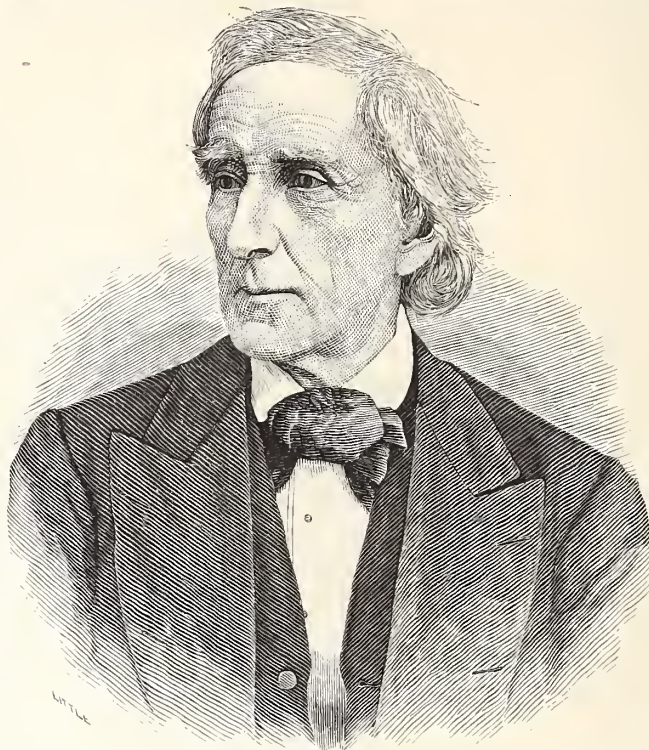


Photo. by Larkin.

ABEL STOWELL.

in this place, his hands and brains were employed in the erection of very many of the structures of the beautiful "city of the Southern Tier." Many of those edifices—business blocks and private residences, churches and school-houses—have passed away; some have been destroyed by fire, others changed and remodeled, while a vast number remain, monuments of the genius and industry of their builder.

Abel Stowell was born July 10, 1808, at Petersham, Worcester Co., Mass. In 1826 he removed to Worcester, Mass., and there learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He removed to Utica, New York, in 1829; both there and in the adjoining towns he followed his trade until 1832, when he removed to Binghamton, where he engaged largely in contracting and building. Oct. 12, 1836, he removed to Elmira, only a few months after the erection of the county of Chemung, and through all the years that followed, down to quite recently, he carried on his business quite extensively. He has for many years been president of the Elmira Mechanics' Society.

In 1833 he married Miss Elizabeth Stringer, of Madison Co., N. Y. They reared a large family, nine children, of whom seven survive, respected citizens of Elmira, viz.: Charles M., who follows the trade and calling of his father; Rachel F., wife of J. E. Larkin, photographer, of Elmira; Rufus R., William H., Frank A., John Emory, and Henry C. Frank and John E. are hardware merchants, of the



Photo. by Larkin.

J. B. Clark

HON. JEFFERSON BURR CLARK was born in Massachusetts, in December, 1812. At the age of about nine years he became an orphan, and during the balance of his minority remained under the care and guardianship of his brother, the late Hon. John C. Clark, a gentleman of considerable distinction in this region a quarter of a century ago. About the year 1833 he entered into the mercantile business at Bainbridge, in this State, with an uncle, remaining there some three years, when he came to this county and settled in the neighborhood of the village of Chemung, where he lived for many years. He was then very largely engaged in lumbering and farming operations with his brother before alluded to, and was successful in securing for himself a well-earned competency. They occupied while there a piece of property well known to all the old settlers as the "McDowell Flats."

In the year 1857, Mr. Clark removed to the city of Elmira, where he resided until his decease in the sixty-fourth year of his age. On his removal here he became largely interested in the Elmira Rolling

Mills, and continued so to be until the reorganization of the company in the year 1871, aside from which he was engaged in no active business, having retired from all exacting employment, excepting the care of his own property. In 1842 he was chosen to represent this Assembly district in the State Legislature; and faithfully serving the people in this trust, was re-elected to this honorable position in 1846. In 1845 he married a daughter of the Hon. John G. McDowell, who was a native of Chemung. His wife survives him, as also three daughters.

Mr. Clark was a man of sterling integrity, and in the business and social relations of life was honored and respected by all. He possessed strong regard for his friends, a sympathizing nature for those less fortunate than himself, a liberal hand and willing mind to aid the deserving needy, and all his acts were characterized with modesty and unostentation. Endowed by nature with a very penetrating mind and an inflexible will, his prominent characteristics were outspoken honesty, generous impulses, and neighborly kindnesses.

firm of F. A., W. H. Stowell & Co.; William is the senior partner of the firm of Stowell & Young, merchant tailors; and Rufus and Henry are largely interested in the oil business in Western Pennsylvania. Rufus served in the Union army during the Rebellion, in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment N. Y. Vols.; was wounded and draws a pension. All are useful citizens.

Mr. Stowell has not been an incumbent of public offices, nor a seeker after political honors. With quite an aversion to public life and party strife, he preferred the more humble (and not less honorable and useful) duties of his calling, and the social amenities of his home and fireside. Now, in his seventieth year, still "hale and hearty," he can look back over an active and well-spent life, and forward with the prospect of passing yet many years in the home which was the work of his own hands.

HON. JOHN G. McDOWELL.

Judge McDowell was born in Chemung Feb. 27, 1794, and at the time of his decease, Jan. 1, 1866, was nearly seventy-two years of age.

In early life he pursued the mercantile occupation, but his agricultural tastes led him to the farm, which he continued to cultivate during the greater portion of his days.

During the latter years of his life he lived in comparative seclusion and retirement, but formerly he was a man of influence and distinction in this section of the State, and was considered as among the principal citizens of the old Western Jury District. Under the old constitution he was the contemporary in political life with Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Governor Marey, and General John A. Dix, with all of whom he held intimate personal and political relations.

Shortly after the adoption of the constitution of 1821, being then not far from thirty years of age, he received the appointment of judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the then county of Tioga, and at the general election, in 1829, he was chosen member of Assembly from the same county, and took his seat in that body on the 1st of January following. At the next election he was again chosen to the same office. In the discharge of his duties as a legislator, having won the entire confidence of his constituents, and a reputation reaching beyond the limits of his own county, he was, in the following autumn, elected to the State Senate from the district then comprising the counties of Broome, Chenango, Chemung, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga, and Tompkins. For four years he acquitted himself with signal ability as a senator and as a member of the court for the trial of impeachment and the correction of errors. Passing through those eventful years when stock gambling in more than one instance tainted the purity of legislation, Judge McDowell returned to private life with a reputation for integrity untarnished by the breath of suspicion. About this period he was appointed the president (first president) of the Chemung Canal Bank, an institution which procured its charter through his instrumentality.

Under the act for loaning the surplus revenues of the United States, Judge McDowell afterwards received from

his personal and political friend, Governor Marey, the appointment of Commissioner of Loans.

In every relation of life Judge McDowell possessed the faculty of creating strong personal friendship, and his greatest pride and pleasure to the day of his death was to meet and give generous hospitality to the old pioneers. Those to whom he was best known were always his most warmly attached friends. High-minded, open-handed, generous, truthful, those who hesitated to adopt his views and opinions could not but admire his honest devotion to principles, and the earnestness and inflexibility with which he maintained them.

Judge McDowell was just to himself, generous to his family and friends, and kind and liberal to the poor. His memory will always be cherished and revered as a true gentleman of the olden school.

DR. HOLLIS S. CHUBBUCK

was born at Ellington, Tolland Co., Conn., March 13, 1809. He was the tenth child, in a family of twelve children, of Nathaniel Chubbuck and Chloe Eaton. His father came from Ellington and settled in the town of Orwell, Bradford

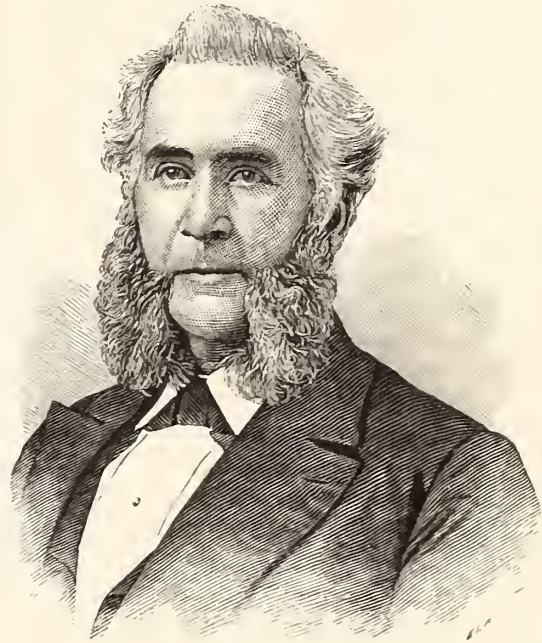


Photo. by Larkin.

H. S. Chubbuck

Co., Pa., in the year 1818, where he died in 1825, in the sixty-first year of his age. His mother died also in the town of Orwell, in the year 1832, aged sixty-five years.

Dr. Chubbuck spent his early life, until eighteen, on the farm of his father, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine with his older brother, John, at Warehouse Point, Hartford Co., Conn., where he remained for some three years, attending the lecture course at the medical department of Yale College, and graduating M.D., in March, 1831.

He first located at Orwell, Bradford Co., Pa., but removed to Elmira in 1838, and settled in general practice, where he has remained until the writing of this sketch and during his professional career. He has been very successful in the performance of the more important obstetrical operations, having given especial attention to that branch of practice. He is a member of the American Medical Association; of the New York State Medical Society; of the Chemung County Medical Society; of the Elmira Academy of Medicine; and has been president of the two last named a number of times. He has contributed articles on obstetrical operations to the *Transactions of the New York State Medical Society*, 1869; to the *Medical Journal* for May, 1876; the *Transactions of the Southern Medical Society of New York*, etc. Dr. Chubbuck was surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the Twenty-seventh District, New York State, until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; he has been since one of the members of the Board of Examining Surgeons for pensions, and is its present president.

Dr. Chubbuck cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and became a member of the Republican party upon its formation; has never sought political preferment, yet, as a citizen, casts his vote for men and principles in his opinion representing justice and reform. In his varied practice in his profession, he has been ever zealous in administering to the wants of those in need of medical assistance without ever expecting remuneration, as well as attending to the wants of those able to pay for his services. During his long-continued practice he has enjoyed the confidence of a large circle of the citizens of the city of Elmira, and is now the oldest practicing physician of the city.

Dr. Chubbuck is a man of strict integrity of purpose in all his business or professional relations, of uprightness of character, genial and courteous in all his ways, unostentatious, seeking rather the private walks of life than public notoriety.

In October, 1831, he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Heath, of Warehouse Point, Hartford Co., Conn. By this union there were born three children,—Benjamin S. (deceased); Hollis, died at the age of eleven; and one daughter, Emma E., wife of Clayton R. Gerity, of Elmira.

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOWN OF ELMIRA.

THIS town was originally organized as Newtown, April 10, 1792, and its name changed to Elmira, April 6, 1808.* The town is situated a little south of the geographical centre of the county. On the east and west borders are ranges of hills, between which extends a wide and fertile valley. The summits of the hills are from four hundred to six hundred feet above the valleys, and their declivities are generally steep. Chemung River, which forms the south

boundary, and Newtown, Baldwin, and Goldsmith Creeks are the principal streams. The soil is a gravelly loam upon the uplands, and a productive sandy loam in the valleys.

The following interesting items, touching the history of this town, are taken from an old chronicle, by Rev. Clark Brown, prepared in August, 1803, and since published in the ninth volume of the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society:

"The principal wood is the oak, walnut, and maple; lint, birch, elm, butternut, and pine are not scarce. Adjacent to the village, for a little more than a mile each way, the timber is mostly pine and hemlock. The soil upon which this grows is not so clear and good as that which produces hard wood.

"PRICE OF LAND.—The cleared and improved lands are as clear as they are in old settled country towns in Connecticut and Massachusetts. The new land, about six miles from the village, is from twenty to twenty-four shillings York currency by the acre. Lots are sold on six years' credit, and three years, without interest. The quality of the land is good, and it is easily cleared. It affords great encouragement to those who wish to purchase new farms. There is scarcely any cleared and improved land, except small lots in the village, for sale in the town. The country is considered very healthful.

"There are seven distilleries, one of which, two miles east of the village, is on a new plan, as secured to the inventor by patent from Congress. The greater part of the spirits, which is whisky, is sold to the inhabitants living on the Susquehanna River. Some of it is sent down to Baltimore."

The reverend chronicler closes his valuable and interesting paper with the following significant sentence: "The western wilderness, in a civil and rural sense, is beginning to blossom like the rose."

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Among the pioneers who settled in what now constitutes the town† of Elmira were the following:

Colonel John Hendy arrived in April, 1788, and was one of the first white settlers in the town, but not the first in the Chemung Valley,‡ as has been claimed for him by local writers and others. From the "History of the Chemung Valley," which appeared in the Elmira City Directory of 1868, we quote the subjoined account, which, with the exception of the assertion of exclusive priority for Colonel Hendy, is correct:

"He came up the river in a canoe from Wilkesbarre, in April, 1788, accompanied by a bound boy, Dan Hill, who lived with him for many years. They landed at what was then known as Newtown Forks, the junction of Newtown Creek and Chemung River, just below the present Arnot Mill. He put up a lodge of boughs and bark, and planted corn. . . . He was singularly happy in securing the friendship and good-will of the Indians, and was able to ward off personal contests or quarrels. Colonel Hendy had taken an active part in the Revolution, and served under Washington at

† See history of the City of Elmira.

‡ See history of the towns of Chemung, Horseheads, and Southport.

* For the various changes in its territory, see under head of "Civil Organization."

the early age of nineteen; fought at Princeton, Trenton, and Monmouth. Before the latter battle he had been commissioned as captain, and in brilliant style brought off the remnant of the army from this hard-won field. Here he gallantly bore off the battle-ground the brave General Mercer, who was wounded during the action, and died a few days after. . . .



RESIDENCE OF COLONEL HENDY, BUILT IN 1796—THE OLDEST DWELLING-HOUSE NOW STANDING IN CHEMUNG COUNTY.

"In April the colonel had planted the first field of corn ever planted by a white man in the valley.* The summer was spent in surveying the country for a favorable location for a fixed settlement, and several times he passed up and down the river, between his lodge and Tioga Point, bringing up two canoe-loads of boards, which were used in the fall in putting up the first shanty in Hendytown. After securing his corn crop for the winter, late in the fall he and Dan Hill went back to Tioga Point, the residence of his family, and upon the 25th of October, 1788, came back with them to Hendytown, where he had arranged his future home. His family then consisted of one son, Samuel, and two daughters, Rebecca and Sallie. After their arrival and settlement here, there were born Thomas, Anna, Jane, John, Hannah, Mary, and Betsey."

The location of the shanty mentioned in the above quotation was on the bank of the river, almost on a line with the old log house, still standing, which he built four years later, and on which he spent the remainder of his life. This log house, together with the site of the former humble dwelling, are on the farm now occupied by Joseph Hoffman. This farm is a part of the 800 acres described in the following patent, which we copy from the original document, now in possession of Mr. Hoffman:

"The People of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting. Know ye that we have Given, Granted, and Confirmed, and by these Presents do Give, Grant, and Confirm unto JOHN HENDY all that cer-

tain Tract or Lot of Land, situate now or late in the Town of Chemung, in our said State, known as Lot No. 114; Beginning at a small maple tree marked with three notches and a blaze on four sides, on the northerly bank of the Tioga River, and running from thence North 80 chains to a leaning dogwood tree, marked; thence East 70 chains to a stone set in the ground, on the easterly side of a high hill; thence South 19°, East 93 chains to the said River; thence up the same, its several courses, to the place of beginning, containing 800 acres.

"Dated at New York,
"APRIL 12, 1791.

"LEWIS A. SCOTT, *Secretary*.
"GEO. CLINTON, *Governor*."

The only portion of the estate of Colonel John Hendy now possessed by any descendant of his, is by Mrs. Katie Starr, a granddaughter, who owns a farm of 100 acres, 50 acres of which was partly inherited by her mother from the colonel, and partly purchased by her father, and deeded to her by them; the balance belongs to Charles Savage, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Starr.

Another early and prominent settler was Judge John Miller, who came into the town about 1790. He was a son of Judge Abraham Miller, who settled on the other side of the river, in what is now Southport. Judge John obtained a patent for 400 acres of land, dated 1792. He erected the first frame house in the town, which, after undergoing sundry repairs, painting, etc., still stands, and is now occupied by — Smitherly, a tenant on the Foster estate. The house is just within the corporate limits of the city.

Libbeus Tubbs came in at about the same time as Colonel Hendy, and was a prominent settler. Josiah and John Brown came in 1815; the former resided in the house now occupied by A. K. Coleman, and the latter on the place upon which W. A. Bigelow now lives. Among others in the southwest part of the town was Judge Hiram Gray,† who purchased the place where he now resides in 1838. He is now the only settler who lives in the place cleared by himself in this part of the town. He came to the village of Elmira in 1825, and has lived to see it grow from a small settlement to a thriving and prosperous city, and to personally develop his homestead from a wild, uncultivated spot to a home of comfort and even elegance, thus admirably typifying in his life the energy and enterprise of the pioneer, and the instincts of the refined gentleman and scholar.

In the southeast part of the town Archibald Jenkins occupies the proud position of the oldest inhabitant. He is the son of Wilkes Jenkins, who came from Luzerne Co., Pa., and settled in what is now Ashland as early as 1790, where Archie first saw the light, in the forest that then surrounded the old home, Nov. 12, 1792. In 1799 they moved to the place where "Uncle Archie," as he is familiarly called, has resided for nearly fourscore years. It is a place pleasantly situated on an elevation overlooking the Chemung, which flows placidly through the valley beneath. Here the post-octogenarian pioneer passes his closing years amid the scenes of his youth, dwelling in thought on the past, and recalling the time when the bark canoe shot swiftly o'er old Tioga's peaceful bosom, freighted with the dusky Indian, and bound on expeditions of peaceful

* See history of town of Chemung for correction of this statement.

† See under head of The Bar in general history of the county.

business or harmless amusement; perchance to catch the sportive pickerel or wily perch.

Benjamin Lyttleton arrived about 1797-98, and settled on the farm now occupied by Jackson Goldsmith. A year or so subsequent came John Tubbs, who located on the farm upon which his grandson, Samuel Tubbs, now resides.

In 1811, Benjamin Goldsmith arrived from Orange Co., N. Y., and located on the farm now occupied by George W. Holbert. The Greatsingers were also among the early settlers of the south and southeast parts of the town. John S. Greatsinger is a prominent representative of this family.

Among those who settled in the northwest part of the town, principally in the Thomas Whitney Patent, at an early period in its history, was John McCann, who came originally from Belfast, Ireland, but more immediately from New York City. He arrived in Elmira in 1809, and settled on a tract of 320 acres he purchased of Thomas Whitney. He subsequently added to his original purchase, and owned at his death the site of the New York State Reformatory, 140 acres of which his son, George S. McCann, Esq., sold to the commissioners of prisons prior to the erection of the buildings. About 1820, Thomas McCann, brother to John, came in and settled near his brother, but subsequently moved to the town of Erin, where he died, at the advanced age of ninety-two, in the fall of 1877.

The Carrs, of Carr's Corners, were early settlers; also S. S. Matthews, of the Hillside View homestead, J. W. Compton, J. Carruthers, and others.

In the northern part of the town is located Eldridge Park, the property of the Eldridge estate, and by its original owner, Edwin Eldridge, M.D., thrown open to the public. For a fuller description of this lovely spot, we refer our readers to the history proper of the city of Elmira.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Elmira was formed from Chemung as Newtown, April 10, 1792, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Catharine (Schuyler County), which then included the north half of towns Nos. 1 and 4, and all of towns 2 and 3 of the Watkins and Flint purchase, was taken off March 15, 1798; Big Flats and Southport, April 16, 1822; Horseheads, Feb. 8, 1854; and a part of Ashland, April 25, 1867. The description of the division of Chemung and formation of Newtown (Elmira), as given in the act erecting the latter, is as follows: "All that part of Chemung lying east of the Massachusetts Pre-emption Line, and west of a line drawn north and south from the middle of Balduiss' (Baldwin's) Mill Creek to the north and south line of Tioga County (Pennsylvania line, and north tier of towns in the military tract), shall be called Newtown." The present area of the town is 14,682 acres.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Dunn & Hornell; but of its proceedings, and of those of subsequent meetings up to 1854, we have no data, the town records from 1792 to 1853 inclusive having been lost or destroyed.

The names of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, from 1854 to 1878 inclusive, are as follows:

Supervisors.—Stephen McDonald, Erastus L. Hart, Levi J.

Cooley (2 years), John Hill, James G. Hathaway (2 years), Gabriel L. Smith, Henry Baker (2 years), John Cass, James McCann (3 years), George O'Hanlon (3 years), George Maley (2 years), Joseph Hoffman, George S. McCann (3 years), Milton Newkirk (2 years), present (1878) incumbent.

Town Clerks.—Henry Potter, Hiram Potter, John Cass, William Lee (2 years), Robert R. R. Dundas, Jesse L. Cooley, Hector M. Stocum, Jesse L. Cooley, James H. Paine, G. G. Reynolds, John W. Hathorn (3 years), Charles F. West (4 years), William S. Carr, George W. Holbert, (4 years), Charles F. West, Sylvester W. Osborn, present incumbents.

Justices of the Peace.—William Foster, Isaac M. Baldwin (vacancy), Andrew B. Galatian, William F. Roe, (vacancy), George L. Davis, Thomas S. Spaulding, Uriah S. Lowe (vacancy), Schuyler C. Reynolds, Shubael B. Denton, George L. Davis, James De Witt, Reuben H. Ransom, William Goldsmith, George L. Davis, George S. McCann, James C. Brooks, James L. Beech (vacancy), James Jenkins, Wilkes W. Jenkins, Joseph Hoffman (vacancy), Samuel M. Carr, J. H. Cooper, Joseph Hoffman, W. W. Jenkins, Samuel M. Carr, Charles F. West, Wm. S. Carr (vacancy), Vincent M. Goldsmith, William S. Carr, Hiram Ketcham, Samuel M. Carr, and James Abbott,—last four present incumbents.

The present town officers, other than those included in the above lists, are Almond Goldsmith, Jacob Tice, and Joseph Wood, Assessors; Jackson Goldsmith, John H. Greatsinger, and Michael H. Thurston, Commissioners of Highways; Edgar B. Terwilliger, Collector; Frank Stannard, John Thorn, and James McCann, Auditors; John Van Steamburg, Isaac R. Terwilliger, Overseers of the Poor; Christian Greatsinger, Henry E. Morgan, and Wm. W. Yeisley, Inspectors of Elections; Isaac A. Taylor, Henry W. Tice, Charles H. Kilmer, Stephen Goldsmith, and Madison Gunis, Constables.

After the civil organization of the town the influx of settlers was more numerous, and the general improvements were correspondingly rapid. Spafford, in his "Gazetteer," published in 1813, writes concerning this town as follows:

"Elmira, a large post-township in the southwest corner of Tioga County, twenty miles southwest of Spencer village and two hundred and ten miles from Albany; it was formerly called Newtown, name changed in 1808; bounded north by Catharine, east by Chemung, south by the State of Pennsylvania, west by the county of Steuben. Its extent is twelve miles east and west, and ten miles north and south. There are two post-offices, one called Elmira, at Elmira village or Newtown, the other Big Flats. The Tioga River runs through this township southeastward, and there are several small creeks that supply an abundance of mill-seats. Newtown or Elmira Creek is the largest, and the whole tract is well watered. The river hills present a rugged aspect, but are not very high, and contain a large proportion of arable land, dry, warm, and productive, as is the upland in general. The alluvial flats along the river are extensive and rich. The land is held in fee, and the settlements are about twenty-six years old. There are in this township seven grist-mills, ten saw-mills, a fulling-

mill, carding-machine, etc. The population in 1810 was 2169; the senatorial electors, 165, and 220 freeholders. There is a small mineral spring in this town, which, from all accounts, must be one of the common sulphureted hydrogen springs, useful in the cure of scorbutic and cutaneous affections. There are two turnpike roads,—the one from Elmira village to the head of Seneca Lake, and the other belongs to an extensive line that connects Bath, in Steuben County, with Newburg, on the Hudson. This runs along the north side of the Susquehanna, on which (turnpike) stands the village of Elmira, a little northeast of the centre of the town, sixteen miles east of Painted Post. Here (at Elmira) is a handsome village of about forty houses, and a considerable and increasing trade. The courts were formerly held here, and their removal to Spencer has occasioned all the discontent that might have been expected."

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught within the present limits of the town of Elmira was in a small log school-house, which stood on the farm now owned by Archibald Jenkins, in 1798. The first teacher was Amariah Hammond, nephew of Lebbeus Hammond, the hero of the Wyoming massacre. Among the first scholars were children of the Jenkins and Tubbs families, and others.

From the annual report of Robert P. Bush, County Superintendent of Schools, we find that there were in the town 7 districts, 471 children of school age, 2 male and 14 female teachers employed, 253 weeks taught, 344 scholars attending school; 276 volumes in school library, valued at \$95; 7 school-houses, valued with sites at \$7275. *Received*—State appropriation, \$962; raised by tax, \$1753; from other sources, \$90. *Paid*—For teachers' wages, \$1977; other expenses, \$731.

POPULATION.

The population of the town for the lustrums from 1865 to 1875 inclusive, as shown in the State census compiled in 1875, is, in 1865, 1169; 1870, 1190; 1875, 1481.

The above data was kindly furnished by the following persons, to whom we hereby acknowledge our obligations: Judge Hiram Gray, Archibald Jenkins, Joseph Hoffman, George S. McCann, Lyman Covell, of Elmira City, and others. Also to the Historical Sketch of Elmira, edited by Dr. Ira F. Hart, of the *Advertiser*, prepared for publication from various sources, principally the articles of Hon. Thomas Maxwell, which first appeared in *Lewis Gaylord Clark's Knickerbocker Magazine*, and from a work published in 1840 by J. B. Wilkinson, Esq.

MILITARY RECORD.

23D REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry C. Hoffman, col.; must. May 16, 1861; still living; P. O. address, Horseheads, N. Y.
N. M. Crane, lieut.-col.; must. May 16, 1861; still living; P. O. address, Hornellsville, N. Y.
Wm. G. Gregg, maj.; must. May 16, 1861; still living; P. O. address, Elmira.
Wm. H. Hoyt, adjt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. to col.; died at City Point, of disease, March, 1865.
Lucius W. Bingham, quar.-mast.; must. May 16, 1861; living in Ohio.
Frederick Burritt, sergt.-maj.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed May 17, 1862; living at Elmira.

Company F.

Wm. H. Dingley, capt.; enl. May 16, 1861; died in Missouri, in 1875.
Samuel N. Benedict, 1st lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. from 2d lieut. Nov. 7, 1861; resides in Conn.
Melville C. Wilkinson, 1st lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; resigned Nov. 7, 1861; still living, and capt. in U. S. Army.
James Bowker, 2d lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. from 3d sergt. to 1st sergt. Oct. 1, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Nov. 7, 1861.
Ely Wright, 1st sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. July 1, 1862.
George V. R. Merrill, 1st sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Oct. 1, 1861, to med. cadet.
Horace H. Peters, 2d sergt.; must. May 16, 1861.
James F. Smith, 3d sergt.; must. May 16, 1861.
Norman F. Hoyt, 4th sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. from corp. Jan. 1, 1862.
John P. Inman, 5th sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Sept. 18, 1862; killed in the Shenandoah Valley.
Byron D. Fitch, corp.; must. May 16, 1861.
Timothy M. Gillam, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. Aug. 1, 1861.
Edwin J. Rogers, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. Aug. 1, 1861.
Oscar Nelson, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. Oct. 1, 1861; returned from hospital May 11, 1863.
Jason Wright, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. Jan. 1, 1862.
David Stedje, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; enl. as drummer; placed in the ranks March 3, 1862; pro. to corp. July 1, 1862.
John H. Redfield, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. Jan. 17, 1863.
James Dunn, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; appointed corp. March 3, 1863.
Thomas Carroll, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; killed at Ball's Cross-Roads, Aug. 27, 1861.
David B. Howland, drummer, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 18, 1863.
Privates.—John S. Allen, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for dis., March 6, 1862.
Elias Allgair, must. May 16, 1861.
Henry Argetsinger, must. May 16, 1861.
John W. Austin, must. May 16, 1861.
Henry N. Benton, must. May 16, 1861.
Ezra L. Benton, must. Sept. 25, 1861.
Nelson Brown, must. May 16, 1861.
Julius M. Bessy, must. May 16, 1861.
Wm. H. Brown, must. May 16, 1861.
Wm. Beck, must. May 16, 1861.
Martin Bean, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for physical disability, March 6, 1862.
Henry Brown, must. May 16, 1861; killed in battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Marvin C. Bennett, must. Sept. 29, 1861; died in hospital, Falls Church, Va., of brain fever, March 16, 1862.
Christopher Brennan, must. May 16, 1861; died in hospital, Falmouth, Va., of congestion of brain, July 5, 1862.
Wm. L. Chriscaden, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for phys. dis., July 6, 1862.
Lyman Corner, must. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. for physical disability, Nov. 1, 1862.
John L. Campbell, must. May 16, 1861.
Daniel Chase, must. May 16, 1861.
Alsop L. Corwin, must. May 16, 1861.
James Chriscaden, must. May 16, 1861.
Charles Cassady, must. Sept. 30, 1861.
Robert Conklin, must. Dec. 31, 1861.
Wm. H. Decker, must. May 16, 1861.
James Dildine, must. May 16, 1861.
Wm. H. Dunn, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 14, 1861.
Albert Easton, must. May 16, 1861.
Fernando C. Garr, must. May 16, 1861.
Henry H. Garr, must. May 16, 1861.
Charles Hoyt, must. May 16, 1861.
Artemus D. Inman, must. May 16, 1861.
Miles W. Jenkins, must. Oct. 25, 1861.
George Jakely, must. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 19, 1861.
John A. Jackson, must. Dec. 31, 1861.
Charles Lewis, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, March 6, 1862.
Johnson Little, must. Oct. 9, 1861.
Robert G. Lyon, must. May 16, 1861.
Hiram A. McGraw, must. May 16, 1861.
Samuel McManus, must. May 16, 1861.
George F. Mitchell, must. May 16, 1861.
Wm. Mitchell, must. Oct. 4, 1861.
Marcus E. Moses, must. May 16, 1861.
Wm. Northrup, must. Dec. 31, 1861.
Edward O'Brien, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, July 10, 1862.
Thomas N. Pitts, must. May 16, 1861.
Charles A. Pitts, must. May 16, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, 1861; reinstated Dec. 31, 1861.
Wm. R. Parrish, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 7, 1863.
Wm. F. Pound, must. May 16, 1861.
Lewis Putnam, must. May 16, 1861.
Eau. C. Patrick, must. May 16, 1861.
Clarkson Reesen, must. May 16, 1861.
Joseph Randall, must. Oct. 1, 1861.
Wm. R. Roberts, must. May 16, 1861.
John S. Shappe, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, date not known.
Leonard Stage, must. Oct. 23, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 11, 1863.

Almon M. Sheardown, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 21, 1861.
 Ira Slawson, must. May 16, 1861.
 George C. Smith, must. May 16, 1861.
 Antonio F. Sabourin, must. May 16, 1861.
 Julius Shel', must. May 16, 1861.
 Alvah Spencer, must. May 16, 1861.
 Rodney Stearns, must. May 16, 1861.
 Haines Ta'er, must. May 16, 1861.
 Charles Thomas, must. May 16, 1861.
 Charles W. Tice, must. Dec. 31, 1861; died in hospital, of wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 William H. Tice, must. May 16, 1861.
 George Van Gorder, must. May 16, 1861.
 Isaac B. Varian, must. May 16, 1861.
 Lawrence Van Vleet, must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, June 24, 1862.
 David Ward, must. May 16, 1861.
 Leroy Weborn, must. May 16, 1861.
 Geo. S. Whitlock, must. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. at expiration of service, Apr. 20, '63.
 William Woodhouse, must. May 16, 1861.
 Jesse Zarr, must. May 16, 1861.

Company K.

Nathaniel B. Fowler, capt.; must. May 16, 1861; died in Oregon since the war.
 Duane Thompson, 1st lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. Dec. 7, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. Feb. 21, 1863, *vice* Sullivan, res.
 Florence Sullivan, 1st lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; res. Feb. 21, 1863.
 Jud. Bart, 2d lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Feb. 21, 1863.
 Rodney W. Steele, 2d lieut.; must. May 16, 1861; died of fever, Dec. 7, 1861, at Elmira.
 George H. Chute, 1st sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Lorenzo Howes, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Charles Chapin, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Thomas M. Henderson, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Ira N. McKibben, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Thaddeus A. Cowen, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; disch. surg. certif. Nov. 26, '62.
 Israel Reynolds, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; disch. Jan. 12, 1863, disability.
 Lucius W. Bingham, sergt.; must. May 16, 1861; pro. to regimental q-m.
 Joseph M. Roe, corp.; must. May 16, 1861.
 Henry C. Coleman, corp.; must. May 16, 1861.
 Millard G. Johnson, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; app. Jan. 1, 1862.
 John C. Todd, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; app. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Seymour Dexter, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; app. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Charles C. Thompson, corp.; must. Sept. 23, 1861; app. Mar. 1, 1863.
 George E. Lewis, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; app. Mar. 1, 1863.
 William H. Betson, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; app. Mar. 1, 1863.
 Stephen Tuttle Covell, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 8, 1862; since died.
 Robert V. Van Gorder, corp.; must. May 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 29, 1862.
 George W. Parker, mus.; must. May 16, 1861; trans. from private, Jan. 1, 1862.
 Simon Q. Howard, mus.; must. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 4, 1862.
Privates.—Daniel Allen, enl. Sept. 19, 1861; must. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Chas. W. Andrews, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; must. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Christopher C. Atkins, must. May 16, 1861; died since the war.
 Lucius L. Baron, must. May 16, 1861; died of fever at Georgetown Hospital, Sept. 6, 1861.
 Daniel G. Beckwith, enl. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Apr. 10, 1863.
 Stephen Baker, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; must. Oct. 8, 1861.
 George Baker, enl. Sept. 30, 1861; must. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Marvin Beckwith, must. Jan. 6, 1862; wounded on picket, Jan. 26, 1862.
 David K. Bunnell, must. May 16, 1861.
 William W. Brown, must. May 16, 1861.
 John W. Burke, must. May 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Newton J. Cowen, must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Simeon Culp, must. May 16, 1861.
 Patrick Curtin, must. Aug. 21, 1861.
 Edmund Crocker, must. May 16, 1861; disch. Oct. 2, 1862.
 George T. Dudley, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. Feb. 22, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.
 Henry B. Dunn, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. by order of Sec. War, Sept. 25, 1861; app. to Naval School.
 Levi W. Esselstine, must. May 16, 1861.
 Chas. E. Estee, must. May 16, 1861.
 Charles Forster, must. May 16, 1861.
 John R. Frank, must. Oct. 8, 1861; enl. Sept. 29, 1861.
 Patrick J. Ginnun, enl. Oct. 26, 1861.
 Michael O. Grady, enl. Oct. 26, 1861; taken prisoner Aug. 29, 1862; joined regt. Nov. 6, 1862.
 Alonzo D. Griffin, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Wm. E. Griffith, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 George W. Holbert, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Mar. 22, 1862.
 Frederick Hamilton, enl. May 16, 1861.
 John H. Hicks, enl. Dec. 28, 1861.
 Chas. W. Hendershott, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 28, 1861.
 Daniel B. Hurlburt, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. June 4, 1862.
 William S. Jessop, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Louis H. Kenyon, enl. May 16, 1861.
 David Lyon, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. May 8, 1862, on surgeon's certificate, disability.

Richard Lyon, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. July 21, 1862, on surgeon's certificate, disability.
 J. Lamouer, enl. Dec. 27, 1861.
 Michael Lemon, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Richard Long, enl. May 16, 1861.
 George W. Myers, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, July 1, 1861.
 Frank H. Manderville, enl. May 16, 1861.
 William E. Maxson, enl. May 16, 1861.
 William P. Maxson, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Augustus Morse, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Samuel G. H. Musgrave, enl. May 16, 1861.
 George P. Northrup, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Thomas W. Oakley, enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. July 11, 1862.
 John L. Poole, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Dec. 21, 1861.
 Allen Packard, enl. Jan. 6, 1862.
 James W. Pickering, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Edmund B. Pickering, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 4, 1861.
 Archibald J. Rathbone, enl. Sept. 21, 1861.
 Justus R. Remer, enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Hosea H. Rockwell, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Edwin E. Rockwell, enl. Sept. 29, 1861.
 Clinton Roberts, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; returned May 1, 1863.
 William H. Robinson, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. Jan. 6, 1863.
 James Rathbone, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. on surg. certif. May 4, 1862.
 Martin V. Spafford, enl. May 16, 1861.
 James A. Saunders, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Thomas C. Saunders, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Samuel W. Searls, enl. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Lemuel B. Stowell, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Thomas G. Still, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Charles W. Sweet, enl. May 16, 1861; taken prisoner Aug. 29, 1862; joined regiment Nov. 6, 1862.

85TH REGIMENT.

Allen Seneca, capt., Co. F; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; mustered out April 28, 1865.
 Sylvanus A. Fay, 1st lieut., Co. F; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; must. out Jan. 20, 1865.
 Russell M. Whitney, 1st lieut., Co. A; enl. Aug. 12, 1861; mustered out, expiration of term, Jan. 1, 1865.
 John C. Welch, 2d lieut., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1, 1861; must. out Jan. 17, 1865.
 Joseph Twomey, corp., Co. I; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died at Andersonville, June 17, 1864.
 George Wakeley, private, Co. I; enl. Dec. 1, 1861; disch. for disability, Jan. 30, 1864.

86TH REGIMENT—Company E.

John G. Copley, capt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. for disability, Sept. 27, 1864.
 George A. Packer, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; must. out at exp. of term.
Privates.—Obad Ames, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. by G. O. No. 26.
 Samuel G. Beckhorn, enl. Oct. 18, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Zeno A. Carter, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Albert F. Currey, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 George Ellis, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Frank C. Havens, enl. Nov. 10, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Hewitt Henry, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Fred'k Vandermark, enl. Oct. 12, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Thomas Weaver, enl. Oct. 2, 1861; mustered out at expiration of service.
 Reuben M. Washburn, enl. Sept. 18, 1861; must. out at expiration of service.

Company H.

Wm. W. Card, capt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. for disability, Nov. 1, 1864.
 William Austin, sergt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 8, 1864.
 Samuel W. Olmstead, corp.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. at expiration of term, Sept. 13, 1864.
 Jesse R. Barto, corp.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. at exp. of term, Oct. 9, 1864.
 Wm. J. Rogers, corp.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; trans. to V. R. C., April 30, 1864.
 Wm. A. Sanderson, corp.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; died at his home, Jan. 26, 1864.
 Thomas C. Grant, corp.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; killed at Po River, May 10, 1864.
 Wm. H. Tenbrook, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed at Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
Privates.—John S. Barto, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 18, 1864.
 George A. Carr, enl. Sept. 7, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Ezekiah Dawley, enl. Nov. 9, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Joseph C. Fairbanks, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Hiram H. Hober, enl. Sept. 26, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Wm. H. Hubbard, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Wm. S. Miller, enl. Sept. 10, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Delos F. Peirce, enl. Sept. 7, 1861; mustered out at expiration of term.
 Daniel T. Rowley, enl. Aug. 12, 1861; disch. June 7, 1865, by G. O. No. 26, A. F. P.
 John S. Rowley, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; trans. to V. R. C., Nov. 8, 1864.

107TH REGIMENT.

Alexander S. Diven, col.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Gabriel L. Smith, lieut.-col.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Lathrop Baldwin, maj.; enl. Sept. 5, 1863; wounded; died July 20, 1864.
 Hull Fanton, adjt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. May 19, 1863, by S. O. No. 106.
 Edward P. Graves, quar.-mast.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to capt. and A. Q.-M. Vols., June 1, 1864.

Edward Kendall, sergt.-maj.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862 (P. O. add., Tyrone, N. Y.).
 Bray D. Hall, quar.-mast. sergt.; enl. July 16, 1862.
 Patrick H. Flood, surgeon, enl. July 19, 1862.
 James D. Hewitt, asst. surg.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. for absence without leave.
 John M. Flood, asst. surg.; enl. May 5, 1862; pro. from hosp. stewd. Sept. 17, '63.
 John Sutherland, hosp. stewd.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862 (P. O. add., Bath, N. Y.).
 Eleazer C. Peters, com.-sergt.; enl. July 15, 1862 (P. O. add., Bath, N. Y.).
 John R. Lindsay, sergt.-maj.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., Jan. 1, 1863.
 Lucien R. Childs, quar.-mast. sergt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, date unknown.
 Henry Drummond, prin. mus.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862 (P. O. add., Corning, N. Y.).
 James Murtha, enl. Aug. 21, 1861.
 J. E. B. Maxson, enl. May 16, 1861; died at Falls Church hospital, Va., March 1, 1862, accidental pistol-shot.
 Charles Stephens, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, June 17, 1862.
 George W. Stratton, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., Oct. 1, 1861.
 Mark Sheppard, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate, May 15, 1862.
 James Simmons, enl. May 16, 1861; killed in action, Dec. 13, 1862.
 William B. Towner, enl. May 16, 1861.
 L. K. Thatcher, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. March 5, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut.
 Joseph M. Updegraff, enl. May 16, 1861; died April 13, 1862, shot by patrol.
 Emanuel Vandermark, enl. Oct. 23, 1861.
 George Williams, enl. May 16, 1861.
 William H. Wood, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Henry P. Wormley, enl. May 16, 1861.
 Charles K. Webster, enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. on surg. cert., Oct. 19, 1862.
 William M. Walter, enl. May 16, 1861; disch. for disability, Oct. 19, 1862.

Company A.

Ezra F. Crane, capt.; enl. July 23, 1862; disch., and appointed chaplain, Aug. 9, 1862.
 Melville C. Wilkinson, 1st lieut.; enl. July 23, 1862; pro. Aug. 9, 1862; resigned Jan. 9, 1863.
 John M. Lose, 2d lieut.; enl. July 23, 1862; pro. to capt., Jan. 23, 1863; wounded May 24, 1864; disch. Jan. 25, 1865.
 Thomas K. Middleton, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; trans. to Co. H, May 6, 1864.
 Cornelius Hammond, 1st sergt.; enl. July 19, 1862; killed in action at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 George H. Goldsmith, 1st sergt.; enl. June 10, 1862.
 Wm. A. Bagley, sergt.; enl. July 17, 1862.
 William J. Schurzler, sergt.; enl. July 22, 1862.
 Lamont W. Babcock, sergt.; enl. July 17, 1862.
 Russell J. Hutchinson, sergt.; enl. July 17, 1862; pro. from corp., June 1, 1865; wounded at battle of New Hope Church.
 Charles Bolton, sergt.; enl. July 16, 1862; died of wounds, June 20, 1864.
 John Hathorn, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862.
 John Hall, corp.; enl. July 17, 1862; wounded at Avery'sboro', March 16, 1865.
 Bartholomew Sullivan, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; wounded at Avery'sboro', March 16, 1865.
 Charles R. Hemmenway, corp.; enl. July 16, 1863; wounded at Avery'sboro', March 16, 1865.
 William H. Longcoy, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Peter Weed, corp.; enl. July 17, 1862; pro. March 1, 1865; paroled prisoner.
 Theodore M. Drake, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 18, 1862.
 Wm. P. Donnell, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 12, 1864.
 Wm. H. Johnson, corp.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Frank Bates, musician; enl. July 22, 1862.
 Zera Compton, musician; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 William H. Roberts, wagoner; enl. July 22, 1862.
Privates.—Wm. H. Arnott, enl. June 24, 1862; wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 George W. Allen, enl. June 16, 1862.
 John B. Arnot, enl. July 23, 1862; died of fever at Bolivar Heights, Va., Oct. 23, 1862.
 Wilson W. Babcock, enl. July 16, 1862.
 Alex. D. Beckwith, enl. July 30, 1862.
 Charles O. Bunday, enl. July 16, 1862.
 Wm. H. Broas, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. Dec. 4, 1862.
 Francis M. Brown, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 17, 1862.
 Silas H. Betson, enl. July 17, 1862; died of fever, at Hope's Landing, Va., May 3, 1864.
 Joseph Brekwede, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Amasa R. Bishop, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Theodore Campbell, enl. June 10, 1862.
 Geo. W. Campbell, enl. June 18, 1862.
 John L. Cooper, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Philander Collson, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. for phys. dis., Feb. 10, 1863.
 Jonathan Collson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for physical disability, Dec. 9, 1862.
 Marcus Cartwright, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for physical disability, Jan. 8, 1863.
 William Canfield, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Wm. H. Chaplin, enl. July 19, 1862.
 John O. Donnell, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Richard Depew, enl. July 17, 1862; paroled prisoner.
 Nelson Downing, enl. July 18, 1862; wounded at Avery'sboro', March 16, 1865.
 Wm. H. Dixon, enl. July 18, 1862; wounded July 29, 1864.
 Abram Decatur, enl. July 22, 1862; died of fever, Oct. 13, 1862.

Augustus Daniels, enl. July 16, 1862; died of consumption, Oct. 12, 1862.
 Wm. W. Edgerton, enl. July 7, 1862.
 John D. Egbert, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1863.
 George W. Fuller, enl. July 23, 1862.
 Philip French, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner, March 8, 1865.
 James S. Farcy, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for physical disability, Feb. 14, 1863.
 John M. French, enl. July 23, 1862; died of wounds, Sept. 19, 1862.
 William Fell, enl. July 16, 1862; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 2, 1864.
 Jerome Fenn, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Edwin W. Garlock, enl. July 23, 1862.
 Wm. M. Gossler, enl. July 19, 1862; wounded and taken pris., March 8, 1865.
 Robert Goldsmith, enl. June 25, 1862; wounded at Antietam; disch. Jan. 5, 1863.
 John N. Graves, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for physical disability, Feb. 7, 1863.
 Charles D. Green, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for physical disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
 Jacob Garrett, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 19, 1862.
 Thomas Griffin, enl. July 16, 1862.
 Wm. J. Graves, enl. July 16, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 24, 1864.
 Rodney E. Harris, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Jeremiah H. Hackley, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Robert C. Havens, enl. July 22, 1862; paroled prisoner.
 Rufus S. Harndon, enl. June 18, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Uriah S. Hammond, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Wm. R. Hammond, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Bray D. Hall, enl. July 21, 1862; appointed q.-m. sergt. Nov. 1, 1862.
 George Haverland, enl. July 18, 1862.
 John M. Knapp, enl. July 28, 1862.
 John P. Loop, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Chas. H. Luce, enl. July 19, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1863.
 Wm. H. Moore, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Joseph McWilliams, enl. July 26, 1862.
 John Mead, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Abraham Miller, enl. July 19, 1862.
 Michael Meehan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Jas. D. McGovern, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. for disability, March 16, 1863.
 Charles Niver, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Thomas R. Osborn, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Michael Ohern, enl. July 16, 1862.
 James Odell, enl. June 15, 1862.
 Ephraim Quinby, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 Welcome E. Richardson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; disch. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Charles Rolls, enl. Dec. 10, 1863.
 Edward H. Riggs, enl. July 16, 1862.
 George Rumsey, enl. July 21, 1862; died of varioloid, July 25, 1863.
 Henry P. Smith, enl. July 19, 1862.
 Lucius T. Stanley, enl. July 28, 1862.
 Jacob D. Sweet, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Edward Searles, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 26, 1864.
 Edwin P. Sherman, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 9, 1862.
 John Travor, enl. June 18, 1862; paroled prisoner of war.
 John Tranor, enl. July 23, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 Wm. G. Ten Brook, enl. June 21, 1862.
 Wm. J. Tunis, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, April 3, 1863.
 William Wheeler, enl. June 10, 1862.
 John B. Wiggins, enl. July 5, 1862.
 Henry F. White, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1863.
 Jeffrey A. Wisner, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. May 17, 1864, to accept commission in 179th N. Y. Vols.; wounded at Petersburg.

Company B.

George Swain, capt.; enl. July 14, 1862; pro. to capt., Sept. 25, 1864.
 Arthur Fitch, 1st lieut., enl. July 14, 1862; pro. to 1st lieut., Jan. 2, 1865.
 Lathrop Baldwin, capt.; enl. July 14, 1862; pro. to maj. 107th, with rank from Sept. 25, 1863.
 James A. Creed, 2d lieut.; enl. July 22, 1862; pro. June 8, 1863; resigned Feb. 16, 1864.
 Edward Marse, 1st sergt.; enl. July 14, 1862; pro. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Charles A. Solotski, sergt.; enl. July 14, 1862.
 Lauren T. Reeder, sergt.; enl. July 19, 1862; pro. from corp., June 30, 1864.
 Benj. P. Johnson, sergt.; enl. July 21, 1862; pro. from corp., Jan. 1, 1865.
 William Graham, sergt.; enl. July 18, 1862; pro. from corp., April 1, 1865.
 James Herrington, sergt.; enl. July 23, 1862.
 Peter Wagner, Jr., corp.; enl. July 18, 1862; pro. from private, Jan. 1, 1864.
 Daniel Keener, corp.; enl. July 18, 1862; pro. from private, June 30, 1863.
 Denning Lockwood, corp.; enl. July 19, 1862; pro. from private, Feb. 16, 1864.
 Cornelius Murray, corp.; enl. July 21, 1862; pro. from private, Jan. 1, 1865.
 Sevillean Herrington, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; pro. to corp., April 1, 1865.
 John S. Satterly, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, March 6, 1864.
 William M. Hurd, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. on account of wounds, Nov. 22, 1862.
 James W. Williams, corp.; enl. July 18, 1862.
 Marcus M. Munson, corp.; enl. July 19, 1862; died June 4, 1864, of wounds received in action.
 Guy Rathbone, corp.; enl. July 22, 1862; died of fever, Jan. 25, 1865.
 Albert R. Berry, mus.; enl. July 26, 1862.

Privates—Charles W. Abbott, enl. July 18, 1862; disch. for disability, March 30, 1863.
 Selden M. Averell, enl. July 13, 1862.
 John S. Allen, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Franklin Abbott, enl. July 19, 1862.
 George A. Beers, enl. July 12, 1862.
 Andrew J. Brown, enl. July 19, 1862.
 Joseph Benson, enl. July 26, 1862.
 John Besley, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 10, 1862.
 Frederick Beckhorn, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, date unknown.
 Martin Bren, enl. July 27, 1862.
 Victor L. Beach, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Stephen A. Beard, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Henry Briggs, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Jonathan W. Barlow, enl. July 19, 1862; died of fever, Jan. 20, 1863.
 John Bright, enl. July 21, 1862; died in hospital, Nashville, June 27, 1864.
 Benjamin Carey, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Jacob Corner, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Edwin A. Carl, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 11, 1862.
 Garry Clearwater, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 5, 1863.
 Elijah Cole, enl. July 21, 1862.
 George Corner, enl. July 23, 1862.
 Clarence E. Creed, enl. Dec. 16, 1863.
 Franklin G. Davis, enl. July 19, 1862.
 Wm. H. Davis, enl. July 14, 1862.
 John O. Daniels, enl. July 22, 1862.
 George W. Drake, enl. July 21, 1862.
 John H. Du Bois, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Ephraim Dilap, enl. July 23, 1862.
 Amos Decker, enl. July 21, 1862.
 George W. Davis, enl. July 19, 1862; disch. Jan. 11, 1863, on account of wounds received in action.
 James Devere, enl. July 26, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 1, 1863.
 John De Graw, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 13, 1863.
 Wm. R. Davis, enl. July 23, 1862.
 John H. Ellsworth, enl. July 19, 1862; disch. for disability, June 2, 1863.
 Patrick Flanagan, enl. July 26, 1862.
 Joseph French, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Byron H. Gage, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Samuel Green, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 31, 1862.
 Orlando Green, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded; disch. April 27, 1865.
 John Harrington, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Harvey Harrington, enl. July 21, 1862; died of wounds, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Henry C. Howland, enl. July 24, 1862; died of wounds, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Allen Johnson, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Jacob W. Jackson, enl. July 21, 1862; died in hospital, Oct. 28, 1862.
 Leroy M. Jones, enl. July 18, 1862.
 George Kilmer, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Morris Kane, enl. July 22, 1862.
 George Leonard, enl. July 16, 1862.
 Lyman Leonard, enl. July 16, 1862.
 George Leach, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Mathew Lindsea, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Chester Morey, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Thomas Maher, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Charles McCoy, enl. July 25, 1862.
 John Morgan, enl. July 14, 1862.
 James P. Mitchell, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 23, 1862.
 Henry R. Oest, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Elizar A. Peters, enl. July 15, 1862; pro. to com.-sergt., April 9, 1863.
 Stephen Rickey, enl. July 15, 1862; died of consumption, Dec. 22, 1862.
 Ephraim Robbins, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 23, 1862.
 Charles M. Sherman, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Emory N. Sutton, enl. Sept. 17, 1862.
 Jacob Seimner, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Daniel Speers, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Van Buren Stage, enl. July 26, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13, 1862.
 Joel Shanger, enl. July, 1862.
 John Smith, enl. July 18, 1862.
 John Ten Broeck, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Jacob Teal, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Emory O. Tyler, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Patrick Traynor, enl. July 24, 1862.
 Smith Teeter, enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
 Charles G. Terwilliger, enl. July 22, 1862; died of fever, Oct. 15, 1862.
 Frederick Tostensen, enl. July 23, 1862; died June 28, 1864, of accidental gunshot wound.
 Levi B. Van Guilder, enl. July 21, 1862; died of wounds, July 29, 1864.
 Foster Van Ness, enl. July 14, 1862.
 Wm. Van Guilder, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Eli B. Van Garder, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 30, 1863.
 Robert J. Van Guilder, enl. July 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 10, 1862.
 George W. Wheat, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 29, 1864.
 Walter H. Wood, enl. July 14, 1862.

Company C.

William T. Fox, capt.; must. July 29, 1862; pro. maj., April 7, 1863.
 Michael Cowley, 1st sergt.; must. July 9, 1862; pro. from sergt., Jan. 1, 1863.

John M. Calkins, 1st sergt.; must. July 9, 1862.
 Thomas Horner, sergt.; must. July 9, 1862; pro. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Randall Porter, sergt.; must. July 17, 1862.
 Charles F. Abbey, sergt.; must. July 30, 1862.
 Jesse B. Lewis, sergt.; must. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 10, 1863.
 Albert Ward, sergt.; must. July 15, 1862.
 William Abbey, corp.; must. July 23, 1862.
 Theodore W. Corner, corp.; must. July 9, 1862; pro. July 1, 1863.
 William D. Sands, corp.; must. July 26, 1862; pro. May 1, 1865.
 Charles Golden, corp.; must. July 9, 1862; pro. May 1, 1865.
 Philo Borst, corp.; must. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 James Tillman, musician; must. July 18, 1862.
 Nathaniel Haight, wagoner; must. July 29, 1862; disch. for dis., May 11, 1863.
Privates.—David Abel, must. Aug. 4, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, of fever, Oct. 29, 1862.
 Peter Austin, must. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 19, 1863.
 William Adams, must. July 3, 1862.
 Ira A. Borst, must. July 11, 1862.
 Elijah B. Bradley, must. July 14, 1862.
 Samuel W. Brown, must. Aug. 7, 1862.
 William Burke, must. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Mara Brown, must. July 22, 1862.
 Abel D. Bagley, must. July 31, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 19, 1863.
 Jonathan Briggs, must. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Theodore S. Browne, must. July 16, 1862.
 Andrew Brockway, must. July 25, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Sylvester C. Bailey, must. July 21, 1862.
 John Bell, must. July 17, 1862.
 Norman Brazee, must. July 22, 1862.
 Nathaniel Campbell, must. July 15, 1862.
 Caspar Carpenter, must. July 16, 1862.
 William Christler, must. July 15, 1862.
 Russell G. Close, must. July 24, 1862.
 John Carton, must. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, May 25, 1863.
 Seth D. Cook, must. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863.
 David Crowley, must. July 24, 1862; disch. Aug. 29, 1864, on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
 Helmus Christler, must. July 9, 1862.
 William Clark, must. July 19, 1862.
 Henry Cooper, must. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Archibald Campbell, must. July 17, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 25, 1865.
 William R. Christen, must. Aug. 9, 1862; died of wounds received in action, March 17, 1865.
 George Compton, must. July 21, 1862; died of typhoid fever, March 3, 1863.
 Henry C. Drew, must. July 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 26, 1863.
 Mark Erner, must. July 16, 1862.
 Nathaniel Eaton, must. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 27, 1863.
 Francis C. Fay, must. July 17, 1862.
 Edwin G. Fay, must. July 14, 1862.
 James Guernsey, must. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 20, 1862.
 Harmon Goodell, must. July 18, 1862.
 Frank Hull, must. July 24, 1862.
 Joseph Herrick, must. Aug. 7, 1862.
 John R. Kennedy, must. Aug. 7, 1862.
 James S. Kimball, must. July 12, 1862.
 Lyman Kies, must. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Eugene Leach, must. July 16, 1862.
 David D. Leavenworth, must. July 9, 1862; disch. on account of wounds, Feb. 5, 1863.
 Samuel Lewis, must. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, March 7, 1863.
 Alonzo D. Lewis, must. July 9, 1862.
 Giles McMillan, must. July 29, 1862.
 Francis Mathias, must. July 29, 1862; disch. on account of wounds, Jan. 2, 1865.
 Enoch Mack, must. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 John McCarrack, must. July 14, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., of typhoid fever, Oct. 11, 1864.
 Wm. H. Ostrander, must. July 12, 1862.
 James F. Osterhout, must. July 29, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 2, 1863.
 Lawrence W. Osborne, must. July 12, 1862.
 Henry Palmer, must. July 19, 1862.
 John W. Powell, must. July 22, 1862.
 John Paine, must. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, July 10, 1863.
 Wm. Parks, must. July 18, 1862; died of typhoid fever, March 7, 1863.
 David Platt, must. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Edward Reeves, must. July 23, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
 John Rhyuels, must. July 9, 1862; disch. on account of wounds, July 27, 1863.
 Thomas Riorden, must. July 18, 1862.
 Clark Richardson, must. July 23, 1862; died May 8, 1863, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.
 John Rorrick, must. July 29, 1862.
 Sylvanus Rorrick, must. July 29, 1862.
 Cicero Rowley, must. July 26, 1862.
 Sylvester R. Sawyer, must. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Levi H. Saxton, must. July 22, 1862.
 Asel F. Stienback, must. July 10, 1862.
 George Stepenfield, must. July 16, 1862.
 Francis F. Stienback, must. July 15, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1863.

Henry Sherwood, must. July 17, 1862.
 John Skenfield, must. July 8, 1862.
 William Stikenfield, must. July 29, 1862.
 Charles Stikenfield, must. July 18, 1862.
 Stephen A. Taft, must. July 23, 1862.
 George B. Titus, must. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Charles Thorp, must. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Franklin Velie, must. Aug. 4, 1862.
 William Velie, must. July 22, 1862.
 William Welty, must. July 23, 1862.
 Frederick A. Wright, must. July 9, 1862.
 Woodruff Willson, must. July 12, 1862.
 Wm. Williams, must. July 14, 1862; killed near Roekingham, N. C., March 8, 1865.
 Jeremiah Wood, must. July 9, 1862; died at Dallas, Ga., May 31, 1864.
 George Wilkinson, must. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Oliver Youmans, must. July 9, 1862.

Company D.

Hector M. Stoeum, capt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; resigned March 13, 1863.
 Frank Frest, 1st lieut.; enl. July 17, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut., Dec. 8, 1863.
 O. D. Reynolds, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. from 2d lieut., April 5, 1863.
 Geo. W. Humphrey, 2d lieut.; enl. July 17, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt., March 13, 1863.
 Emory C. Johnson, 1st sergt.; enl. July 19, 1862; pro. from sergt., March 8, 1864; taken prisoner Nov. 18, 1864; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Francis M. Walker, sergt.; enl. July 21, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Joseph J. Phelps, sergt.; enl. July 17, 1862; pro. from corp., June 1, 1864; taken prisoner Nov. 18, 1864; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Joseph P. Faulkner, sergt.; enl. July 25, 1862; pro. from corp., Aug. 1, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.
 George Miller, sergt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. from corp., March 1, 1865; disch. at Elmira, June 5, 1865.
 Wm. J. Personous, sergt.; enl. July 18, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.
 Wm. E. Van Ankin, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Philip F. Lobdell, corp.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. March 13, 1863; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Benj. F. Burgess, corp.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. March 9, 1864; prisoner of war; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Beach Beardsley, corp.; enl. July 23, 1862; died Aug. 11, 1863.
 Jason Blossom, musician; enl. July 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1, 1865.
 Joseph C. Rhodes, wagoner; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. March 15, 1864.
Privates.—Henry Armstrong, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died of wounds at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Samuel Aekley, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 John Beesley, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Eugene F. Blosson, enl. July 23, 1862.
 Wm. Barto, enl. July 31, 1862.
 George Burns, enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Michael Birmingham, enl. July 31, 1862; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
 John Burnette, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Jacob Bardon, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. March 28, 1863.
 Jacob Buckont, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Henry D. Bolt, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Jackson Churchhill, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Chas. W. Cogans, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Wm. F. Cox, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Henry Carpenter, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 John Cummings, enl. July 24, 1862.
 Wm. Conlter, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Samuel Collins, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. April 10, 1863.
 Burr Crook, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. Feb. 25, 1863.
 Rufus Calkins, enl. July 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Patrick Callahan, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died of wounds received at Antietam.
 George Colwell, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Russell De Voe, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Peter J. Decker, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. April 2, 1863.
 Marcus Dayton, enl. July 23, 1862; died of fever, Oct. 8, 1862.
 Guy Ellis, enl. July 28, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 1, 1865.
 Charles B. F. Fox, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 John M. Francis, enl. July 23, 1862.
 John Flood, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. to hospital steward.
 Nathaniel Finch, enl. July 21, 1862; died Dec. 27, 1862, of fever.
 Marshall S. Gregory, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Smith Hart, enl. July 28, 1862.
 John Halwick, enl. July 22, 1862; prisoner of war; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Miles Herrington, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; prisoner of war; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Avery P. Herrington, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. April 20, 1863.
 Schuyler Hall, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 23, 1863, for disability.
 George Hommer, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 29, 1863, for disability.
 Stewart Hamilton, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. March 6, 1863.
 Andrus Herrington, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
 Oscar F. Janes, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Chauncey Johnson, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Isaac N. Lobdell, enl. Sept. 8, 1864; died April 26, 1865.

Myron F. Lovell, enl. July 28, 1862.
 George W. Lindsley, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Wm. E. Lovell, enl. July 21, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Elijah G. Lovell, enl. July 28, 1862.
 Hiram L. Lock, enl. July 18, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 Morgan B. Mathews, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Charles Mitchell, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
 Ephraim N. Mallette, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. Oct. 12, 1864.
 Aaron K. Miles, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 2, 1863.
 Wm. McGucking, enl. July 17, 1862.
 James Maxwell, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Ezra Pratt, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Geo. W. Patterson, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. June 30, 1863.
 Nelson B. Rogers, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Benj. F. Rogers, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Solomon R. Reniff, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Patrick Regan, enl. July 28, 1862.
 Jackson B. Reader, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Daniel D. Sickles, enl. July 17, 1862.
 John Stobo, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 David Smith, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Jas. B. Smead, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Simon Stanton, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Samuel Sherman, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Lewis Sherwood, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Moses Slawson, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. July 8, 1863.
 Isaiah Swartwout, enl. July 21, 1862; disch., date not known.
 David D. Sanford, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. G, March 18, 1864.
 John Sutherland, enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to hosp. steward.
 Robert Smith, enl. July 17, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Sept. 26, 1863.
 Isaac Shawson, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died at Richmond, Va., May 25, 1864.
 John Trumbull, enl. July 28, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 James J. Toles, enl. July 17, 1862; prisoner; paroled Feb. 23, 1865.
 George Thornton, enl. July 17, 1862.
 Frank Vredenberg, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Richard Vincent, enl. July 17, 1862.
 David Vosburgh, enl. July 23, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1862.
 Dean West, enl. July 30, 1862.
 Abram E. Wenser, enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
 John H. Wenser, enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
 John P. Williams, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.

Company E.

Wm. L. Morgan, capt.; enl. June 11, 1862; resigned March 22, 1863.
 Martin V. B. Bachman, capt.; enl. July 24, 1862; pro. from 1st lieut.
 Saml. B. Taylor, 1st lieut.; enl. June 15, 1862; pro. from 1st sergt.
 Howland I. Atwood, 2d lieut.; enl. July 19, 1862; resigned Dec. 10, 1862.
 Caleb H. Beal, 2d lieut. (date enl. not known); resigned Dec. 20, 1863.
 Bartlett Bennett, 1st sergt.; enl. July 8, 1862.
 Charles M. Bachman, sergt.; enl. June 6, 1862.
 James H. Smith, sergt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. from corp., Oct. 14, 1864.
 Thomas Hopkins, sergt.; enl. June 14, 1862.
 George Cogswell, sergt.; enl. July 3, 1862; pro. from corp., April 9, 1863.
 Francis Hendlal, sergt.; enl. June 12, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., 109th U. S. C. T., June 29, 1864.
 Peter Hager, sergt.; enl. July 21, 1862.
 Guy C. Adams, sergt.; enl. July 7, 1862; killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.
 Peter C. Compton, sergt.; enl. July 13, 1862; died of wounds, June 30, 1864.
 X Leonard Landon, corp.; enl. July 21, 1862.
 James Libalt, corp.; enl. July 18, 1862.
 Eli Tongue, corp.; enl. July 15, 1862; pro. Oct. 14, 1864.
 Benj. J. Tracy, corp.; enl. July 15, 1862; pro. Oct. 14, 1864.
 Martin Blass, corp.; enl. July 28, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1864.
 Daniel B. Scott, corp.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of wounds, Aug. 1, 1864.
 Charles B. Willover, corp.; enl. July 15, 1862; died of fever, Oct. 26, 1862.
 Chauncey C. Yule, musician; enl. June 16, 1862.
 Wm. L. Cooper, teamster, enl. July 21, 1862; died of fever, April 11, 1863.
Privates.—Abraham Arnold, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Joseph Anan, enl. July 20, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 3, 1865.
 Uriah E. Atwater, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. for disability, Jan. 9, 1863.
 Godfrey Bachman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Geo. W. Bennett, enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Sylvester Bennett, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. on account of wounds, March 5, 1863.
 Daniel Brown, enl. July 16, 1862; disch. for disability, April 2, 1863.
 Edward P. Brown, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, June 3, 1863.
 Erastus M. Baskins, enl. July 15, 1862; died of fever, Nov. 3, 1862.
 James Burns, enl. June 8, 1862.
 Frederick Bauer, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Alvah Clark, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Charles L. Cole, enl. July 21, 1862; wounded and captured March 8, 1865; last heard from at Newbern, N. C.
 Elijah Calvin, enl. July 22, 1862.
 David Crow, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. May 5, 1863, on account of wounds received at Antietam.
 David Church, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, May 25, 1863.
 Stephen Corwin, enl. July 2, 1862; killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864.

William L. Church, enl. June 8, 1862; died of fever, Aug. 2, 1864.
 Clark Crum, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Daniel C. Clark, enl. July 18, 1862.
 Lewis H. Delap, enl. June 9, 1862.
 George T. Delano, enl. July 15, 1862.
 Charles F. Everts, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Richard Foot, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 4, 1863.
 Augustus Gillett, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Robert S. Ganvering, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Samuel S. Hewlett, enl. July 20, 1862.
 Harland E. Haverland, enl. July 20, 1862; wounded March 16, 1865.
 Thomas L. Hogg, enl. June 27, 1862.
 Gilbert Howard, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 John H. Hibler, enl. July 18, 1862; disch. for disability, Sept. 11, 1863.
 Miles Hammond, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 14, 1862.
 Joseph Hoyt, enl. July 5, 1862; died Aug. 1, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.
 Josiah Hand, enl. July 7, 1862; died at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 7, 1862.
 George Hughes, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Judson A. Hadley, enl. June 7, 1862.
 Charles A. Hall, enl. June 24, 1862.
 Henry T. Haskell, enl. July 12, 1862.
 Michael Lorden, enl. July 20, 1862.
 John Lalor, enl. July 21, 1862; died of fever, Feb. 21, 1863.
 John G. Lowe, enl. July 15, 1862.
 Wm. H. McKee, enl. July 18, 1862; disch. by General Order, Jan. 21, 1863.
 James McClintick, enl. July 20, 1862; missing in action, Nov. 20, 1864.
 D. Michaley, enl. July 15, 1862.
 John P. Martin, enl. July 20, 1862.
 Joseph Metzger, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Everett P. Northrup, enl. June 16, 1862.
 James Nichols, enl. July 7, 1862.
 Reuben R. Peer, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 David Potter, enl. July 16, 1862.
 Thomas Perry, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 David Russell, enl. July 17, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1863.
 Benjamin F. Rood, enl. Feb. 27, 1864.
 Elias Rinker, enl. July 19, 1862; died of wounds, March 19, 1865.
 Almon G. Rhodes, enl. June 6, 1862.
 Samuel F. Randolph, enl. June 9, 1862.
 Archibald G. Spencer, enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Lewis Silford, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Leander Scott, enl. June 13, 1862; disch. May 6, 1863.
 Ezekiel Smith, enl. June 5, 1862; disch. Feb. 11, 1864, by Special Order No. 68, War Department.
 Wm. S. Switzer, enl. July 22, 1862; disch. for disability, March 25, 1863.
 Andrew J. Spencer, enl. July 21, 1862.
 Edward Sherman, enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died Nov. 8, 1862, at Harper's Ferry.
 Cummings Spencer, enl. July 26, 1862.
 John P. Steiler, enl. June 12, 1862.
 Solomon Samuel, enl. June 23, 1862.
 James M. Tracy, enl. July 15, 1863.
 Ira W. Tyrrell, enl. July 24, 1862; disch. Jan. 15, 1863.
 William Tongue, enl. June 23, 1862.
 Henry Trowbridge, enl. June 10, 1862.
 C. G. Vels, enl. July 21, 1862; missing in action, March 22, 1865.
 Andrew J. Van Camp, enl. July 22, 1862; died of fever, Nov. 3, 1862, at Harper's Ferry.
 William H. Wait, enl. July 7, 1862.
 James White, enl. July 7, 1862.
 Wm. H. Wallace, enl. July 24, 1862.
 Lewellan Woodruff, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 25, 1863, on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville.
 Melancthon White, enl. July 21, 1862; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.

Company F.

Jas. H. Miles, capt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862; resigned March 23, 1863.
 J. Milton Roe, 1st lieut.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 31, 1863.
 Valentine I. Parsols, private; enl. Dec. 10, 1862; disch. for dis., Oct. 31, 1863.

Company G.

John J. Lamar, capt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 25, 1864.
 H. G. Brigham, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to capt., Co. H.
 Ezra Gleason, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; resigned Oct. 27, 1862.
 Field Pooley, sergt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Samuel D. Le Grow, sergt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Harrison Niles, corp.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. Jan. 1, 1863.
 John McCaslin, corp.; enl. Aug. 4, 1863; pro. April 1, 1863.
 Jeremiah Hall, corp.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. Nov. 1, 1863.
 Byron Givivets, corp.; enl. July 31, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville.
 John Green, corp.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; wounded at Averysboro', March 16, 1865.
 John E. Stratton, corp.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died of fever, Oct. 25, 1862.
 Ambrose Mosier, musician; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded; disch. April 29, 1863.
Privates.—James M. Brewer, enl. July 30, 1862.
 Hugh Brennan, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Volkert Benedict, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Eliska M. Booth, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 26, 1862.
 Warren Borden, enl. July 9, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 14, 1863.

John W. Brown, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, July 3, 1863.
 Wm. M. J. Burgess, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. March 20, 1863.
 Moses M. Crants, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Alonzo Chapman, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Wm. H. Carr, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Charles M. Coats, enl. July 16, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps, Oct. 5, 1863.
 John Dewaine, enl. May 31, 1864; trans. to 60th N. Y. Vols., by order of War Department.
 Hiram L. Dickinson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 James Droman, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Abraham Denniston, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Wm. L. Everett, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died at Nashville, July 20, 1864.
 Amos Fisk, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 17, 1862.
 Phineas Fisk, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 David Gleason, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863.
 Edwin P. Harris, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Charles Huber, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded near Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864.
 Rufus J. Henderson, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 24, 1864.
 James Harrington, enl. July 31, 1862; lost an arm at Dallas; disch. April 12, 1865.
 Alonzo Johnson, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Edwin Kelley, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Allan C. Knapp, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for disability, date unknown.
 John Kallahar, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died of wounds, May 25, 1864.
 James W. Lovell, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Antietam.
 Philip Layton, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 28, 1864.
 Frazier McCarty, enl. July 23, 1862.
 George McCasline, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Fayette McCarty, enl. July 23, 1862; died March 1, 1863.
 Jas. McCullough, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died Apr. 24, 1864.
 Ambrose B. Morgan, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Averysboro', Mar. 16, 1865.
 Enoch L. Milder, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Andrew Noles, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to 60th N. Y. Vols.
 Wm. Renner, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch., date unknown.
 Jeremiah Rumsey, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 David D. Sanford, enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died of wounds rec'd at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Henry Stocking, enl. July 31, 1862; captured by the enemy, date unknown.
 John A. Staup, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; captured by the enemy, date unknown.
 Jesse E. Stevens, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died in hosp., Dec. 13, 1862.
 Jonathan E. Smith, enl. July 31, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Frank Stryker, enl. July 31, 1862.
 Theodore Tyler, enl. July 22, 1862.
 Emanuel Taylor, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died in hosp. at Chattanooga, Nov. 18, 1864.
 Wm. F. Warner, enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 John H. Wemple, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at Dallas, Ga., May 26, 1864.
 Alonzo Willow, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Aaron Whitehead, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch., date unknown.
 Sylvanus Wallace, enl. July 22, 1862; lost a leg at Chancellorsville; disch. Oct. 8, 1863.
 Augustus L. Whitford, enl. July 31, 1862.

Company H.

Gustavus H. Brigham, capt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Chas. H. Duryen, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; wounded May 25, 1864.
 Elias G. Putnam, sergt.; enl. July 25, 1862.
 Jas. F. Van Fleet, sergt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 George M. Jackson, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability, May 19, 1863.
 Benj. Force, sergt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.
 Edward Kendall, sergt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj.
 George Carpenter, corp.; enl. July 25, 1862.
 Wm. H. Covell, corp.; enl. July 25, 1862.
 Thos. E. Morse, corp.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 3, 1863.
 Hanson Mitchell, corp.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Edwin W. Shaw, musician; enl. July 31, 1862; died of smallpox, April 23, 1863.
Privates.—Jas. H. Arnold, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 16, 1864.
 Hiram Ballard, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
 John C. Clark, enl. July 25, 1862; wounded July 22, 1864.
 Chas. H. Coykendall, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, date unknown.
 Cyrus F. Covell, enl. July 28, 1862; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Stephen Edwards, enl. Feb. 14, 1863; died at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 15, 1865.
 George Fanno, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 30, 1862.
 Washington Graves, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Jonah S. Gregory, enl. July 29, 1862; disch. for disability, Nov. 30, 1862.
 John Griffith, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for wounds, Aug. 21, 1864.
 Edgar Hodge, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Wm. H. Hall, enl. July 25, 1862.
 Albert Ham, enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 25, 1863.
 Ira C. Knapp, enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 George Kniffen, enl. July 28, 1862; disch. for disability, April 3, 1863.
 Henry Mapes, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, March 9, 1864.
 Wm. B. Mathews, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 11, 1863.
 Truman Miller, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Henry Owen, enl. Aug. 1, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 4, 1863.
 Geo. M. Putnam, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded March 16, 1865.

Ebenezer Putnam, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Thomas Putnam, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Hiram Paddock, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of fever, March 2, 1863.
 Thos. D. Rees, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. for disability, June 8, 1863.
 Albert D. Swallow, enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 16, 1864.
 Leroy Swartwood, enl. July 26, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.
 Daniel A. Stewart, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of fever, Sept. 13, 1863.
 Frederick Van Loon, enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Christopher Van Loon, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 John Van Loon, enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability, Oct. 28, 1863.
 Andrew H. Wager, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. at hosp., Louisville, Mar. 21, 1865.
 James C. Wood, enl. July 25, 1862; disch. for disability, Aug. 14, 1863.
 Leonard White, enl. July 25, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 16, 1864.
 Ethan Worden, enl. July 25, 1862; died Oct. 24, 1862.

Company I.

Newton T. Colby, capt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; resigned Dec. 31, 1862.
 Benj. C. Wilson, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; resigned Dec. 2, 1862.

Company K.

Allen W. Sill, capt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; promoted to major, Aug. 6, 1864.
 M. J. Goodrich, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; resigned, Jan. 13, 1864.
 Alonzo B. Howard, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; app. R. Q. M., July 29, 1864.
 A. W. Marcy, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; killed at Dallas, Ga.
 Wm. H. Horton, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.
 John B. Knapp, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Privates.—Albert Carter, enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Charles Carter, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
 L. P. Compton, enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Sylvester Cole, enl. July 30, 1862; disch. March 6, 1863.
 Lucius B. Chidsey, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to non-com'd staff.
 Wm. N. Cook, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
 E. I. Coleman, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 John F. Earley, enl. Jan. 14, 1864.
 Jason J. Green, enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 S. M. Goff, enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died Sept. 27, 1864.
 Wm. H. Hammond, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Lewis Knickerbocker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died March 19, 1863.
 Martin Knickerbocker, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 George N. Kellogg, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 O. H. Knight, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 John R. Leavenworth, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Wm. H. Langer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 John R. Lindsey, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Austin Lockwood, enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
 John A. Nicholson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 John Slaven, enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Thomas J. Stokes, enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Charles H. Storms, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died June 19, 1864.
 Lewis Wood, enl. Aug. 28, 1862.

14TH REGIMENT.

Henry B. Morse, lieut.-col.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; pro. from major.
 Levi P. Wagner, surg.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862.
 H. H. Beecher, assist.-surg.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862.
 Henry G. Beardsley, assist.-surg.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; resigned March 23, 1863.
 Jas. F. Thompson, regt. q.-m.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; resigned March 15, 1864.
 Henry Cullahan, chaplain; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; resigned March 28, 1864.

137th REGIMENT.

George T. Redfield, capt., Co. L; enl. Sept. 26, 1864; pro. to asst. surg., Jan. 5, 1865.

141st REGIMENT—Company A.

William P. Ross, capt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to capt., Sept. 1, 1863.
 C. W. Clagherty, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; pro. to maj., May 31, 1863.
 John Strowbridge, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 1, 1863.

Company B.

Maley Van Gelder, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died April 29, 1864, while pris.
 Andrew J. Compton, capt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Stephen F. Griffith, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. capt. Co. H, Nov. 7, 1863.
 Robert F. Hedges, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. July 21, 1863.

Company C.

Elisha G. Baldwin, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
 Robert F. Stewart, 2d lieut.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. on surg. certif. Nov. 1863; see record of 179th Regt.
 Theodore M. Warren, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. to accept com. as 1st lieut. in Co. H, June 8, 1864; killed in Ga.
 Jas. McMillen, 1st sergt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. per S. O. No. 303, A. G. O. War Dept.
 W. E. Piles, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Frank Sayre, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, '62; cap'd near Goldsboro', N. C., Mar. 26, '65.
 Chas. F. Orwin, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Maxwell G. Shaffee, sergt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. July 23, 1864, to accept com. in Co. G.
 Joseph Millikin, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, '62; disch. Aug. 6, '64, by order Gen. Dix.

Wesley Breese, sergt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died at Washington, Aug. 2, 1863, of fever.

Benj. G. Thompson, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Harry Hugg, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

Floyd H. Brown, corp.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp., Oct. 1, 1864.

Chas. Van Wagoner, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp., Oct. 1, 1864.

John R. Bickers, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp., Jan. 1, 1864.

William Joslin, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corp., Jan. 1, 1864.

Jas. C. McElroy, corp.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability, June 24, 1864.

Dwight Murphy, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died of smallpox April 4, 1861.

Elliott N. Noyes, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Joel M. Jansen, mus.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Franklin Stale, wagoner; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.

Privates.—Wm. C. Ames, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Judd Albertson, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died in hosp. of gunshot-wound, July 21, '64.

Wm. H. Allington, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died at Nashville, Tenn., June 11, 1864, of wounds.

Nathan L. Bonham, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Jas. F. Benjamin, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died at Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1864, of wounds.

Zalmion Campbell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

John H. Crawford, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Edward D. Carpenter, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Henry Clark, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.

Lafayette C. Chase, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. for disab., March 25, 1864.

George Comfort, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disab., Dec. 5, 1862.

John G. Carpenter, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Oct. 6, 1864, on account of wounds.

John W. Caywood, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

Wm. C. Carmike, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Geo. H. Carmike, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864.

Hiram G. Collson, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died of wounds, May 16, 1864.

Frank H. Darby, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Martin Denn, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Chas. De Laverne, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Chas. B. Drake, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Wm. H. Decker, enl. Aug. 17, 1862; died of wound, July 21, 1864.

Erastus Doane, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Wm. H. Everitt, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.

Wilson Edwards, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died of pneumonia, Dec. 25, 1863.

Horace G. Edwards, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

James Elyca, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died at Murfreesboro', Tenn., Dec. 23, 1863.

George Fish, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

James Fivie, enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. for disab., July 8, 1864.

Edward M. Flynn, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Jared Gibbons, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.

Wm. H. Gerner, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

William Gardner, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.

Gordon L. Gillett, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died at Dalton, Ga., Feb. 17, 1865.

Thomas Hill, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Francis Hammer, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.

John Hapeman, enl. Aug. 19, 1862.

Jas. M. Hapeman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Robert N. Hill, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. for disab., Oct. 17, 1864.

George Hedigen, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. for disab., April 13, 1863.

George Hapeman, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disab., May 7, 1863.

Peter W. Hammer, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. for disab., May 2, 1863.

Benjamin Harden, enl. July 19, 1864.

Shoemaker Hill, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died of wound, June 6, 1864.

John C. Hammer, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died of fever, June 1, 1863.

Eli Kennedy, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Nov. 25, 1863.

Andrew Landon, enl. Aug. 16, 1862.

Jas. H. Monroe, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

James McKinney, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Wm. McWhorter, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Edwin Pearce, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Aurelius O. Ravenaugh, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Schuyler Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1862.

Geo. F. Soule, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disab., May 7, 1863.

Chas. A. Swarthout, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Wm. Stephens, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died at Nashville, of wounds, June 11, 1864.

Benjamin Struble, enl. Aug. 23, 1862.

B. B. Traverse, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Francis Van Wormer, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Nov. 25, 1863.

Jas. E. Van Kerren, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disab., Feb. 13, 1863.

John Van Gorder, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Henry E. Van Gorder, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Josiah Weeks, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

John M. Wood, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Luther Wright, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Oliver P. Wood, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

Richard Weaver, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died of wounds, Sept. 1, 1864.

Elisha Wright, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died of fever, Aug. 12, 1863.

Edwin Weed, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11, 1863.

Company D.

Chas. R. Fuller, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; resigned, July 31, 1863.
Joseph G. Townsend, 2d lieutenant; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; pro. to capt., and must. in Co. E, Nov. 1, 1863.

Company E.

Hiram Smith, private; enl. Feb. 16, 1865; trans. to 6th N. Y. Vet. Vol. Inf.

Company F.

Andrew I. Russell, capt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
John Barton, 1st lieutenant; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disability, May 22, 1865.
William L. Collins, 2d lieutenant; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. for disability, June 16, 1863.
Privates.—Truman Aldrich, enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
Gamer Aldrich, enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
Theodore Horton, enl. Sept. 26, 1862.
Amos Herron, enl. Aug. 31, 1862.
Joseph Herron, enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
Theodore B. Herron, enl. Sept. 5, 1862.

Company G.

John W. Hammond, capt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability, Dec. 8, 1863.
Daniel Aldrich, sergt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died at Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 11, 1863.
Joseph T. Smith, corp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corp., Feb. 28, 1865.
Henry A. Smith, private; enl. Aug. 24, 1862.
Charles Smith, private; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 26, 1864.

Company H.

Stephen Rasco, 1st lieutenant; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; honorably discharged, April 9, 1863.
John Tattersall, private; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.

Company I.

Edward L. Patrick, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; pro. to maj., April 1, 1863.
Robert A. Hall, 1st lieutenant; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 10, 1863.
William M. Ware, 2d lieutenant; pro. from 1st sergt., May 30, 1865.
George Tubbs, 1st lieutenant; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
Alex. B. Shearer, 2d lieutenant; enl. April 24, 1863.
James F. Carroll, 2d lieutenant; enl. Jan. 14, 1865.
Chas. F. Ware, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
William T. Carey, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died May 31, 1864, of wounds, at Dallas, Ga.
Cornelius Doolittle, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Feb. 17, 1864, of fever.
Dwight M. Palmer, sergt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from corp., Oct. 1, 1864.
Henry Briggs, sergt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from corp., Oct. 1, 1864.
Geo. W. Myers, sergt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. from corp., May 30, 1865.
Samuel Blamphied, corp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. from private, Oct. 1, 1864.
James Mahan, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. from private, Oct. 1, 1864.
Reuben Thurston, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. from private, Feb. 1, 1865.
John Carey, corp.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Jan. 31, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.
Allen Cooper, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, May 19, 1863.
Hanson Crandall, corp.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; wounded July 20, 1864.
George Breese, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed in action July 20, 1864, at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga.
Ezra Mallory, corp.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died Nov. 24, 1863, of diarrhoea.
Jesse B. Shappey, musician, enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Jan. 16, 1863.
Privates.—Lowery Bogart, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. Jan. 16, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.

Joseph R. Benjamin, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
William Culp, enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
Edwin D. Corey, enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
John Carley, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. May 20, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.
Benj. F. Crandall, enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
James Curry, enl. Sept. 15, 1862.
Dennis Dailey, Jr., enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
Jefferson Decker, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. by reason of wound received in Georgia.
Jeremiah Decker, enl. July 26, 1862; disch. by order of Sec. of War, March 11, 1863.
Henry W. Davis, enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
Peter Dates, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Chas. I. Davis, enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
Levi G. Ellis, enl. Sept. 21, 1864; died Jan. 31, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.
Asa L. Edwards, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.
Richard Garbrant, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Isaac Garbrant, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Jan. 30, 1863.
Norton Gregory, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 1, 1864, by reason of wounds.
Wm. Gundeman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Geo. W. Griffin, enl. Dec. 17, 1863; died March 16, 1865, in hospital.
Lewis Guttman, enl. Sept. 13, 1862.
John Harrington, enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
James Hurlburt, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. by reason of wounds, Sept. 1, 1864.
Michael J. Haggerty, enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. by reason of wounds, Sept. 1, 1864.

Smith Harris, enl. Dec. 28, 1863.

Arthur M. Henderson, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to 60th N. Y. Vols., May 2, 1864.
James Howard, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to 60th N. Y. Vols.; wounded May 13, 1864.

Beardsley Hutchins, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
George Haxton, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; died Sept. 27, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.
John J. Jenkins, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died April 3, 1865.
Wm. C. Kingsley, enl. Sept. 14, 1862.
Harvey E. Lee, enl. Sept. 10, 1862.
Norman Loomis, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1863.
George Morris, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Jonathan D. Miller, enl. Sept. 8, 1862.
David McCann, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died Dec. 29, 1863.
George Owens, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died April 20, 1864, of fever.
Abraham Odell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Jas. E. Proctor, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; killed May 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.
Nathaniel Peppard, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. March 11, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.
Morris Patten, enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1863.
Chas. H. Potter, enl. Sept. 11, 1862; disch. July 1, 1864.
Joel H. Robelyear, enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Feb. 6, 1863, by order of Sec. of War.
Robert Ray, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Sept. 19, 1863, on surgeon's certifi.
Henry A. Soper, enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
Jacob Scott, Jr., enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Feb. 6, 1863.
Samuel Smith, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Jan. 12, 1864.
Eli Smith, enl. Aug. 19, 1863; disch. Sept. 27, 1863.
William Sly, enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
Thos. Simon, Jr., enl. Dec. 25, 1863; wounded at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Thos. W. Sorton, enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
Jeremiah Sullivan, enl. Dec. 28, 1864.
John Titsworth, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. on surg. certifi., Aug. 23, 1863.
Frank Vanorsdale, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; wounded and transf. to 60th N. Y. Vols.
Asahel S. Vose, enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Timothy D. Vose, enl. Feb. 3, 1864.
Theodore Vauce, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died April 19, 1863, in hospital, Washington, D. C.
Joseph Wheat, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died Aug. 28, 1863.
Ray Warren, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
John P. Wood, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
Leroy Watson, enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
Zebulon Williams, enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
James Wheeler, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Aug. 10, 1863, of fever.

Company K.

George L. Whiton, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; pro. to capt., July 29, 1863.
Wilbur F. Tuttle, capt.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; resigned July 29, 1863.
Joseph A. Frisbee, 2d lieutenant; enl. Sept. 11, 1862; resigned July 30, 1862.
George W. Rogers, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disab., May 19, 1865.
Judd Griswold, sergt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Co. C, June 30, '65.
Eugene Egbert, sergt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Co. K, Sept. 1, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1864.
William C. Mackie, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt., June 13, 1865.
Edward Stevens, sergt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to sergt., March 1, 1865.
Edward S. Kline, sergt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to sergt., March 1, 1865.
Thomas Linnott, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to sergt., March 1, 1865.
Chauncey Stevens, sergt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt., June 3, 1865.
Dwight Morey, sergt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. for disability, July 10, 1863.
James F. Carroll, sergt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergt.-major, Feb. 14, 1864.
Henry L. Eaton, sergt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergt.-major, Jan. 14, 1865.
James Mitchell, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
John Manderville, corp.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
James Kelly, corp.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to corp., Feb. 1, 1865.
John Culp, corp.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corp., March 1, 1865.
Andrew Preston, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp., March 1, 1865.
John L. Evans, corp.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; pro. to corp., March 1, 1865.
Edward E. Chamberlin, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp., May 8, 1865.
William Watts, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp., June 3, 1865.
William Woodhouse, corp.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch., date unknown.
Horace S. Bovier, corp.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. May 8, 1865.
William Tyler, wagoner; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; taken prisoner Nov. 19, 1864; exchanged March 1, 1865.
Privates.—Josiah Allen, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Moses C. Armstrong, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Dennis Ambrose, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Patrick Boland, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
Kinney Burnham, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
Henry H. Bishop, enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
Alfred E. Barbour, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj., date unknown.
Edwin Branch, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863.
John L. Burt, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; killed at Altoona, Ga., June 22, 1864.
Frank Bloss, enl. Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Ezra C. Crane, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 1863.
John Curran, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 2, 1865.
Lennel Chamberlain, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; killed May 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.
Hiram H. Cummings, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; killed May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.

Alfred C. Deats, enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Robert Decker, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Cornelius C. Dagate, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 17, 1863.
 Charles Elliston, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Samuel Ellston, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 John J. Foot, enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
 John Fisher, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; killed July 20, 1864, at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga.
 Henry Gasze, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded May 26, 1864.
 James Green, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, June, 1864.
 Richard Gray, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Jan. 18, 1864, at Murfreesboro', Tenn.
 Mathew Hogancamp, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Daniel Hogancamp, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Edward Hoynes, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Lyman E. Harris, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Asa Hogancamp, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Louis A. Hazzard, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj., Aug. 20, 1862.
 Erastus Haskell, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Aug. 2, 1863, of fever.
 John W. Hopeman, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
 Charles B. Johnson, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 John Killimore, enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
 George W. Kimball, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability; date not known.
 Henry Kennedy, enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Godfrey Lenhart, enl. Aug. 26, 1862; died; date and place unknown.
 Patrick Malone, enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
 Andrew McGraw, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Thos. McCaffrey, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Alonzo McFarland, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; prisoner, March 30, 1865; escaped April 24, 1865.
 Albert Marsh, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. May 13, 1865.
 Andrew J. McCann, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Nov. 26, 1863.
 Michael McMahon, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died Feb. 9, 1865, at Savannah, Ga.
 Ephraim Miller, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; died of wounds, June 16, 1864.
 John Marsh, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died of wounds, Dec. 7, 1864.
 John Morley, enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Robert P. Owens, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, Feb. 28, 1863.
 Daniel R. Oltz, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died at Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 7, 1863.
 Tertullus O'Brien, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. from hospital, Oct. 26, 1863.
 Joseph Potter, enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Henry S. Rice, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to hospital steward, U. S. A., March 2, 1864.
 Waterman B. Rathbone, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, July 8, 1863.
 Simeon B. Rumsey, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, March 2, 1864.
 Hugh Slavin, enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Alvah Sturtevant, enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Wm. Steinlein, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; killed May 16, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.
 Jabez B. Throop, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 Mitchell H. Thurston, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864.
 Alvah Treat, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. March 19, 1863.
 John P. Walcott, enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
 John H. Waters, enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

161st N. Y. VOLUNTEERS—Company C.*

Robert R. R. Dumars, capt.; enl. 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John Laidlow, 1st lieut.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 George B. Casady, 1st sergt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John Davis, Sr., sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 James Maher, sergt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; no discharge given at muster-out.
 Joseph B. Davidson, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John Davis, Jr., sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Samuel M. Leadbeater, corp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Richard Popino, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Alonzo D. Symonds, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Richard K. Wallace, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Nelson L. Ireland, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Wm. Woodhouse, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, April 8, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 George Roberts, musician; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Wm. T. Brown, private; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Gardiner Brown, private; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Silas Clark, private; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Hiram Clark, private; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Horace S. Clark, private; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Warren M. Colston, private; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Edgar L. Dewitt, private; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. for disability, by Col. Lewis, Oct. 3, 1865.
 James W. Davis, private; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Robert McDonald, private; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; taken prisoner, April 8, 1864; released Aug. 1864; on duty at Barrancas, Fla., per G. O. No. 120, Dept. of Fla.
 David Fuller, private; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Charles Fox, private; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Edgar O. Godfrey, private; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John Goddard, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Hiram Gossler, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John A. Gossler, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.

* At muster-out of company.

Elonzo S. Hollister, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Wendall L. Keefer, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Wm. Letterman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Frank Letterman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Orson R. La Dien, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 William Lunner, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Henry Miller, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 John W. Merwin, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; on duty at Barrancas, Fla., per S. O. No. 129, Dept. of Fla.
 William Maxwell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Charles Miller, enl. Sept. 17, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
 Thomas Miller, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; disch. Aug. 14, 1865.
 Amasa K. Nulton, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 George Oliver, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Stephen T. Roberts, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Charles Spaulding, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 George W. Scardfield, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Joseph Seymour, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Henry W. Tice, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Phineas Weed, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Silas H. Whittaker, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Sylvester Westbrook, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Sprague C. Whittaker, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 George Woodhouse, enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Charles Wallace, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 James Knapp, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Orlando N. Smith, 1st lieut.; enl. 1862; disch. Aug. 22, 1863, for disability.
 Dennis D. Kniffin, 2d lieut.; enl. 1862; disch. Aug. 21, 1863, for disability.
 Lem E. Fitch, 2d lieut.; enl. March 1, 1864; killed April 8, 1864, at Sabine Cross-Roads, La.
 George Slater, 1st lieut., enl. May 8, 1864; trans. to Co. K, 161st N. Y. Vols.

Transferred.

Richard L. Guion, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to sergt.-major; trans. to F. and S. Rolls, April 15, 1863.
 James E. Arnold, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Jonathan C. Armstrong, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Joseph W. Barrett, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Grathan H. Barrett, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Welcome S. Burdick, enl. Dec. 31, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Ephraim A. Clark, enl. Aug. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 James B. Decker, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Ephraim K. Decker, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 James F. Davis, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Hiram Francisco, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; trans. to Navy, Sept. 1, 1864.
 Francis Gallagher, enl. Jan. 23, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Abram Hiers, enl. Jan. 30, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Joshua Kirk, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, June, 1864.
 William Kimball, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Mahlon M. Meicur, enl. Oct. 24, 1862; trans. to Navy, Sept. 1, 1864.
 Ezra M. Peters, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; pro. to com. sergt.; trans. to F. and S. Rolls, Dec. 1863.
 John Riley, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Newman A. Symonds, enl. Dec. 30, 1863; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Amasa Squires, enl. Sept. 5, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps, June, 1864.
 William Smith, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 John V. Shattuck, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 Eli Springer, enl. Jan. 13, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.
 John Seymour, enl. Jan. 4, 1864; trans. to Co. A, 161st N. Y. V. Battalion.

Discharged.

John Kegan, sergt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. to accept promotion, Aug. 29, 1863.
 Robert B. Murray, corp.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at Elmira, no date given.
 Daniel Judson, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. at Elmira, no date given.
 Edmund F. Ames, enl. Oct. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 19, 1864, for disability.
 William H. Allen, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865, by order of the War Department.
 Dewitt C. Brown, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. April 16, 1864, for disability.
 Charles Cotton, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Nov. 4, 1864, for disability.
 Augustus Cox, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 24, 1864, for disability.
 John Cassaday, enl. Aug. 31, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1865; term expired.
 William T. Doremus, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. at Baton Rouge, La., on surgeon's certificate; no date given.
 Horace C. Hubbard, enl. Feb. 4, 1864; disch. Nov. 19, 1864, on surgeon's certificate.
 William Johnston, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Dec. 11, 1861, on surgeon's certificate.
 Charles Z. McIntyre, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 22, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.
 Frederick C. Mosher, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. by order of War Department, no date given.
 Alpheus Panner, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. April 2, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.
 William Rorick, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. April 2, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.
 William H. Reese, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.

William Sherman, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 24, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.

Peter Storms, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. June 20, 1864, on surgeon's certificate.
Wilson Sweezy, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Sept. 16, 1864, on surgeon's certificate.

William B. Weed, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. May 6, 1863.

William W. Weiswell, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. March 26, 1863.

Leroy Whitney, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 10, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.

Chester Herrington, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. May 26, 1863, on surgeon's certificate.

Died.

George G. Bingham, sergt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; killed May 18, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.

Wyatt C. Terwilliger, sergt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died May 12, 1863, of disease.

Lynnan Merwin, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died March 5, 1863, of disease.

Samuel A. Johnson, corp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died July 30, 1863, of wounds.

John Andrews, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died May 14, 1863, of disease.

W. B. Berry, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died March 11, 1863, of disease.

Caleb D. Burlingame, enl. Jan. 14, 1864; died Sept. 6, 1864, of disease.

Charles Couch, enl. Dec. 29, 1863; died Aug. 24, 1864, of disease.

James L. Dewey, enl. Dec. 21, 1863; taken prisoner April 10, 1864; died at Tyler, Texas, of disease, no date given.

Isaac Day, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; died Sept. 8, 1864, of disease.

Thos. Y. Ellis, enl. Jan. 1, 1864; died Aug. 24, 1864, of disease.

George W. Johnson, enl. Aug. 14, 1862; drowned July 23, 1864.

Gustavus S. Kimball, enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Nov. 20, 1862, of disease.

Michael Kane, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died Nov. 20, 1862, of disease.

Edlin Lockwood, enl. Dec. 30, 1863; killed April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, La.

Albert Milford, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died Dec. 4, 1862, of disease.

John Magee, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; died June 2, 1863, of disease.

Henry W. Mead, enl. Aug. 30, 1863; died Jan. 2, 1864, of disease.

Glen Sweezy, enl. Aug. 16, 1862; died Nov. 30, 1862, of disease.

Reduan Springer, enl. Jan. 26, 1864; died July 15, 1864, of disease.

George Smith, enl. Feb. 11, 1864; died Oct. 7, 1864, of disease.

Otis Walker, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed July 13, 1863, at Cox's Plantation, La.

Samuel Jones, enl. Nov. 1, 1863; died May 15, 1865, of disease.

Deserters.

James D. Minzy, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; deserted July, 1863, at Elmira, N. Y.

David Cowles, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; received furlough Nov. 1864; not rept'd since.

Eleazer Healey, enl. Dec. 25, 1863; received furlough Nov. 1864; not rept'd since.

Marcus Hanvil, enl. Jan. 25, 1864; deserted March 18, 1864, on the march.

Ezra McLane, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; deserted Nov. 8, 1862, at Elmira, N. Y.

John Perigo, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; deserted April 9, 1864, took oath of allegiance to C. S. A.

Thomas Smith, enl. Dec. 24, 1863; deserted May 15, 1865, at Mobile, Ala.

James Wilson, enl. Aug. 21, 1862; deserted Oct. 28, 1862, at Elmira, N. Y.

Thomas Franklin, enl. Oct. 17, 1862; deserted Dec. 10, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.

James Green, enl. Sept. 1, 1863; deserted Aug. 25, 1864, at Baton Rouge, La.

179TH REGIMENT, N. Y. VOLS.

W. M. Gregg, col.; must. in Sept. 5, 1864.

Franklin B. Doty, lieut.-col.; must. in May 11, 1864.

George Cook, quartermaster; must. in Dec. 13, 1864.

*Company A.**

Geo. D. Carpenter, capt.; must. in Feb. 17, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

James E. Farr, 1st lieut.; must. in April 5, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Stephen Compton, 2d lieut.; must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Edwin Lamberson, 1st sergt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Francis E. Thorne, sergt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

George W. Mills, sergt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Adam T. Cortright, sergt.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Peter McIntosh, corp.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Asa C. Otterson, corp.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

James C. Wattleworth, corp.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Dwight Brown, corp.; enl. March 17, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

George Winton, corp.; enl. March 4, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

James H. Moulton, corp.; enl. March 8, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Lewis A. Wolcott, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Daniel E. Compton, corp.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

William Beebe, drummer; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

John Olivey, drummer; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Luther L. Anthony, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Edward Allwood, enl.—no date given; disch. June 8, 1865.

Ezra Beebe, enl. July 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Arthur Beebe, enl. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Benj. D. Blair, enl. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Lucius S. Carpenter, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

George Cross, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Jesse Cornell, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

John Cretcer, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Zavan N. Carey, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Wm. P. Chamberlain, enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Jonathan S. Chapel, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

* At muster-out of company.

Charles Cain, enl. Aug. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Samuel D. Eakin, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Lumon Edwards, enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Egbert Groom, enl. March 9, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Jacob Graves, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Waterman Gile, enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

William T. Harris, enl. Feb. 17, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Franklin Hilliker, enl. March 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Stephen Hickey, enl. March 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Albert Havens, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

John Hall, enl. March 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Wm. Jackson, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Levi J. Jones, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Levi Kellogg, enl. Feb. 17, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Charles R. Lawrence, enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

George W. Loomis, enl. Feb. 14, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

James Lennon, enl. Oct. 14, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Emory J. Millard, enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Abraham E. Mills, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

John McDonald, enl. March 14, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Robert McKinney, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Wm. McKinney, enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

James Marsh, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Edgar Mabey, enl. March 8, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Henry Meuhmitt, enl. March 10, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Wm. Olivey, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

John E. Pettegrew, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Robert L. Pettegrew, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Peter P. T. ie, enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

George L. Pratt, enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Frederick Redington, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Darins Robinson, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

James C. Rutan, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Wm. H. Shipman, enl. March 4, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Russell Sisson, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Willard Stevens, enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Timothy Sullivan, enl. March 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

William Sharp, enl. Sept. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Ephraim Sherwood, enl. March 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Eunford Tobey, enl. March 7, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

James Van Anken, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Robert Wilkins, enl. March 21, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

William Walker, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Henry Williams, enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Harrison Westbrook, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

William Wines, enl. March 7, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Clarence D. Wallenbeck, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

William H. Whitley, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Discharged.

Albert A. Terrill, captain; must. in April 5, 1864; pro. major 179th N. Y. V. Aug. 27, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.

Patrick Casey, enl. March 16, 1864; disch. Dec. 5, 1864; disability.

Newton M. Phillips, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; wounded near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; disch. Dec. 10, 1864, by reason of said wound.

Edlin Linkletter, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; wounded at Pegram Farm, Va., Sept. 30, 1864; disch. Dec. 16, 1864, by reason of said wound.

Jeremiah McCarty, enl. March 23, 1864; disch. Jan. 17, 1865; disability.

Lewis Kellogg, enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. May 13, 1865, per G. O.

Daniel D. Lowell, enl. Feb. 1864; disch. April 30, 1865, per S. O.

Transferred.

Thomas C. Smith, sergeant; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; trans. to non-com. staff, May 1, 1864; pro. com.-sergt.

John Dormand, corporal; enl.—no date; claimed by 69th N. Y. Vols.

Charles Douglass, private; enl.—no date; claimed by 86th N. Y. Vols.

Died.

Marshall N. Phillips, enl. Feb. 13, 1864; died June 20, 1864, of wounds received June 17, 1864.

Edwin Fowler, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; died June 17, 1864, of wounds received in action, June 17, 1864.

Henry Kingsley, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; died June 24, 1864, disease.

Stephen De Kay, enl. Feb. 19, 1864; died July 29, 1864, of wounds received accidentally.

Jacob Brown, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; died July 26, 1864, disease.

Charles A. Gallup, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died July 29, 1864, disease.

David Leonard, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; died July 28, 1864, of wounds received in action, June 17, 1864.

John Slocum, enl. Feb. 21, 1864; died July 22, 1864, disease.

Gottlob Stien, enl. March 15, 1864; killed in action July 30, 1864.

Jacob Leonard, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; died Sept. 16, 1864, disease.

Wm. T. Wise, enl. March 15, 1864; died Oct. 9, 1864, disease.

David H. Shepard, enl. Feb. 22, 1864; died Nov. 14, 1864, of wounds received July 30, 1864.

Timothy W. Buckland, enl. Feb. 14, 1864; taken prisoner Sept. 30, 1864; died in prison Salisbury, N. C., date not known.

Henry A. Carter, enl. Jan. 29, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died March 29, 1865, from imprisonment.
 Anthony Tobias, enl. March 15, 1864; captured Sept. 30, 1864; died in prison, date not known.
 Hiram H. Sturdevant, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; died April 22, 1865, of wounds received April 2, 1865.
 Daniel J. Owen, enl. Sept. 9, 1864; died Dec. 31, 1864, of disease.
 Moses Brown, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died Jan. 19, 1865, of disease.
 Ward Burdick, enl. Aug. 25, 1864; died April 5, 1865, of disease.

Deserters.

George Jackson, enl. March 14, 1864; deserted April 19, 1864.
 John Ford, enl. March 9, 1864; deserted April 21, 1864.
 John Marshall, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; deserted April 28, 1864.
 Samuel Nelson, enl. March 18, 1864; deserted June 1, 1864.
 Daniel B. Lee, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; deserted July 26, 1864.
 William Zimmer, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; deserted July 6, 1864.
 Almaron C. Howell, enl. Feb. 26, 1864; deserted Dec. 22, 1864.
 Richard McGregor, no date; deserted Oct. 16, 1864.
 Peter Nash, no date; deserted Oct. 16, 1864.

*Company B.**

Martin V. Doty, capt.; must. in April 22, 1865; pro. from 1st lieut. Co. C; must. out June 8, 1865.

Edward Lounsbury, 1st lieut.; must. in Dec. 12, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Daniel Crompton, sergt.; enl. March 22, 1864; pro. to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.

Nathan Orsborn, sergt.; enl. March 26, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Edward M. White, sergt.; enl. March 10, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Leonard Morris, sergt.; enl. March 26, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William Burk, sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Don C. Hanford, corp.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John H. Kerrick, corp.; enl. March 28, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Chester O. Hill, corp. enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George D. Henderson, corp.; enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Frank M. Reya, corp.; enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Austin C. Hill, corp.; enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John M. Davis, corp.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James R. Plment, corp.; enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Alonzo Chapman, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John Ault, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; absent, wounded.
 William Arnold, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Miles Button, enl. March 14, 1864; absent, sick.

Henry F. Beebe, enl. March 27, 1864; absent, wounded.
 Frederick E. Bates, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Joseph Bryan, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Lyman Chamberlain, enl. March 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James Cane, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Ellery B. Cornelius, enl. March 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Samuel A. Coon, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; absent, wounded.
 Henry F. Carpenter, enl. Feb. 18, 1864; absent, sick.
 Theodore Dewitt, enl. March 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Jerome Dickenson, enl. March 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Eugene Dmton, enl. March 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Nelson G. Edwards, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Charles L. Gardner, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; absent, sick.
 Alexander Gardner, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; absent, sick.
 Nathan Greek, Jr., enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Stephen F. Green, enl. Sept. 10, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Alfred Hills, enl. Feb. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John Harmon, enl. March 11, 1864; missing in action, Sept. 30, 1864.
 Cyrus Haftaling, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; absent, sick.

Albert M. Hall, enl. March 31, 1864; absent, sick.
 Jerome Howard, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Thomas Hammond, enl. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George Hemingway, enl. Aug. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James Jarvis, enl. Aug. 27, 1864; absent, wounded.
 Edward Jenkins, enl. Feb. 8, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Jarvis S. Kenyon, enl. March 27, 1864; absent, sick.
 Reuben Lewis, enl. March 8, 1864; absent, sick.
 Charles H. Lynch, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Henry F. Lyndsay, enl. March 25, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William F. Lamont, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; absent, sick.
 Augustus McFall, enl. March 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William Maricle, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Cortland Minard, enl. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John McNery, enl. June 2, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Obed D. Nye, enl. March 10, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George Noyes, enl. March 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Horace M. Norton, enl. March 30, 1864; absent, sick.
 Clement B. Northrop, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Robert L. Ormsby, enl. March 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Charles O'Neal, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Chester D. Peckham, enl. March 26, 1864; absent, wounded.
 Joseph Perry, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

* At muster-out of company.

Wm. H. Quick, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John B. Rowley, enl. March 21, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Levi Rowley, enl. March 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Edwin Barrick, enl. March 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Nathaniel Reed, enl. March 28, 1864; absent, sick.
 John J. Roe, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Clark Starks, enl. May 29, 1864; absent, sick.
 Laurence Stone, enl. Aug. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Theodore Sabel, enl. March 22, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Patrick Touhey, enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George Warner, enl. March 8, 1864; absent, sick.
 George L. Woolsey, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John H. Wilkins, enl. March 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Wm. T. White, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Florentine A. Whitcomb, enl. March 1, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Charles W. Wheeler, enl. March 29, 1864; absent, sick.

Discharged.

Robert F. Stewart, capt.; must. March 31, 1864; wounded June 17, 1864; disch. June 6, 1865, on account of wounds.
 George W. Cook, 1st lieut.; must. March 31, 1864; pro. to adjutant of regiment Dec. 12, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

Wm. E. Bogart, 2d lieut.; must. Dec. 12, 1864; disch. May 3, 1865, for disab.
 S. G. H. Musgrave, 1st sergt.; enl. March 17, 1864; disch. Sept. 12, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut., Co. H, 179th N. Y. Vols.; mustered out June 8, 1865.
 Edward Lounsbury, enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. Dec. 12, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut., Co. B, 179th N. Y. Vols.; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Isaac Hildreth, enl. March 21, 1864; disch. Dec. 7, 1864, for disability.
 Byron Hodge, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. Jan. 9, 1865, for disability.
 James A. Harris, enl. March 31, 1864; disch. Jan. 16, 1865, for disability.
 Franklin Cornell, enl. March 11, 1864; disch. April 31, 1865, for disability.
 John Hall, enl. April 9, 1864; disch. May 15, 1865, for disability.
 Samuel A. Chapman, enl. March 27, 1864; disch. May 19, 1865, by General Order.

Died.

James B. Bonker, 2d lieut.; must. April 22, 1864; wounded in action, Sept. 30, 1864; died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1864, of said wounds.

Charles Sickler, enl. March 26, 1864; killed in action, June 17, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

Daniel O. Ormsby, enl. March 30, 1864; wounded in action, June 17, 1864; died June 24, 1864, of said wounds.

George W. Joiner, enl. March 21, 1864; died Aug. 23, 1864, of disease.
 Paulding Vincent, enl. March 31, 1864; died Aug. 7, 1864, of disease.
 James H. Brown, enl. March 31, 1864; died of grape-shot wounds, June 29, 1864.

Samuel Hemingway, enl. March 28, 1864; died July 17, 1864.
 Israel R. Graves, enl. March 26, 1864; wounded in action, June 17, 1864; died Aug. 27, 1864, of said wound.

Wm. T. Clark, enl. March 29, 1864; died Aug. 18, 1864, of disease.
 Henry Chubb, enl. March 28, 1864; died Sept. 7, 1864, of disease.
 Henry Soles, enl. March 31, 1864; died Aug. 8, 1864, of disease.
 Peter O. Greer, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; died Dec. 22, 1864, of disease.
 Daniel J. Kenney, enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died Jan. 2, 1865, of disease.
 Homer D. Alcott, enl. Feb. 12, 1864; died Sept. 4, 1864, of disease.
 Smith Q. McMasters, enl. Sept. 1, 1864; killed in action April 2, 1865, in front of Petersburg, Va.

Thomas C. Chapman, enl. March 31, 1864; died Jan. 12, 1865, while a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C.

Samuel H. Lane, enl. March 19, 1864; died Feb. 1, 1865, on furlough.

David H. June, enl. Feb. 15, 1864; died March 17, 1865, of disease.

Deserters.

John H. Brooks, enl. March 29, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 Wm. Barbour, enl. March 31, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 Wm. Mitchell, enl. March 29, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 James McGuire, enl. March 31, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 Timothy Mahoney, enl. March 29, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 Marcus Moon, enl. March 31, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 William Robinson, enl. March 21, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 John Thompson, enl. March 29, 1864; deserted April 29, 1864, at Elmira.
 William Minier, enl. March 14, 1864; deserted April 28, 1864, at Elmira.
 Alexander P. Campbell, enl. March 31, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 James Bognie, enl. March 29, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.
 John Fox, enl. March 28, 1864; deserted April 26, 1864, at Elmira.

Company G.†

Henry J. Messing, capt.; must. in July 20, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Rupert A. Badworth, enl. May 20, 1865; absent, sick; no disch. given.
 Dennis Dempsey, enl. June 1, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Thomas Dopson, enl. June 1, 1865.
 Silas Harrington, enl. May 31, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Lyman A. Slight, enl. May 31, 1865; wounded; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James H. Day, capt.; must. in July 20, 1864; disch. by order of Sec. of War, on account of disab., Jan. 31, 1865.
 Wm. J. Hemstreet, 1st lieut.; must. in July 20, 1864; disch. by order of Sec. of War, May 15, 1865.

† Officers and men who enlisted in Elmira.

Palmer R. Avery, enl. May 20, 1864; died Sept. 12, 1864, of disease.
 Solomon Leonard, Jr., enl. June 4, 1864; died Aug. 24, 1864, of wounds.
 Charles Ashton, enl. May 28, 1864; deserted Aug. 19, 1864.
 Noah Leith, enl. June 1, 1864; deserted Oct. 12, 1864.
 John Smith, enl. June 1, 1864; deserted Aug. 17, 1864.
 James Wilson, enl. May 28, 1864; deserted Aug. 10, 1864.

*Company H.**

Giles H. Holden, capt.; must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 Fritz E. Culver, 1st lieut.; must. in Sept. 13, 1864; must. out June 8, 1865.
 William Shackleton, sergt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; wounded, no date given; disch. June 8, 1865.
 John Devlin, corp.; enl. Sept. 12, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Andrew Brown, mus.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 James H. Applegate, private; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; wounded, no date given.
 Willmot Griffin, private; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; absent, sick; no disch. given.
 Isaac Smith, private; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.
 Jesse Warner, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.
 Josiah Belknap, private; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. May 17, 1865.
 David A. Van Gorder, private; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. by Sec. of War, no date given.
 S. G. H. Musgrave, 2d lieut.; must. in Sept. 13, 1864; trans. and pro. to capt. of Co. E, May 18, 1865; disch. June 8, 1865.
 George Proper, private; enl. May 16, 1864; died Nov. 26, 1864.
 Michael Burns, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 Charles Boyer, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 Lehee Darius, private; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 John Dalton, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 John Demott, private; enl. Sept. 4, 1864; deserted Sept. 14, 1864.
 Dennis Dwyer, private; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; deserted Sept. 14, 1864.
 Michael Ferguson, private; enl. Aug. 4, 1864; deserted Dec. 10, 1865.
 Edward Howard, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 John Hues, private; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; desert. d Sept. 13, 1864.
 Robert Hunt, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 Edward Murphy, private; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 Peter Sullivan, private; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.
 John Write, private; enl. Sept. 10, 1864; deserted Sept. 13, 1864.

1st VETERAN CAVALRY.

Andrew T. Davis, corp., Co. A; enl. June 1, 1863; killed June 5, 1864, near Staunton, Va.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

ASHLAND.

THE territory that now constitutes the town of Ashland was originally included in the old town of Chemung, subsequently in Elmira (as Newtown), and then in Southport, from parts of which towns it was formed by act of the Legislature in 1867. It lies upon the south border of the county, on both sides of Chemung River. The soil in the valleys is a fine quality of gravelly loam, while upon the hills it is of a slaty nature, well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco. The streams are Seely, Goldsmith, South, and Bently Creeks, which are all tributaries of the Chemung River.

The town is made historically famous as having been the scene of a battle between General Sullivan and the Indians, during the memorable campaign of 1779. The locality of this engagement is an irregular elevation called "Hog Back," now included in the farms of Messrs. James Carpenter and William Lowman. Tradition has it that the Indians escaped up the river with slight loss, and were not pursued. On a recent map, the location is erroneously marked "battle-ground of 1812," but as the nearest approach of the British to this point was Buffalo, the error is apparent.

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town as now constituted was commenced in 1788, by Green Bently, who was immediately followed by the

Wellses, Ebenezer Green, and others, mentioned in the history of Wellsburg, farther on. Isaac Baldwin and Henry, his brother, the farmer, who settled on the present site of Lowmanville, came in at about the same time as Bently; some claim a priority of settlement for him, which is not sufficiently authenticated to make it historically definite. Abner Kelsey arrived in 1789, and about two years afterwards received a patent for 460 acres of land, upon which Thomas Decker, Charles E. Coffey, and others now reside. This instrument bears date March 2, 1791.

About the year 1800, Jacob Comfort came in, and soon thereafter, David Burt.

In 1804, Jesse Carpenter, father of James Carpenter, came in from Orange Co., N. Y., and settled on the farm now owned by Jacob Lowman, a short distance from the present residence of James. The children of Jesse Carpenter now residents of this county, besides James, are George E., wholesale dry-goods and notions merchant, of Elmira; Edward S. and William S., old and respected citizens of Big Flats.

James Mitchell, father of Jacob W. Mitchell (who was born in the old homestead in 1809), came in about 1800. Others who came about the same time, or soon afterwards, were Samuel Middaugh, — Gardner, Judge Caleb Baker, the pioneer school-teacher, who taught school at Wellsburg, but was a resident of the town of Southport. Below Wellsburg, on the south side of the river, settled James McKean, uncle of Hon. Samuel McKean, some years since United States Senator from Bradford Co., Pa., Elias Middaugh, Elder Roswell Goff, the pioneer preacher and first pastor of the Baptist Church at Wellsburg, in 1790, Deacon Thomas Keeney, and others.

About opposite Wellsburg were the Baldwins, before mentioned, John Hillman, Wilkes Jenkins, who settled there in 1790, and in 1799 removed to the town of Elmira, and permanently settled on the place on which his son Archibald still lives.

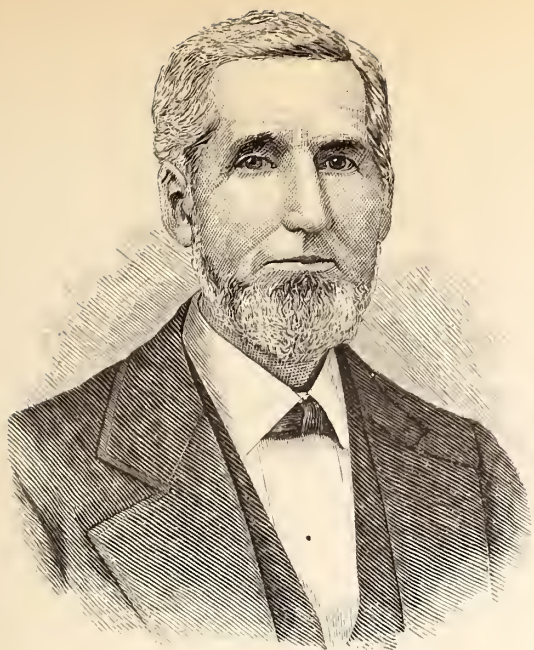
Colonel Solomon L. Smith, father of Jud Smith, was a soldier of the war of 1812 and a pioneer of this county.† Jud Smith is a farmer, stock-raiser, and lumberman, and owns about six hundred acres of land. Solomon L. was supervisor for twelve successive years, and afterwards several years in Southport. Jud was supervisor of Ashland in all six years. C. M. Stringer, son of John H. Stringer, was born in Chemung County in 1828, and is therefore one of the old settlers. Ferdinand Coffey, father of Charles E. Coffey, came in at a later date and settled where the latter now resides. The Mathews family were among the very early settlers. Several members of this family have been prominent citizens, and some are still residents of the town and county.

The first house erected within the present limits of the town was by Green Bently, on the banks of the creek that now bears his name, near the village of Wellsburg, in the spring of 1789.

The first birth was that of Eunice, daughter of Abner Kelsey, who was born March 16, 1789. She married Jacob Decker, and raised a family of three sons and three

* Officers and men who enlisted in Elmira.

† See history of the town of Southport, town officers, etc.



R.C. Lockwood

Susan Fishler Lockwood



R.C. LOCKWOOD STORE, STORE HOUSE, COAL YARD AND PLANING MILL.



RESIDENCE OF R.C. LOCKWOOD, WELLSBURG, N.Y.

LITH BY L.H. EVERTS, PHILADA.

daughters, of whom all but one survive. She died March 21, 1864, aged seventy-five years eleven months and five days, and her remains are interred in the old Baptist church-yard at Wellsburg.

The first death is said to have been that of Stephen Kent, but the date is not given, nor could the most diligent inquiry ascertain the fact.

The first tavern was kept by William Baldwin in a primitive log house, which stood on the opposite side of the river from Wellsburg. This was as early as 1798.

The first saw-mill was built by Isaac Baldwin, on the site of the mill now operated by C. B. Goodwin, at Lowmanville. The date of this is fixed by the best authorities at about the year 1800.

The first school was taught by Caleb Baker, in a primitive log house that stood on the site of the present Baptist grave-yard about the year 1803-4.

The first church edifice was that erected by the Baptist society in 1812. It is a wooden building, and has lost its original identity by the rebuilding and repairing it received in 1860. Its peculiar architecture attests the venerable antiquity it enjoys.

The first burying-ground was the one referred to above as the Baptist grave-yard, which was purchased by the Baptist Society of Henry Wells, for the sum of fifty cents, January 4, 1812. It originally contained "3 rods and 5 poles." It has since been added to, and is now known as the "Wellsburg Cemetery." In it repose the ashes of many of the old pioneers, notably those of Judge Henry Wells, the donor of the lot, and his wife; Nathan Roberts and wife, interred in 1813 and 1818 respectively; Joanna Parshall, aunt of Asa Parshall, of Chemung; Richard Comfort and Charity, his wife; James Roberts and Mary, his wife; David Bush and Hannah, his wife; Mary A., daughter of Keziah Bently, and many others. "Alpheus Gillett, a soldier of the Revolution, died 20th June, 1841, aged 81, 5, 9," is an inscription upon one of the old stones. "May they rest in peace!"

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Ashland was legally constituted a town April 25, 1867, and was the last town organized in the county. The town-meeting was held May 14, 1867, at the Wellsburg Exchange, at which the following gentlemen were elected to the offices placed opposite to their names respectively: Supervisor, Richard C. Lockwood; Town Clerk, William E. Halstead; Justices of the Peace, Lyman L. Lowman and Hiram Roushey; Commissioners of Highways, Alfred Searles and George Rogers; Overseers of the Poor, Reuben E. Moss and John Fincher; Collector, William Hammer; Assessors, James Carpenter and Israel O. Scudder; Constables, William Hammer, Roswell R. Moss, William Woodhouse, Michael Roushey, and Lawrence Mathews. The only two gentlemen who have occupied the position of supervisor have been R. C. Lockwood and Jud Smith,—the former the first four, the tenth, and the twelfth years, and the latter from the fifth to the ninth inclusive and the eleventh years. The town clerks have been William C. Halstead the first nine years, and William S. Sprague the last three years.

Justices of the Peace, David Sweet, Lyman L. Lowman (vacancy), Reuben E. Moss, Lyman L. Lowman, Wm. C. Halstead (vacancy), Reuben E. Moss, Hiram Roushey (vacancy), Elisha Knapp, Lafayette Harrington, Reuben E. Moss, Michael B. Roushey, Edmund Griswold, James Carpenter, John L. Myers, and E. W. Howell (vacancy).

The town officers for the year 1878 are: Supervisor, R. C. Lockwood; Town Clerk, James S. Sprague; Commissioners of Highways, Alfred Searles, George W. Rogers, and William Hammer; Assessors, James Carpenter, Israel O. Scudder, and O. T. Comfort; Overseers of the Poor, Isaac Bennett and George Fishler; Collector, Joseph S. Wilcox; Constables, Joseph S. Wilcox, Samuel Mitchell, I. H. Johnson, and A. B. Merriam; Auditors, Wm. Lowman, R. B. Coleman, and S. D. Herman; Excise Commissioner, Daniel H. Gillett.

WELLSBURG

is a thriving incorporated village situated in the northeast part of the town, on the south bank of the Chemung River, and on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. Its site is among the earliest settled spots in the county, the first pioneer, Green Bentley, having located thereon in the year 1788. He was immediately followed by Ebenezer Green, and the following year by Abner Wells and sons,—Abner, Henry, and Benjamin,—who came from Orange Co., N. Y. Henry became the most prominent representative of the Wells family, having been elected sheriff of the county, and also one of its judges. Several members of the family in the third generation are still residents of the town and county. Cotemporary with the Wells' came Abijah Batterson, Samuel Westbrook, Abraham Bennett, Asa Burnham, Abiel Fry, and Thomas Keeney, all of whom settled at or near the present village. Following these came Stephen H. Brown, father of Horace Brown, from Orange Co., N. Y., in 1806; Jacob Smith, in 1807; Aaron Brown, father of T. T. Brown, from Morris Co., N. J., in 1816; George Fishler came in 1835. After the settlers had got fairly located improvements were commenced.

The first store was opened by Abner and Henry Wells, probably about the year 1792. They kept a small general store, primitive both in style and stock. A store was soon afterwards opened on the opposite side of the river by Isaac Baldwin.

The first tavern in the village was opened by one of the Baldwins, but the first regular hotel was kept by Henry C. Wells.

The first saw-mill was erected by David Brewer, about 1830. It stood about twelve rods south of the bridge on Bently Creek. The first grist-mill was that built by Calvin and James West and Miles Roberts, as given elsewhere.

The first church society was the Baptist, which was regularly organized in 1790. They also erected the first place of public worship, which was raised on the 12th of June, 1812.

The first school-house was a small log structure, built about 1803.

As soon as these moral material improvements were fairly under way, the village increased in general prosperity. In

the old Gazetteer of New York, published in 1842, we find that "Wellsburg is a village in the town of Southport, in Chemung County; is an agricultural settlement; contains one Baptist church, one store, one tavern, and fifteen or twenty dwellings." On the building of the Erie Railroad through the place in 1849-50, the village received an impetus which was very beneficial. The manufacturing interests of the village are few, but of an excellent quality. Subjoined we give a brief description of them.

WELLSBURG TANNERY

was erected by David & C. S. Decker in 1859, and continued under that firm for about one year, when the last-named gentleman retired, leaving David Decker in sole possession of the establishment, as at present. The tannery is operated by steam; has all the modern improved machinery; employs 17 hands, and is capable of tanning 14,000 city-slaughtered hides per annum.

WELLSBURG STEAM PLANING-MILL

was erected by R. C. Lockwood in 1859. It has remained in his possession from that time to the present. Its capacity is 500,000 feet a year, and gives employment to six men. Its proprietor is one of the most enterprising men of the village.

WELLSBURG STEAM FLOURING AND SAW-MILLS

were erected by Calvin and James West and Miles Roberts in 1864-65. The grist-mill has four runs of stone, and manufactures 3500 barrels of merchant work and 30,000 bushels of custom per annum. The present proprietor is James P. O'Bryan, who purchased the property in 1870.

THE FISHLER HOUSE

ranks among the best hotels in Chemung County. Its proprietor, J. V. Fishler, first erected a hotel on the present site in 1850, which stood there until destroyed by fire in 1857. The present house was built in 1866, and is in every sense a first-class house. Most of the time, until April last, Mr. Fishler rented the premises, but has recently refitted and refurnished the house, so that it is now an ornament to the village, a pleasure to the traveling public, and a credit to himself.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

On the 28th of August, 1872, an election was held at the Wellsburg Exchange, to vote on the question of incorporating the village under the special act of the Legislature, passed for such purposes. The vote resulted in a majority for incorporation. At the first election the following gentlemen were chosen to fill the offices placed after their names: James P. O'Bryan, President; William Hanmer, William C. Halstead, Benjamin Herman, Trustees; Hiram W. Young, Treasurer; Stephen D. Herman, Collector; William C. Halstead, Matthew Fincher, Inspectors of Election. The presidents of the village from 1873 to 1878, inclusive, have been James P. O'Bryan, 1873-74; William C. Halstead, 1875; Uri Smith, 1876; Benjamin Herman, 1878; James P. O'Bryan, 1878.

The present village officary consists of the following:

Abraham Boyce, James Bradway, Isaac Bennett, and Abner Watson, Trustees; A. I. Decker, Clerk; James P. Hapeman, Treasurer; George Hanmer, Collector; Elijah Knapp, Police Justice.

The village now contains three dry-goods stores, three groceries, one drug-store, one hardware-store, one harness-shop, one millinery establishment, two hotels,—the "Fishler House" and the "Exchange,"—one livery-stable, three blacksmithies, one wagon-shop, one extensive tannery, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, planing-factory, three churches,—one each of the Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, and Protestant Episcopal* denominations,—a public and a select school, the latter kept by Miss Sarah Jewel. There is also a railroad depot, telegraph and express offices; two physicians, and four resident ministers of the gospel. The population of the village is fairly estimated at 650.

The post-office was established here at an early day, and afterwards removed two and a half miles west of the village, to the residence of James T. Strong, where it remained until 1843, when it was again restored to the village, since which time the following gentlemen have held appointments as postmasters, namely: Messrs. Abner Wells, R. C. Lockwood, Mark Burt, Elias Wickoff, Colonel Salisbury, and H. W. Young, the present incumbent.

LOWMANVILLE

is a hamlet, pleasantly situated on Goldsmith Creek, about one and a half miles northeast of Wellsburg. The post-office is called Lowman, and was named after the Lowman family, which is quite numerous in the vicinity. Among the early settlers here were the Lowmans, Carpenters, John Brown, Isaac Baldwin, and others.

The first store was built by George Lowman, and kept by John Brown, in 1853. It was subsequently converted into a dwelling-house, and afterwards, in 1870, re-opened as a store by the present proprietor, Lafayette Harrington.

The first saw-mill was erected here as early as the year 1800, by Isaac Baldwin. It stood until, time-worn and decayed, it was removed to give place to a larger mill, which was built by Almon Cook, about 1838. The property finally fell into the possession of Jacob Lowman, by whom it was rebuilt and enlarged, and furnished with new machinery, in 1870. It is operated by steam and water, and is now rented by C. B. Goodwin, who is a practical miller.

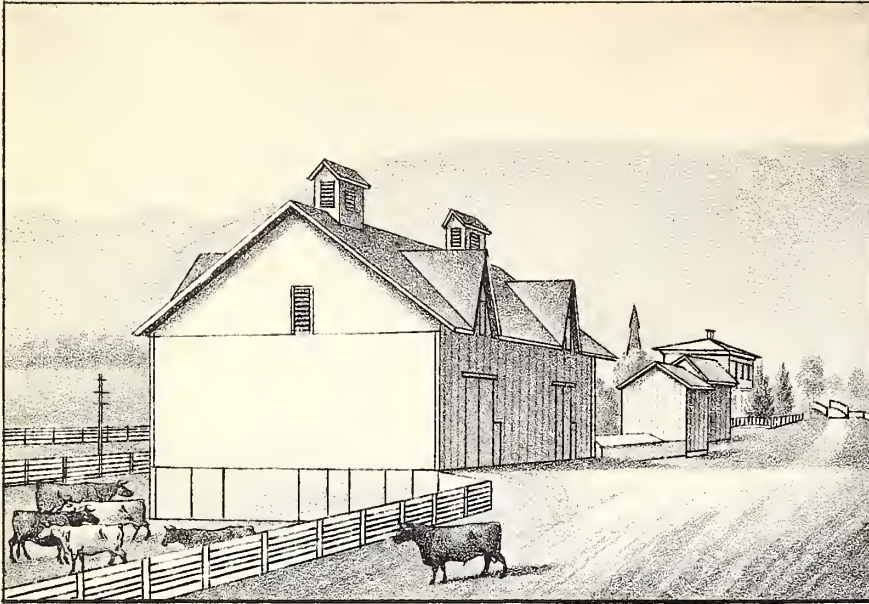
The post-office was established at the present residence of George Lowman, over the Chemung line, where it was kept by John Goodwin. In 1845 it was removed to its present location, though kept in a building that is no more. For a number of years they received but a tri-weekly mail,—they now get it daily. The present postmaster is Lafayette Harrington.

Besides the mill, store, and post-office, there are a wagon-shop and a blacksmithy here, and a few houses.

RELIGIOUS.

The pioneers were generally people of strong religious sentiments; hence public worship, and the organization of

* See under head of "Religious."



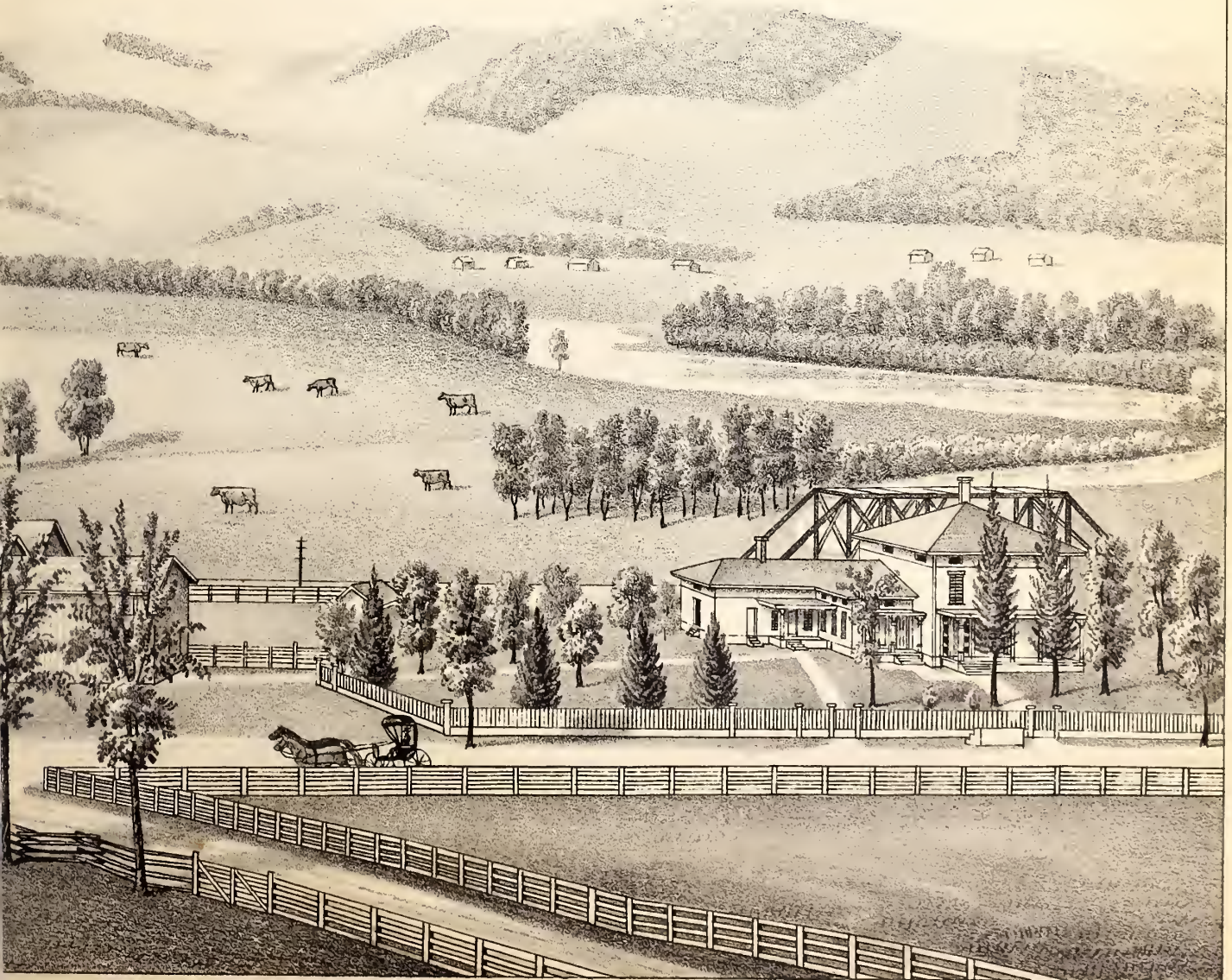
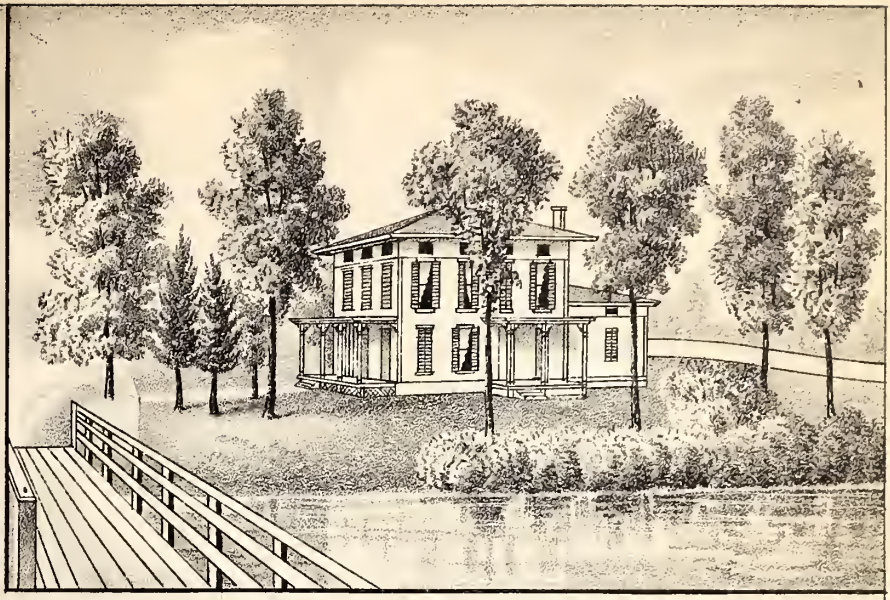
JUD SMITH.



RESIDENCE OF JUD



MRS. JUD SMITH.

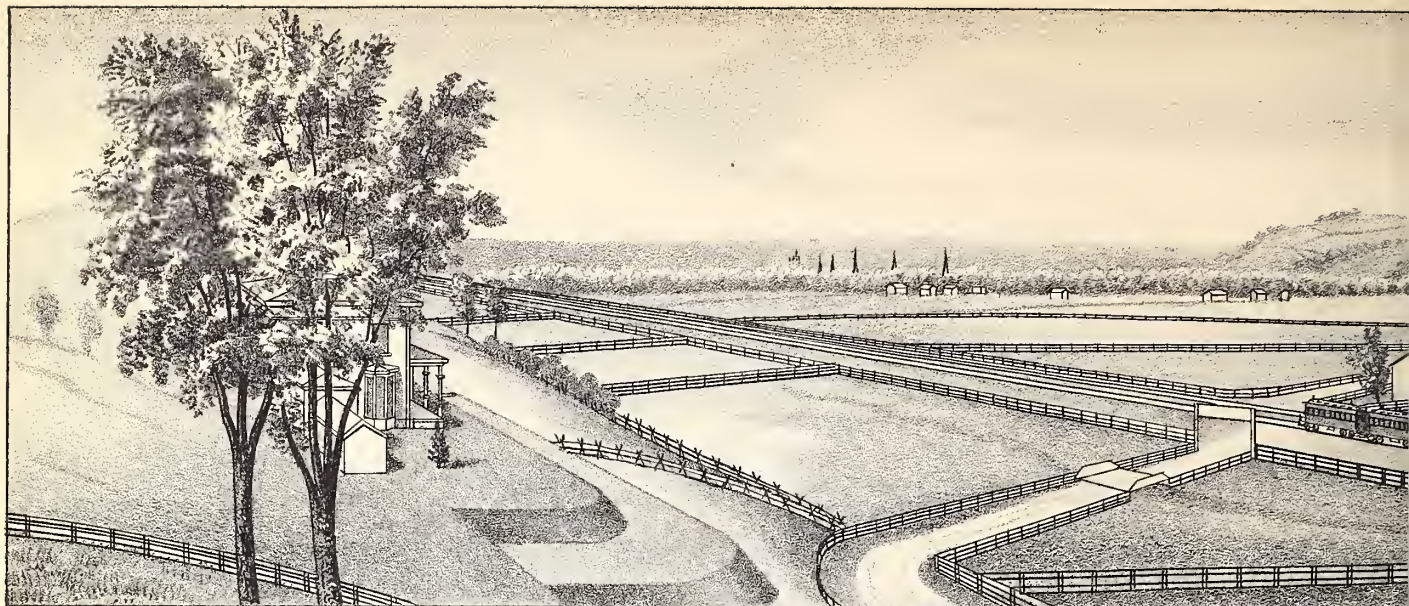


JUD SMITH

was born in the town of Southport, now Ashland, Chemung Co., N. Y., April 14, 1818, and is the fourth son of Solomon L. and Julia Smith. Solomon L. was a son of Timothy Smith, a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and emigrated to Cedar Creek, Chemung Co., in the year 1790. Julia, the mother of our subject, was a daughter of Samuel Seeley, also a native of Orange County, and an early settler in Chemung County, who died about 1822 or 1823. Solomon L. Smith died Nov. 6, 1847. Our subject began life as a farmer at an early age, in connection with other business interests, such as running oil, grist, saw, plaster, carding, and clothing mills,

distillery, and hotel proprietor, with which his father was identified during his lifetime. Was married, Jan. 26, 1849, to Rebecca Mathews, daughter of James Mathews, of Southport (now Ashland) township; to them were born five children, two of whom are living, viz., Uri and Emma, both of whom are married and reside in Ashland.

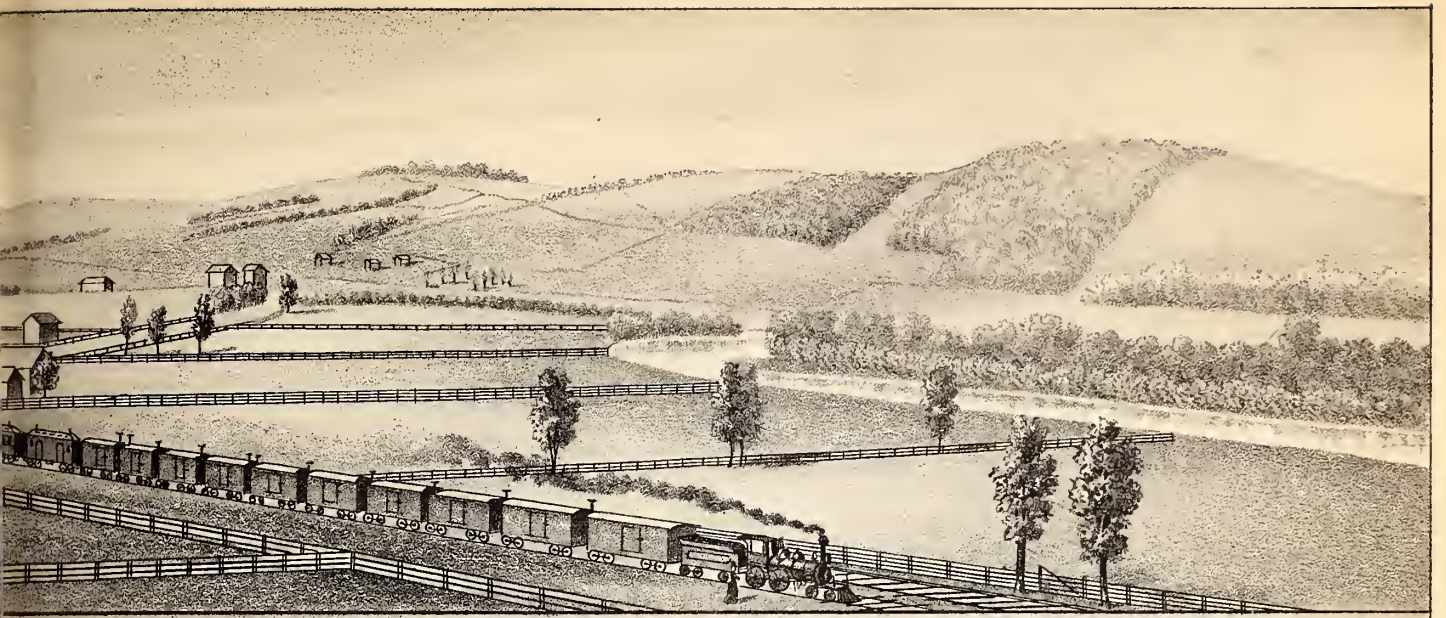
In politics, Mr. Smith is a Democrat; has served the town as supervisor several terms, and in the fall of 1867 was elected sheriff of Chemung County for a term of three years, which office he filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people.



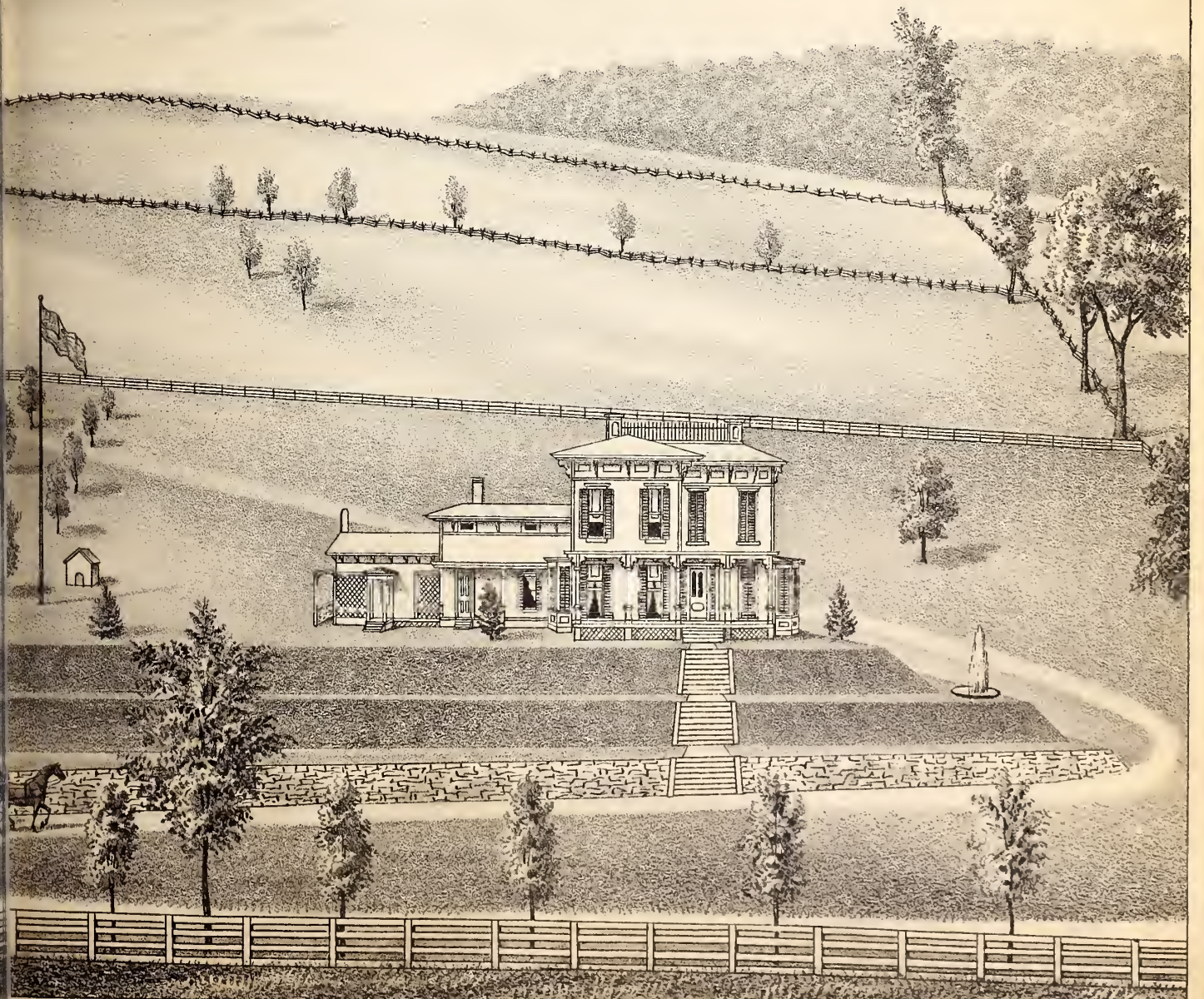
VIEW FROM C. E. COFF



RESIDENCE OF CHAS



RESIDENCE, LOOKING UP THE VALLEY.



religious societies, received their attention at an early day. We find a regularly-organized Baptist Church at Wellsburg in 1789, or less than three years after the first settlement in this part of the Chemung Valley. As this was the pioneer church in all this section of country (antedating by a half-decade the old Tioga and Barton Baptist Church), it is deserving of more than a passing notice at our hands.

THE WELLSBURG BAPTIST CHURCH,

known at different times by the names of Chemung, Elmira and Chemung, Southport and Chemung, and Wellsburg, was organized on the 2d day of September, 1789. The few hardy pioneers in the then town of Chemung constituted themselves a gospel church, adopting a covenant and regulations, as expressed by themselves in the following language: "*Whereas*, We, a number of members belonging to different Baptist churches, having our lot cast in this wilderness land, in the town of Chemung, do find ourselves bound under the obligation of the gospel of Christ, being far distant from the privileges of any gospel church, we give up ourselves to the watch and care of each other, and covenant to walk together in the rules of the gospel; and agree to meet on the first Tuesday of every week for conference, and on the first day of every week for the public worship of God, according to the doctrines of the gospel of Christ."

Their place of meeting at this time is not definitely known, but it was most probably in the neighborhood of the Chemung Mills, perhaps a school-house across the river. A record was first commenced on the 3d of February, 1791, at which time Elder Roswell Goff was recommended by the Baptist Church of Christ at Pittstown (evidently Pittston, Pa.), as "one having a measure of the dispensation of the gospel committed to him; and we, having had opportunity with him, do give him the right hand of fellowship therein." He was ordained as pastor of the church, which then consisted of 21 members, of whom eight were received from the Pittstown Church, dismissed for this purpose; seven by evidence of baptism, certificates of administrators, and otherwise; and six by letter from Warwick Church. In 1794, William Buck, T. Bennett, and T. Keeney were ordained to the office of deacons. In 1797 there was a great revival, the number of baptisms for that year having been 61, and the church membership 91. In 1812, Elder Goff closed his pastorate with the church, although he continued to supply them at times until his death, in 1825. He was a man eminently fitted, both by his piety and many virtues, to be pastor of a pioneer church. He was very generally beloved by the old settlers of all religious denominations, and passed to his rest greatly lamented; but verily, "his works do follow him." During the same year of Elder Goff's withdrawal from the pastorate a subscription of \$500 was secured for the purpose of erecting a church edifice, and on the 12th of June of that year the frame of the building was raised on the present site. The first trustees were Abner Wells, Stephen Brown, Jesse Moore, Henry Wells, Jacob Comfort, and David Burt. The old building stood as originally raised until 1860, when it was enlarged and remodeled, and subsequently painted, and having also been supplied with a cabinet-organ and appropriate furniture, it is now quite a

comfortable building and an honor to the members of the first church in the Chemung Valley.

The present pastor is Elder P. S. Everett; Trustees, Asa Parshall, Job Robbins, Horace Brown, Joel Morehouse, Daniel A. Gillett, and Isaac Bennett; Deacons, Asa Parshall and Job Robbins; membership, 55; number of teachers and scholars in Sabbath-school, 68; Superintendent, Ira R. Collins.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Wellsburg was organized as a class in 1839, under the leadership of Henry Watson. The meetings were held in the old school-house, alternately with those of other denominations. The original members were Henry Watson and Clarissa his wife, Jerusha Comfort, Elizabeth Brown, Lesley Brown, Betsy Brown, Silas Simpkins, Elizabeth Simpkins, Jesse Simpkins and wife. Of these but one now remains with the church, namely, Mrs. Clarissa Watson, the others having united with the church triumphant, some of them long since, others more recently. The first pastor of the church was Rev. Charles Davis. The church was organized into a society during the ministration of Rev. John Caine, in 1847. The first church building was erected while Rev. D. Leisening was pastor, in 1849, the Revs. Moses Crow and W. H. Goodwin conducting the dedicatory services. The old building served the congregation until 1874, when it was removed to give place to the present commodious and handsome edifice, the cornerstone of which was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the 1st of September of that year, by the Revs. I. Alabaster and A. C. George, of Elmira. During the thirteen months' interval between the demolition of the old and the entry into the new building, services were held in the hall of H. W. Young. The new church cost \$7500, which, with the lot, makes the value of the property \$8500. It will comfortably seat 375 persons. Present pastor, Rev. E. W. Smith; Trustees, I. P. Griswold, H. B. Lindsley, A. I. Decker, H. W. Young, William Hanmer, Sanford McDonald, and R. C. Lockwood; present membership of the church, 110; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 139; Superintendent, A. I. Decker.

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

at Wellsburg was organized in 1869, during the rectorship of Rev. William T. Hitchcock. He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Paret, and he by Rev. F. D. Hoskins (then and now rector of Grace Church, Elmira), who served the parish from 1869 to 1875. The next rector was the Rev. John Scott, who remained until January, 1877, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. George W. G. Vanwinkle. The church edifice was erected in 1869; cornerstone laid July 29 of the same year; building occupied in July, 1870, and consecrated in November following. A bell weighing 1000 pounds was added in 1876. The present value of the church property is \$5000; communicants, 43; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 56; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Rev. G. W. G. Vanwinkle; Church Wardens, E. H. Goodwin and George W. Griswold; Vestrymen, M. A. Sherman, Samuel Mitchell, John V. Fishler, and James M. Hapman; Church Clerk,

Frank Hammond. Episcopal services were held at Wellsburg as early as the winter of 1866, and a society was formed the following year, out of which grew the present prosperous parish.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

As stated on a previous page of this work, educational matters received the attention of the old settlers immediately subsequent to their arrival here. As nearly as can now be ascertained, the first school attended by the youth of what is now Ashland was located in the town of Chemung as at present constituted. But as early as the year 1803 a school was taught by Caleb Baker (afterwards county judge). The building, a primitive log structure, stood on the elevation now occupied by the Baptist church. As the settlements increased more substantial buildings were erected, and the germ from which sprung our excellent common-school system was planted by the pioneers, many of whom lived to hail its grand fruition.

The present number of schools in the town is 4; number of children of school age, 301; number of weeks taught, 125; teachers, 4 males and 9 females; number of children attending school, 196; number of volumes in library, 253; value, \$90; number of school-houses, 4; value, with sites, \$6150. Receipts: State appropriation, \$702; raised by tax, \$1190. Payments: Teachers' wages, \$1527; all other expenses, \$350.

The population of the town as given in the last State census, for the lustrum ending in 1870, was 1016; for that of 1875, 1080; showing an increase of 64 for the five years.

THE TOBACCO PRODUCT.

The cultivation of tobacco was first introduced into Ashland less than twenty years ago, and has since developed into quite an extensive business. From those best qualified to judge, we learn that during the year 1877 from 50,000 to 60,000 pounds were grown and prepared for market from within the present limits of Ashland. Among the principal and largest growers are William Lowman, Hammond Matthews, James Carpenter, R. C. Lockwood, and Lyman Fincher.

An interesting feature about the town is the pretty names given to the homesteads, such as Sunrise, Sundown, Pleasant Hill, Fruit Homestead, Mt. Vernon, Pleasant Corner, Pleasant View, Pleasant Grove, and similar appropriate names,—for many of the places are really beautiful.

The data from which the above history of the town of Ashland was prepared has been furnished by the following persons and authorities, to whom and which we acknowledge ourselves indebted: Horace Brown, William Lowman, James Carpenter, Thomas Decker, Jud Smith, Jacob Lowman and his brother, George Lowman, of Chemung; Mrs. Brewer, widow of David Brewer; Mrs. Orpah Decker; R. C. Lockwood, Supervisor; James S. Sprague and A. I. Decker, Town and Corporation Clerks; J. V. Hishler, and other pioneers. To Disturnell's, French's, and Dr. Hough's Gazetteers of the State; Hamilton Child's and Galatian's Historical Directories, and to a series of articles in the Athens *Gleaner* of 1871-72, furnished us by Asa Parshall, Esq., of Chemung.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

RICHARD CATON LOCKWOOD.

The ancestors of Mr. Lockwood are of Scotch descent, two brothers having at a very early day settled in Connecticut, from one of which he is descended, although it is impossible to trace the successive generations, the records having been lost or destroyed. But of his father we have quite a full account. Colonel Edmund Lockwood was born at Watertown, Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 24, 1769. He there married Nancy Judson, by whom he had two children,—Caroline, who married Samuel Simons, and Charles J., who married a lady named Cook, and had two children, Caroline and Nancy. May 19, 1797, he was commissioned captain in the 8th Regiment of Militia by Governor Oliver Wolcott. May 28, 1802, he was promoted to the rank of major by Governor John Trumbull. May 10, 1810, he received his commission as colonel of the same regiment from Governor John Treadwell. He obtained a contract, with other parties in Connecticut, to construct a macadamized road from Baltimore to Washington, and he went thither to superintend the same, taking oxen and carts from Connecticut to do the grading. While thus engaged he made the acquaintance of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and was finally persuaded to enter his service as practical farmer, superintending his plantation. He was soon after appointed agent for the sale of the Carroll and Caton* lands in Bradford, Tioga, and Steuben Counties. He faithfully looked after the interests of the owners, and required of his purchasers that they should not cut off the valuable pine timber only so fast as they cleared and cultivated the lands. His successor was not so particular, he allowing the lands to be stripped of the timber, so that they sold for a mere nominal price.

While engaged in the sale of these lands, Colonel Lockwood formed the acquaintance of Anna, widow of Dr. Russell,† whom he married March 13, 1816. She was born March 8, 1793, and was the daughter of Isaac Cash and Sally Gore, and granddaughter of Judge Obadiah Gore, who came to Sheshequin from Wyoming in 1784. Judge Gore had three brothers and two brothers-in-law killed at the Wyoming massacre. Her mother, Sally Gore, died March 22, 1813, and her father, Isaac Cash, a few weeks later, April 12. Colonel Lockwood purchased the Cash family homestead in Old Sheshequin, of four hundred and twelve acres, and took up his residence there, and there ended his days, Jan. 16, 1834, aged sixty-three years. The home farm was divided among the children, eight in number, six of whom survive, namely, Edmund, born Nov. 12, 1816; Abigail Crassa, born Sept. 14, 1818; Richard Caton, our subject, born Sept. 19, 1820; Samuel Simons, born Feb. 22, 1823; Mary Ann, born November 7, 1825; Phoebe Maria, born March 2, 1830; two others, Francis and Charles Huston, died young.

* Richard Caton, son-in-law of Charles Carroll.

† Dr. Robert Russell was a surgeon in the New York State forces during the war of 1812. He is supposed to have been killed during the war, as he was never heard from afterwards. The only child of Robert and Anna Russell was a daughter,—Miami,—who married John M. Pike, and now resides at Athens, Pa.

Richard Caton Lockwood, son of the above, was born in Ulster, Bradford Co., Pa., Sept. 19, 1820. At the age of thirteen years he struck out for himself, soon after his father's death. He went to Towanda, Pa., and commenced his business career (for he had a leaning toward a mercantile life) as a clerk with his uncle, David Cash, of the firm of Cash & Warner, merchants,—agreeing to stay one year in their service for his board. After a nine-months' experience in his uncle's store, he concluded that it was not only very hard work, but a very slow way of making money, and he soon after engaged with Guy Tracy, a merchant in Ulster, as clerk, at the salary of eight dollars per month. He continued with him until 1841. His educational advantages were those of the district school, and three months subsequently at the Athens Academy. But he was quite a proficient scholar, sufficiently so to take charge of a district school when but eighteen years of age, while in Mr. Tracy's employ, and with his consent. He taught the same for one term. It was soon after this that he made his first business venture,—purchasing a raft of lumber, which he ran down the river and sold at quite an advance.

In 1841 he moved to Wellsburg, Chemung Co., and entered into the mercantile business, in partnership with Guy Tracy, his former employer, who had so much confidence in young Lockwood's integrity and business tact as to furnish the capital and give him entire charge of this store, while Mr. Tracy operated his store in Ulster. In those days goods were sold on long credits, taking lumber in payment, and running it down the Susquehanna to Port Deposit and Baltimore. He continued this business until 1854, at which time his store, with nearly all its contents, was consumed by fire, with a loss of \$2000 over the insurance. Mr. Lockwood then took the stock that had been saved from the fire, and gave his partner \$10,600 for his interest, after reimbursing him the capital invested in the business. From this date Mr. Lockwood continued the business in his own name, rebuilding the store in 1856, on the site of the one so recently burned. This conflagration was the work of incendiaries, and Mr. Lockwood had the satisfaction subsequently of seeing the perpetrators brought to justice,—being himself largely instrumental in breaking up a thoroughly-organized gang of horse-thieves, which then infested this vicinity. Mr. Lockwood did a successful business until 1865, when he sold his stock and rented his store to Messrs. Kress & Evans. He has since been engaged in farming, and in connection carries on the lumber and coal business, and also a planing-mill.

He was the originator of the movement for the formation of the town of Ashland, and the ardent supporter of the same in despite of strong opposition. He continued his efforts indefatigably until he secured the passage of a bill by the Legislature in 1867, setting off the town from the territory of the old towns of Southport, Elmira, and Chemung. He was very fitly elected in 1867 its first supervisor, and was re-elected each successive year until 1871, again in 1876, and is the present incumbent. He also held the office of postmaster of Wellsburg for several years. In politics, Mr. Lockwood was formerly a Whig, but since its organization has acted with the Republican party, of which he has for years been an active worker.

In 1855 he married Susan Fishler, who was born Jan. 21, 1821, and was the daughter of George Fishler and Joannah Van Scoder, both of German extraction. Her father was born April 9, 1797, in Bucks Co., Pa.; removed to Wallpack, Sussex Co., N. J., and thence to Wellsburg, N. Y., in 1835. Her mother was born in 1801, in Sussex Co., N. J., and died April 28, 1843. The children of George and Joannah Fishler were Susan, born Jan. 27, 1821; John Van Scoder, born Oct. 20, 1822; Nathaniel, died in infancy; George Washington, born Aug. 22, 1827; Mary, born Oct. 3, 1829; Eliza, born April 22, 1832; and Joanna, born March 22, 1835. Eliza Fishler died Feb. 3, 1846; Mary died Oct. 16, 1850. Mr. Fishler is a carpenter and joiner by trade, and although now in his eighty-third year, is hale and hearty, and quite active for his years. Mrs. Lockwood takes special delight in the culture of flowers and plants. To Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood have been born three children, viz., Ulilla May, born June 6, 1856; Roe, born Aug. 4, 1857; and Edmund C., born April 3, 1864. Roe died Dec. 15, 1862.

Mr. Lockwood is pre-eminently a self-made man,—one who, by indomitable energy, has achieved success in whatever he has undertaken. Whether in business or in social life, the rule of his conduct has ever been that of the strictest integrity,—his word is as good as his bond.

CHARLES E. COFFEY.

Ferdinand Coffey, father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Orange Co., N. Y.,—born in the town of Cornwall in 1814. He moved into Chemung County in 1856, and purchased a farm in what is now the town of Ashland, which is now occupied by his son. Charles is the eldest of eight children, of whom seven are living. He was born in Cornwall, N. Y., in the year 1834. He went into the employ of the New York and Erie Railroad as a fireman, in 1851, and the following year as an engineer. He has been continuously in the service of the Erie road ever since, with the exception of four years (from October, 1856, to September, 1860) spent in the employ of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. He has spent what might be considered an ordinary lifetime upon the "iron horse," and in the twenty-seven years upon the "rail" he has run a locomotive about 900,000 miles! He superintends his farm, which he makes his home,—a property of which he is justly proud, as being entirely paid for out of his earnings as an engineer, the result of his persevering industry and economy.

A fine view of his home may be seen on another page, in connection with the history of this town. In 1857 he married Miss Malinda A. Conner, a resident and native of Mount Hope, N. Y. The result of this marriage is one daughter, who is living at home with her parents.

OLIVER COMFORT

was born in the town of Deer Park, Orange Co., N. Y., Feb. 13, 1803. He was the third child of Jacob Comfort, who

was born June 8, 1775; died Sept. 21, 1812; his wife was Lydia Owens, who was born Sept. 26, 1774; died Nov. 3, 1811. The father of Jacob was Richard Comfort, who was born Aug. 15, 1745; his wife was Charity Perkins, born Nov. 17, 1747. The Comfort family is of English extraction, the original members of which, in America, came over prior to the war between England and France. Jacob Comfort and his family removed from Orange County in the month of January, 1805, when Oliver was but two years

lock with Myrtilla, daughter of Jeremiah Coleman, she having been born in the same place as her husband, Aug. 27, 1805. This union was blessed with nine children, namely, William R., Robert E., Lydia, Mercy, Jacob, Myrtilla, Harriet, Oliver Tyler, and Hannah, six of whom are living; Oliver Tyler being the only one remaining at home, and he attends to the business of the farm, on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Comfort are both living in the house into which they moved three weeks following their



Photos. by Larkin.

MRS. OLIVER COMFORT.

Oliver Comfort

old, and settled in Chemung (then Tioga) County, and the following spring moved to that part of the town of Elmira now included within the limits of Ashland, and settled on the farm now in the possession of the principal subject of this brief memoir. Jacob Comfort purchased 83 acres, for which he paid twenty shillings per acre. The farm was one of the first settled in the town, taxes having been paid thereon as early as 1794.

On the 31st of May, 1826, Oliver Comfort united in wed-

wedding, and where they have continued to reside for fifty-two years. In politics Mr. Comfort is a Republican, he having an abiding faith in the integrity of the successor of the old-time Whig party. He never sought political preferment of any sort, and never held any office except that of road commissioner. He lays no claim to any particular distinction, only assuming the attributes which his life and character have so fully earned,—those of an honest and upright citizen and a Christian gentleman.

CHAPTER XLIX.

BALDWIN.

THIS town is situated southeast of the centre of the county, with a narrow strip, extending to the east border, between the towns of Chemung and Van Etten.

It contains an area of 16,454 acres, of which 10,125 acres are improved.

According to the census of 1875, it had a total population of 1006 inhabitants, of which 979 were native, and 27 foreign born, 1004 white, 2 colored. There were 523 males and 483 females, aliens 15. A voting population of 286, of which 271 were native, and 9 naturalized citizens,

6 aliens. Males of military age, 203. Persons of school age, 143 males, and 128 females. Number of land-owners, 175. Persons over twenty-one years of age unable to read or write, 24.

The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of Baldwin and Wynkoop Creeks, which creeks are also the principal water-courses.

The soil is a gravelly loam in the valleys, and a clay loam upon the hills, well adapted to tillage and grazing. As in most other sections of the county, the people here are chiefly engaged in farming. The farms are in a good state of cultivation, and the stock and agricultural implements in use are of the best and most improved kind.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Charles and Warren Granger, brothers, made the first settlement in the territory now known as Baldwin township, in the year 1813. They settled on the site of the village of Hammond's Corners. Warren built a house where John Hammond now resides, and Charles erected one on the corner formerly owned by Elisha Hammond. As they remained here but a very few years, little else is known of them.

The next family to arrive was that of Henry Tice, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He came from Ulster County, this State, and settled in the southern part of Chemung township, in the year 1800. In 1814 he removed to Baldwin, taking up the lot now occupied by the widow of Reynolds Elston. He lived to be ninety years of age. Of a family of twelve children, three are still surviving, as follows: Mrs. Mary Collson, aged eighty-two years, John Tice, aged seventy-eight years, residents of the town of Baldwin, and Jacob Tice, who resides near Elmira, aged seventy years.

Jason Hammond and his sons, Elisha, James, David, Robert R., and Cornelius, came from Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1815, and settled at the corners, purchasing the property owned originally by the Granger brothers. Elisha, the oldest son, was a soldier of the war of 1812, an active and prominent citizen in the settlement, and one who did much towards increasing the population of the new district, raising up a family of fifteen children, all of whom grew to be men and women.

William Hammond, another brother of Elisha, was also a soldier of 1812; was wounded in an engagement with the enemy, taken prisoner, and died in their hands.

Robert R., the fifth son of Jason, still resides on the farm owned formerly by his father. The same year (1815) there came a Mr. Marshall and Francis Drake, who also settled at Hammond's Corners.

In 1816, Charles Dunn and Thomas Baldwin came up from the southern part of Chemung and settled at the corners, while Peter McCumber, from Providence, R. I., settled on Baldwin Creek, two miles down the stream from the corners, and a Mr. Haywood and Simeon Kent settled on the ridge in the southwest corner of the town. Phineas Blodgett also located at Hammond's Corners the same year.

According to the statement of Jeremiah McCumber, Esq., the population of the town was largely increased during the year commencing with the spring of 1817, by the arrival and settlement here of twenty-seven heads of families, all good, substantial citizens, from the States of Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and the eastern part of this State. Prominent among them was Jeremiah McCumber, from Middletown, Rutland Co., Vt., who settled on lot No. 50 of the Lenox Tract. Mr. McCumber was soon after appointed sub-agent for the sale and care of this tract, and continued as such for many years. He has been a very active man in matters relating to the welfare of his town, and during their lifetime was the intimate friend and associate of Judge McDowell and Isaac Shepard, while they were all citizens of the old town of Chemung, and county of Tioga. In the early years of

his life he went down to the sea as a seaman, in the merchant service of his countrymen, and relates that, at the time the last war was declared between this country and Great Britain, he had started on a whaling voyage, outward bound from New Bedford; when about two hundred miles out they were spoken by an American vessel, and apprised of the war. They returned for fear of capture by the enemy's cruisers.

In the enjoyment of robust health, Mr. McCumber still resides in the town of Baldwin, aged eighty-eight years, claiming to be the oldest man in the town.

John Collson and his sons John, Jonathan, Anthony, Philander, Sprague, David, Daniel, and daughter Sally, came from Dorset, Vt., in 1817, and settled on the farm now owned by his son Philander. He lived to be eighty-five years of age. Of his children now living here, there are Jonathan, seventy-six years of age; Philander, seventy-two years; and Sprague, aged sixty-nine. There are many descendants, and the name is the synonym of integrity and eminent respectability.

Stephen Inman, with his sons Martin, George, James, Stephen, Jr., and Charles, also from Dorset, Vt., came in the same year, and settled in the north part of the town. His wife died in September, 1875, aged ninety-nine years, while he died in February, 1876, ninety-seven years of age.

Among others who settled here in 1817 were Alfonso Lathrop, and his sons Edward and John, from Kingston, N. Y.; Jesse and Josiah Brooks, brothers, from Connecticut; Daniel Higgins, John Blandin, and Gilbert Salnave, from localities unknown.

Isaac Brown, from Orange County, this State, settled on the premises now owned by his son, Aaron A. Brown, in 1818. Of a family of twelve children, the survivors are Aaron A., Nathaniel, and William T., all residents of Baldwin, and most worthy citizens. Abraham Brewer settled on the Bunto place in 1819.

Levi Little, with his family, came from Monroe, Orange Co., in 1819, and first settled at Elmira. In 1820 he removed to Baldwin, taking up a lot on the Lenox Tract, the property owned by his family at the present time. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and proud of his record. Was connected with some of the best families in the eastern part of the State, and though of a quiet, dignified bearing, yet he was prominently interested in all matters relating to the public good and welfare of his townsmen. He was the father of twelve children, and died at the age of seventy-one years, universally respected.

Paul Whitaker, a soldier of the war of 1812, was born in the town of Richmond, N. H. At an early age he went to Orange, Mass., where he remained until twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Vestal, Broome Co. In 1822 he settled on lot 16, in this town, and, at the age of eighty-four years, still resides on the farm opened by him.

James Cooper, another soldier of 1812, together with his nephew, John Cooper, emigrated from New Jersey to Enfield, Tompkins Co., in 1818. Ten years later they removed to Baldwin, settling about three miles east of the village of Hammond's Corners. John Cooper still resides there, at the age of seventy-five years.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Charles and Warren Granger erected the first houses in the town of Baldwin. Warren built where John Hammond now lives, and Charles on the corner formerly owned by Elisha Hammond. These houses were built in 1813. Levi Little built the first frame house, in 1835. John Blandin built the first frame barn, in 1818.

Elisha Hammond built the first saw-mill, on the property now owned by George Inman, in 1828. Charles J. Hutchins built the first grist-mill, 1875. The first crops were harvested by the Granger brothers. Daniel R. Harris kept the first tavern, in 1845. Elijah Ruger carried the first mail, in 1846; the route was from Elmira to Van Etten. The post-office at North Chemung was established in 1846, and Anthony Collson was the first postmaster. His nephew, Captain Paul Collson, is postmaster at the present time. The union church was the first church edifice erected. It was completed in 1852. The first school-house was built in 1821. It stood directly opposite where Jonathan Collson now resides. In 1819, John Tuthill, Jr., taught the first school in a little log house owned by Jesse Brooks. Nicholas Patterson and Miss Anna Tice were married in 1818,—the first marriage that occurred in the new settlement. Simeon Hammond, a son of Jason, was the first child born here, 1815.

The first death was that of Thomas Wheeler, who was killed by the falling of a tree in 1820. The first physician was Dr. J. W. Moore, who settled here in 1836. The Methodists formed a society here in 1818. Miles Covel and Jacob Tice kept the first store, in 1840. A Mr. Beckhorn, from Orange County, was the first resident surveyor. John Collson brought the first wagon into the new settlement, in 1817.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Baldwin was formed from the town of Chemung, April 7, 1856. It derives its name from the Baldwin family, a family of much prominence in the history of this part of the country since the first settlement of old Chemung township, Montgomery Co., in the year 1786.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

By an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 7, 1856, the town of Baldwin was erected from the north part of the town of Chemung, and pursuant to notice provided by said act, a meeting of the electors of said town was held on the 6th day of May, 1856, at the house of Daniel R. Harris, innkeeper, in said town, where the following town officers were elected: William H. Little, Supervisor; Johnson Little, Town Clerk; Daniel R. Harris, Commissioner of Highways; William R. Drake, William McCumber, and Jeremiah McCumber, Justices of the Peace; Schuyler Smith, Collector; Schuyler Smith, Holly Westbrook, John Bright, Willis Jenkins, Constables; Timothy J. Smith, Overseer of the Poor; Robert R. Hammond, Inspector of Elections.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace from 1856 to 1878 inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1856-57. William H. Little. | 1867-69. William H. Little. |
| 1858-59. Robert Casady. | 1870-71. Davis Little. |
| 1860. William H. Little. | 1872. Gideon G. Smith. |
| 1861. Hezekiah M. Denton. | 1873. Allen Cooper. |
| 1862. William H. Little. | 1874. J. Smith Little. |
| 1863-64. Robert Casady. | 1875-76. Thomas Banfield. |
| 1865-66. Joseph Nixon. | 1877-78. Jonathan Collson, Jr. |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1856-57. Johnson Little. | 1870-71. George B. Casady. |
| 1858-60. H. M. Denton. | 1872. William H. Casady. |
| 1861. Warren M. Collson. | 1873. Amasa R. Herrington. |
| 1862. H. M. Denton. | 1874. William R. Hammond. |
| 1863. Charles Tubbs. | 1875-76. Charles Casady. |
| 1864. Nehemiah Denton. | 1877. William R. Hammond. |
| 1865-68. Charles Casady. | 1878. G. S. Little. |
| 1869. John S. Little. | |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1856. William R. Drake. | 1865. William H. Little. |
| William McCumber. | 1866. Daniel Vail. |
| Jeremiah McCumber. | James De Witt. |
| 1857. Robert Casady. | 1867. Israel P. Griswold. |
| Jeremiah McCumber. | Joseph Cooper. |
| 1858. William H. Little. | 1868. John S. Gunterman. |
| 1859. Samuel P. Elston. | 1869. Robert Casady. |
| Daniel Vail. | Marion Vail. |
| 1860. William McCumber. | 1870. Charles Dearborn. |
| Isaac Hicks. | 1871. Cornelius Stiles. |
| Lewis Jenkins. | 1872. John S. Gunterman. |
| 1861. Robert Casady. | James Banfield. |
| William McCumber. | Israel P. Griswold. |
| 1862. Daniel Vail. | 1873. Robert Casady. |
| 1862-63. James De Witt. | 1874. Isaac Hicks. |
| 1863. Samuel P. Elston. | 1875. H. E. Smith. |
| 1864. John S. Gunterman. | 1876. Paul Collson. |
| Wm. H. Little. | 1877. John W. Blauvelt. |
| 1865. Robert Casady. | 1878. William H. Blauvelt. |

VILLAGES.

HAMMOND'S CORNERS (NORTH CHEMUNG POST-OFFICE)

is situated in the valley of Baldwin Creek, near the central part of the town. It contains one church (union), one parsonage (Methodist), one steam saw- and grist-mill,* one store, one grocery, two shoe-shops, one wagon-shop, one cooper-shop, one blacksmith-shop, one district school, a post-office, and about two hundred inhabitants. Its site was owned originally by Charles and Warren Granger.

HICKS

is a post-office station in the eastern part in the valley of Wynkoop Creek.

CHURCHES.

THE UNION CHURCH AT NORTH CHEMUNG

was erected, in 1852, as a church edifice free to all denominations. Seven trustees were appointed, one from the Christians, one from the Methodists, one from the Baptists, one from the Presbyterians, and three from the non-denomi-

* The steam saw- and grist-mill of Mr. Charles I. Hutchins was erected in 1875, and supplies to the inhabitants of the town of Baldwin a want long needed. The engine is of forty horse-power, and the saw-mill manufactures 400,000 feet of lumber per year. The grist mill does a local business only.

William Moore's steam saw-mill, two miles southwest of the village, manufactures about 200,000 feet of lumber per year.



J. Smith Little

LEVI LITTLE.



MRS. ABIGAIL LITTLE.

Levi Little, whose ancestors emigrated to America in company with the well-known Clinton family, of which De Witt Clinton was a descendant, was born in the town of Blooming Grove, Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1791. He was the son of James and grandson of Archibald Little. He learned the trade of a saddler and harness-maker, at which he worked some years. He served fifteen months in the war of 1812, and was detailed with his company to guard the city of New York, and was honorably discharged. On the 11th of May, 1816, he married Abigail Smith, of Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y., where she was born in 1795. There were twelve children born to them, eight of whom survive.

In 1819 they emigrated to Chemung County, at the mouth of Baldwin Creek, General Sullivan's "old battleground;" and from there to the town of Baldwin, where himself and estimable wife spent the remainder of their lives. They experienced the usual hardships and privations of pioneer life, but by industry and enterprise surmounted the many difficulties of their position. Mr. Little had an ancestral legacy of \$300, which is all he ever received other than by his own efforts. He purchased one hundred acres of land of Judge Thompson, who was agent for the proprietors, for which he paid three dollars

per acre. Upon this he erected a log cabin, which served as the home of the family from 1819 until 1834, when their circumstances warranted the erection of a frame dwelling, which in turn (in 1857) gave way for the present handsome family residence located about midway between Elmira and Van Etten. Mr. Little was a large contributor towards the erection of the church of North Chemung, and took a lively interest in public affairs in general. Mr. Little died, March 31, 1862, aged seventy-one years, after a long and useful career, deeply regretted by all to whom he was known. It was the good fortune of his wife to linger to a ripe old age, and live to see the wilderness transformed into a thriving village, and her sons and daughters its most prosperous and respected citizens, three of the sons holding offices of confidence and trust. The entire fourscore years of Mrs. Little's life were marked by a more than ordinary power of mind and strength, so that up to the last moment of her existence she commanded the admiration of all. Her last days were brightened and made glad in the satisfaction of seeing that the exemplary principles for good she had labored to inculcate in her children had not been in vain, and made them worthy of esteem. She died Feb. 5, 1875, in the eightieth year of her age.

nationalists. It was built by subscription, costing \$1100, and will seat 250 people. Rev. Dr. Murdock, Presbyterian, from Elmira, preached the dedicatory sermon.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NORTH CHEMUNG.

A class was formed here as early as 1818, among whom were Jesse Brooks and his wife, Henry Tice, and Huldah, his wife, Susan Collson, Abigail Fox, Mrs. Sally Baldwin, Mrs. Fanny Dunn, and Jason Hammond, and Mary, his wife. Jesse Brooks was the first leader. Rev. Hiram Warner and Rev. Mr. Birge were the first circuit preachers. No regular organization existed here, however, until May 20, 1878, when through the zeal and untiring efforts of their present pastor, Rev. A. Ensign, they have become formally and thoroughly organized. The society numbers 153 members in good standing, 37 probationers, and own a parsonage valued at \$800. Their meetings are held in the union church.

SOCIETIES.

North Chemung Grange, No. 227, was formed, with 30 members, in July, 1874. The first officers elected were as follows: Miles S. Nixon, Master; J. Collson, Jr., Overseer; N. Cooper, Steward; E. M. Little, Assistant Steward; G. S. Little, Lecturer; John E. Smith, Treas.; William R. Hammond, Sec.; and A. R. Brown, Chaplain.

The officers for 1878 are Charles Woodhouse, Master; G. S. Little, Overseer; D. M. Collson, Steward; F. M. Hammond, Assistant Steward; John E. Smith, Lecturer; N. Cooper, Treas.; and William R. Hammond, Sec. The grange has a membership of 50 at the present time, and meets for the transaction of business weekly at their hall in North Chemung.

There are no internal improvements to be found in the town of Baldwin, except the ordinary carriage-ways incident to all country districts. This is the only town in the county of Chemung not intersected by a railway, and, strange as it may seem, the people congratulate themselves that such is the fact.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The small town of Baldwin did her whole duty to aid in suppressing the Rebellion, pouring out her treasure, and sending out good men without stint, until the last armed foe had disappeared.

The town paid in bounties to soldiers \$25,775. It is unknown to what amount the town was reimbursed by the State.

The whole number of soldiers sent out and furnished by the town was 116, a complete roster of them being herewith appended.

In compiling the history of the town of Baldwin, we are indebted to Messrs. Jonathan Collson, John Tice, Paul Collson, G. S. Little, Philander Collson, Robert R. Hammond, William R. Hammond, John Hammond, Jeremiah McCumber, Paul Whitaker, William T. Brown, John Cooper, Charles I. Hutchins, Mrs. Mary Collson, and the Misses Lintis for valuable information and many courtesies, to all of whom we desire to return our sincere thanks.

MILITARY RECORD.

Charles Armstrong, private, 194th Inf., Co. A; enl. March 25, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.

Francis M. Brown, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 16, 1862; disch. Nov. 17, 1862.

Joseph K. Brown, private, 8th Art., Co. H; enl. Dec. 19, 1863, three years; wounded at battle of Cold Harbor, June 12, 1864; disch. at end of war.

Wm. T. Brown, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 16, 1864, one year; was at the battles of Fort Spanish, Fort Blakely, capture of Mobile.

John Bright, private, 107th Inf., Co. B; enl. July 20, 1862, three years; died of wounds received at Dallas, Ga.; wounded May 25; died June 27, 1864.

Willard Breeze, private, 194th Inf., Co. A; enl. April 10, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.

Stephen Besley, corp., 147th Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 25, 1863, three years; lost a leg by reason of wounds received at the Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

George Besley, private, 50th Eng., Co. H; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; disch. June 29, 1865.

Marion Bennett, private, 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, two years; died of disease at Falls Church, Va., 1862.

Wm. J. Brown, private, 161st Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.

Alexander Beckwith, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; disch. June 5, 1865.

Daniel Beckhorn, private, 161st Inf., Co. H; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; died of disease, April 18, 1865.

James H. Baird, private; enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years; died of disease, May 2, 1864.

John L. Cooper, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 6, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.

Charles Casady, private, 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, two years; slightly wounded, Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam; disch. May 22, 1863.

Walter Cherdavaine, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, three years; died of disease, April 22, 1864.

Allen Cooper, corp., 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; disch. May 19, 1865.

Wm. L. Cooper, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; died of disease, 1863, near Hope Landing, Va.

Jonathan Collson, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, three years; disch. Dec. 22, 1862.

Paul Collson, lieut., 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; disch. Sept. 16, 1865; was pro. to lieut. April 15, 1863.

Lewis Cooley, private, 86th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 6, 1864, one year; slightly wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. June 6, 1865.

Elisha Cooper, private, 86th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 20, 1862, three years; wounded and taken pris. at the Wilderness; died June 1, 1864, at Richmond, Va.

John E. Casady, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; disch. Aug. 30, 1865, at Tallahassee, Fla.; died Sept. 11, 1865, at New York City.

Andrew J. Caywood, private, 147th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1863; three years.

John Dalley, private, 161st Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; disch. July 15, 1865.

Nelson Downing, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; wounded March 18, 1864; disch. May 20, 1865.

Jesse Dickinson, private, 161st Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year; disch. Oct. 16, 1865.

Charles R. Drake, private, 141st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 9, 1865.

George Fish, private, 141st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 12, 1862, three years; disch. June 8, 1865.

Charles Fox, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.

Isaac Garrabrant, private, 141st Inf., Co. I, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.

William Gunterman, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1865; disch. Sept. 2, 1865.

Richard Garrabrant, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 8, 1865.

Alonzo D. Hoftoll, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 8, 1865.

Albert Houston, private, 14th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 12, 1861, three years; wounded at Gaines' Mill, 1862, and at the Wilderness, May, 1864; disch. Aug. 10, 1864.

John Houston, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 8, 1865.

Wm. R. Hammond, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; disch. June 5, 1865.

Cornelius Hammond, 1st sergt., 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; killed at battle of Dallas, Ga., 1864.

Mills Hammond, private, 107th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 10, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Oct. 14, 1862.

Uriah S. Hammond.

Reuben Hammond, private; enl. 1862.

Wm. Henry Jenkins, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year.

Enech M. Little, corp., 194th Inf., Co. C; enl. April 12, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.

James D. Minzie, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 27, 1862, three years; sch. Dec. 25, 1862.

Ralsman C. Manchester, sergt., 14th Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861, three years; died of disease while in service, 1862.

Miles S. Moffit, private, 86th Inf., Co. E; enl. Sept. 1861, three years; disch. 1862.

Charles Z. McIntyre, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 22, 1862, three years; disch. Aug. 22, 1863.

Wm. Northrop, private, 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. Jan. 6, 1862, two years; wounded at Antietam; disch. May 22, 1863.

Miles S. Nixon, private, 50th Eng., Co. H; enl. Aug. 16, 1861, three years; disch. Sept. 21, 1864.

Jesse Roberts, corp., 194th Inf., Co. A; enl. April 10, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.

James H. Roberts, corp., 194th Inf., Co. A; enl. April 10, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.

George Rumsey, private, 107th Inf., Co. H; enl. July 22, 1862, three years; died of disease, July 25, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

John Rumsey, corp., 1st Vet. Cav., Co. A; enl. July 30, 1863, three years; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.

John M. Roberts, private, 194th Inf., Co. C; enl. April 3, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.

David Stege, corp., 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. May 16, 1861, three years; disch. May 22, 1863.

John Sairy, private, 24th Cav., Co. D; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; wounded at Petersburg, 1864; disch. April 11, 1865.

Andrew J. Slawson, private, 93d Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; died from wounds received at Spottsylvania, May 7, 1864.

George Slawson, private, 93d Inf., Co. E; enl. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; disch. June, 1862.

Schuyler Smith, private, 141st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 10, 1861, three years; disch. June 8, 1865.

George Simcoe, private, 194th Inf., Co. A; enl. April 10, 1865, one year; disch. May 3, 1865.

Hathaway Smith, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 23, 1862, three years; died of disease, Jan. 18, 1864.

Wm. Henry Thorp, sergt., 50th Eng., Co. H; enl. Aug. 16, 1861, three years; disch. Feb. 6, 1864.

Henry W. Tice, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, 1864, one year; disch. Sept. 22, 1865.

Miles O. Terril, private, 8th Art., Co. H; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years; disch. close of war.

Edgar Terril, private, 103d Inf., Co. I; enl. Feb. 25, 1862, three years; disch. Jan. 1864; died soon after.

Wm. Harrison Tice, private, 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, two years; disch. May 22, 1863.

Charles Winfield Tice, private, 23d Inf., Co. F; enl. Jan. 6, 1862, two years; mortally wounded at Antietam; died Oct. 4, 1862.

Silas H. Whitaker, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of his term.

Edward F. Woodhouse, corp., 50th Eng., Co. H; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, three years; disch. Dec. 26, 1863.

George G. Woodhouse, private, 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 14, one year; disch. close of war.

James Woodhouse, private, 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 29, 1865.

Charles Wood, corp., 141st Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; disch. June 29, 1865.

William Woodhouse, corp., 161st Inf., Co. C; enl. Oct. 27, 1862, three years; wounded at Sabine Cross-Roads, April, 1864; served till close of war.

Henry Young, private, 50th Eng., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; disch. Aug. 1864; re-enl. in 194th Inf., as corp.; disch. May, 1865.

Names of those credited to this town living elsewhere.

Alvin D. Ayres, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

Charles Allen, enl. Sept. 24, 1864, one year.

Wm. A. Adams, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, one year.

Henry A. Benton, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years.

Israel R. Brown, enl. Sept. 23, 1864, one year.

Wm. H. Betson, enl. for one year.

Wm. Benoni, enl. for one year.

Joseph Builder, enl. for one year.

Wm. Builder, enl. for one year.

George Cole, enl. Dec. 24, 1864, three years.

Aarou P. Cook, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

Nathan S. Denmark, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

James Green, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, three years.

John Graham, enl. for one year.

Wm. H. Hudson, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

Levi Hatch, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

Randall L. Hall, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.

Anson Hill, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, one year.

Alexander Kennedy, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, one year.

Thaddeus Kelly, enl. Sept. 28, 1864, one year.

James T. Lewis, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, three years.

Jeremiah McIntyre, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, three years.

George Mills, enl. Feb. 29, 1864, three years.

William Martin, enl. for one year.

Geo. W. Rinker, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years.

Groyer Reed, enl. March 25, 1864, three years.

Joseph Race, enl. for one year.

John Spencer, enl. for three years.

Clarence Stage, enl. for one year.

S. M. Utter, enl. for one year.

Foster Whittaker, enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years.

James Wheeler, enl. Sept. 23, 1863, one year.

Names of those who have enlisted from this town and are credited elsewhere.

Asa Brooks, Charles Garabrant, Lafayette Herrington, Damon Lamphear, Burton Lathrop, Martin McIntyre, David McIntyre, Wellington Nickerson, Joseph Owens, William Ramsey.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JEREMIAH McCUMBER

was born in Tiverton, Bristol Co., R. I., Feb. 13, 1791, and was the fourth child and third son of Job McCumber, of Scotch descent, who emigrated to this country about the year 1750, in company with his brother Benjamin. Our



Photo. by Larkin.

JEREMIAH M'CUMBER.

subject was reared in Westport, Mass., and at the age of sixteen years started out from New Bedford on a whaling voyage; but after being out seven weeks, the vessel was ordered to report at New Bedford, as the war of 1812 was then declared. For two years after this event Mr. McCumber followed coasting winters, and cod-fishing summers. He then began an apprenticeship at shoemaking, which business he has followed, in connection with other avocations, for a long period of years. In 1813 he removed to Danby, Rutland Co., Vt., and in 1815 married Mary Woodhouse, of Middletown, Rutland Co. By this union was born to them one daughter, viz., Elizabeth, who married Nelson Slawson, of Chemung, Chemung Co., N. Y., and died March 22, 1846, leaving two sons, viz., Jeremiah and William G., the latter now engaged as reporter on the Orange County *Press*. Mr. McCumber used his means freely for the education of these grandsons, bearing the responsibilities, so far as possible, of the deceased mother and daughter. In the year 1817 he removed to the town

of Chemung, Tioga Co., N. Y., where he has remained ever since, made a purchase of land, cleared a large tract, and continued improving as long as able to work. Engaged for a time in the lumber trade, and aided in the erection of lumber-mills near his present residence. Has served the town as assessor, commissioner, and justice of the peace. At McCumber's Corners (the place deriving its name from our subject) was damaged greatly by fire in 1875, losing a fine house and contents. Is now residing with Calvin Woodhouse, where, with his wife, he expects to spend the remainder of his days. His first wife died Feb. 1, 1868, aged eighty years, three months, and thirteen days. Married for his second wife his brother's widow, Mrs. Naney McCumber, Sept. 7, 1868. Mr. McCumber is a well-preserved man of eighty-seven years, and highly respected by all who know him. Incidents of the early settlement of this town, as narrated by him, will be found elsewhere in this work.

JONATHAN COLLSON,

son of John Collson, whose history is given elsewhere, was born in the town of Dorset, Rutland Co., Vt., April 4, 1802. He spent his youth at home on the farm. He



JONATHAN COLLSON.

was fifteen years old the spring following his father's removal to Pennsylvania, and aided in chopping and clearing land until the date of his marriage, which occurred Feb. 10, 1822. He chose for his companion Mary, daughter of Henry Tice, of Chemung County, who was one of the first settlers of the town of Baldwin, then Chemung. By this union there were born eight children, viz., Elizabeth, living at home; Jerusha, wife of Charles D. Woodhouse; William; Mary, wife of Abram Shipman, of Elmira; Susan, wife of George Woodhouse; Warren; Elmira, wife of Edmund Woodhouse; and Jonathan. At the age of twenty our subject began life as a farmer, purchasing some

57 acres, and began clearing and improving. He built a log house, but some five years after exchanged this property for a tract of 57 acres one and a half miles east of Hammond's Corners. This he has added to until he has accumulated about 170 acres.

Mr. Collson is one of the pioneers of this town. He has been commissioner of highways for two years, and although frequently solicited for other positions, has declined the honors. His youngest son, Jonathan, is the present supervisor of the town of Baldwin. Prior to Buchanan's administration he was a Democrat. Ever opposed to the extension of slavery, and of free-soil proclivities, he has been a faithful exponent of Republican principles since 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Collson have both passed their threescore and ten, the latter having been born March 10, 1796.

ANTHONY COLLSON

was born Aug. 12, 1804, at Mt. Tabor, Rutland Co., Vt. He was the third son and fourth child of John and Susanna Collson, both of New England parentage, who removed to Bradford Co., Pa., in March, 1817. Three months later they removed to the town of Chemung (now Baldwin),



MRS. MARY COLLSON.

where his parents spent their days, and where his father died Sept. 13, 1855, and his mother July 18, 1857, both aged eighty-five years.

Our subject, being desirous of obtaining an education, and having none of the advantages of the present day, would obtain such papers and books as he could, and glean from them all the knowledge possible while watching the cattle by day and during the evenings by the light of a torch. He afterwards boarded with his uncle, Stephen Tuttle, of Elmira, attending school winters, and working on the farm summers. He began teaching in 1826, at the age of twenty-two, and followed it for twenty winters.

In 1828 he married Eunice, daughter of David Mudge, of Otsego Co., N. Y., the result of which union was eight children, viz.: David M., John W., Paul, Emma (died in infancy), Emma, Anthony (died young), Ezra M., and Lydia.



ANTHONY COLLSON.

Mr. Collson was instrumental in the establishment of the first mail-route and the first post-office in the town of Baldwin, being the *first* postmaster, and holding the office as long as he resided in the town. He also served for several years as justice of the peace and school-inspector, and filled many other positions in the gift of the people. In 1848 or 1849 he moved to the town of Thurston, Steuben Co., where he resided until his death, which occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, A. M. Collson, while on a visit to his former home, Aug. 28, 1870, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. Collson was prominently identified with the interests of Steuben County during his residence there. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years, in the various stations of class-leader, exhorter, and local preacher. He took an especial interest in Sabbath-schools, and all educational enterprises. He was an upright man, respected and beloved by all who knew him, both for his moral and social qualities. His widow survives him, and now (1878) resides in Steuben County.

Paul Collson, third son of Anthony and Eunice Collson, was born in the town of Baldwin, in the year 1832. July 22, 1862, he was enrolled in Co. A, 107th New York Volunteer Infantry, to serve for three years. Aug. 16, 1862, he was promoted to orderly-sergeant, and April 5, 1863, at Hope Landing, Va., was promoted to 2d lieutenant. He subsequently received from Governor Fenton (Dec. 16, 1866) commissions as 1st lieutenant and captain by brevet. After the war, June 5, 1867, he was appointed captain in the 110th Regiment New York State Militia. July 9, 1867, he received the appointment of postmaster of North Chemung, which position he still holds. In 1873 he was appointed

by Governor Dix as Commissioner of the United States Deposit Fund for Chemung County, which office he has held ever since, notwithstanding the changes in the State executive. Appointed as a Republican by a Republican Governor, he was continued by the Democratic Governors



MRS. EUNICE COLLSON.

Tilden and Robinson. He has also served as justice of the peace in Baldwin for several years. In 1872 he married Sarah, daughter of Philander Collson. Besides attending to his official duties, Mr. Collson is engaged in farming and dairying pursuits, and leads an active life, full of future promise.

PHILANDER COLLSON

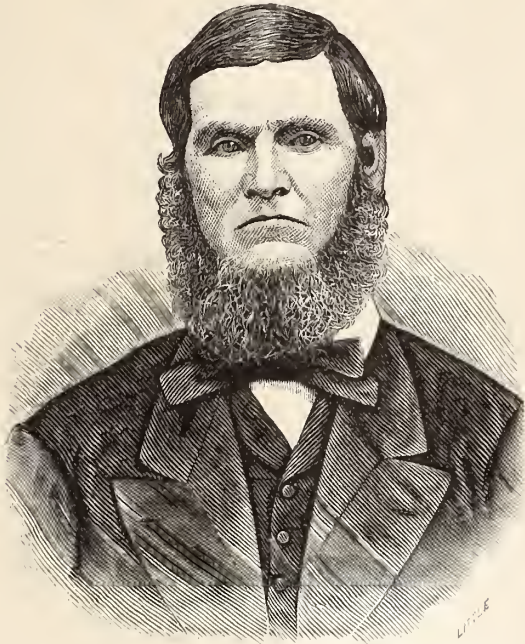
was born Sept. 7, 1806, at Mt. Tabor, Vt. He came to Springfield, Pa., in 1817. The same year he moved to Chemung, N. Y. He was married to Miss Lucy McCumber in May, 1832. She died in October, 1875. In February, 1877, he married Miss Betsey McCumber. He was the father of ten children, eight of whom he reared to man and womanhood; and six are now living* to honor their noble sire.

Mr. Collson is an intelligent farmer. He has lived on the same farm for sixty-one years. He has been honored by his townsmen in being elected to various town offices, which he filled with great acceptability.

He was active and energetic in the cause of education. Very much of its present attainment is due to his untiring zeal. He was foremost in all the improvements of the day. He had his full share of grief and trials, but he towered above them all as the oak above the storms. He has been a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over fifty years, and for a long time held the responsible office of steward. His house has been, and now is, the

* October, 1878.

welcome home for the itinerant preacher and his family. The poor shower benedictions upon his aged head, having never been sent from his door hungry or unrelieved. He is a man of strong convictions, and when assured of the right never swerved from duty. He won golden opinions



PHILANDER COLLSON.

Photo. by Hart.

from all who formed his acquaintance. He has seen the forbidding forests change to fields of waving grain; the stately mansion rise from the ruins of the log cabins of the veteran pioneer. Cities and villages have sprung up like magic around him. He has seen the lightnings flashing the news over the world; railroads like net-work cover our vast domain. Calmly and grandly he is going down the declivity of life, shedding the hallowed light of a well-spent life.

NEHEMIAH COOPER,

son of John Cooper, and grandson of John Cooper, Sr., a native of New Jersey, was born in the town of Enfield, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Nov. 7, 1822. At the age of three years he removed with his father's family to Alpine, Cayuga Co., where he resided for nine years. He then removed to the town of Chemung (now Baldwin), in Chemung County, where he assisted his father in clearing and improving the farm. He was thus engaged until his twenty-fourth year. In 1842 he purchased twenty-eight and a half acres of land, and two years later twenty-six acres more, after which he embarked in agricultural pursuits upon his own possessions. This small beginning was the nucleus of his present fine farm and home.

In 1846 he married Miss Charlotte, daughter of William Woodhouse, a native of Rutland Co., Vt. By this union were born to them five children, viz., Hannah Ophelia, George Franklin (died young), Lloyd H., Delphine, and Monroe. The latter died at the age of ten years.

Mr. Cooper, like so many of our successful American

farmers, is a self-made man, his chances for an education having been quite limited. For several years he was proprietor of a hotel, but abandoned it for the more congenial pursuit which now engages his attention. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has served his town as assessor for three years, as collector for two years, and has held other offices in the gift of his fellow-townsmen.

CHAPTER L.

BIG FLATS.

THIS town lies on the west border of the county, south of the centre. Its surface consists of a broken upland, and in the north and south separated by a wide interval or flat, which extends northeast from the Chemung through the centre of the town, and contains 26,671 acres, of which 16,853 acres are improved, and has a population of 1936, as per census of 1875. The soil upon the hills is a slaty loam, and in the valleys is a rich and productive alluvial. The Chemung River runs through the town, and has several small tributaries, the principal of which is Sing Sing Creek. The principal business of the inhabitants is agricultural, and tobacco is very largely cultivated upon the flats.

Owing to the smallness of the streams running through this town, but little attention has been paid to manufactures, and the inhabitants have devoted every effort to the cultivation of land and development of its agricultural interests, and in this respect they are eminently successful.

The northern portion of the town is a part of the Watkins and Flint Purchase, and the southern a part of the old town of Chemung.

Certificates of location and of survey were granted to the following persons prior to the final settlement of the Watkins and Flint Purchase; some of them in that tract, the remainder in Chemung township, which was laid out in 1788 by James Clinton, John Hathorn, and John Cantine, and contained 205 lots:

- Oct. 15, 1788, James Thornton, lot 125, 336 acres.
- Oct. 27, 1788, Henry Wisner, lot 126, 880 acres.
- Oct. 21, 1788, John Miller, lot 98, 450 acres in town of Chemung, and assigned to Thomas Nicholson, Jr., Nov. 7, 1791.
- Nov. 1, 1788, Tennis Dolson, lot 118, 390 acres.
- Nov. 3, 1788, John Harris, lot 119, 420 acres.
- Nov. 4, 1788, Abijah Whitney, lot 123, 608 acres.
- Nov. 4, 1788, David Perry, a lot of land indorsed 123, of 720 acres.
- Oct. 27, 1788, Henry, William, and John Starett, lot 121, 2917 acres, which was assigned, Jan. 12, 1791, to John J. De Moder.
- Oct. 28, 1788, Thomas Handy, lot 120, 182 acres.
- Jan. 15, 1789, Belden Burt, lots 194 and 198, of 625 and 271 acres.
- Jan. 15, 1789, John Miller, lot 199, 400 acres.
- Jan. 26, 1789, Henry Wisner, 2000 acres on northerly side of Tioga River, at the mouth of a creek called Sing Sing, and lying near the town of Chemung.

Feb. 17, 1789, Henry Wisner, 2000 acres in the town of Chemung, beginning 10 links south of northeast corner of another tract, granted to him on Sing Sing Creek and Tioga River.

March 23, 1791, a certificate of surveyor-general that Christian Myneer is entitled to lot 117 in town of Chemung, and Thomas Handy is entitled to lot 115, 309 acres, in same town.

March 23, 1791, John Handy, lot 114, 800 acres.

Feb. 29, 1792, Obadiah Gore, Matthias Hollenbach, William Buck, and Avery Gore, 3850 acres, now mostly owned by Stephen Owen, Lewis Fitch, James Tarr, and M. H. Wells.

Feb. 6, 1794, John Hathorn and John Suffern, 200 acres in town of Chemung, and the same date another tract of 200 acres.

The west line of the town is the old Massachusetts pre-emption line, and one of the monuments is still standing about forty rods from Nicholas Mundy's residence, on west side of the road leading from Elmira to Painted Post. It is about two and a half feet high and a foot square, and is marked on one side:

8 miles & 209 Ps.
Var. 3° 20'
west
1792

and on the other:

MASSACHUSETTS
[Rough drawing of a human figure.]
P
PRE EMPTION.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Before this territory was divided into townships, and while the lands yet belonged to the State, in 1787, Christian Myneer, with his wife and seven children, came up the river in a canoe, and landed on the north side, and built a log cabin and planted corn. On the other side of the river was an Indian clearing and cornfields. During that summer a man with his family came up the river, and seeing the clearing and cornfields, landed, and went out into the field where Myneer was hoeing corn, and endeavored to impress upon his mind that the land he was on belonged to him, and that he must vacate; but Myneer was not disposed to yield his rights, and after finding that he could not prevail upon him to give up the premises he went on up the river. Myneer remained upon the land where he first settled, and March 23, 1791, a certificate was issued to him of lot 117, of 330 acres, where Noah Symonds now lives, and lying on both sides of the river. Several of his children lived and died here, and his grandson, John Minier, still lives at the village of Big Flats. He was a justice of the peace by appointment for several years. A portrait of him, said to be accurate, is in the possession of John Minier, and was painted by a young lad, about 1833, while the old pioneer was seated with others around the stove in the store of Mr. Arnot, at Elmira. He used to relate that in the next summer after he came in, a party of Indians came from the west, having with them a prisoner, whom they blindfolded and tied to a tree near where the Suspension Bridge crosses the river. They then went away, and were gone three or four

hours, and when they returned they had a quantity of lead with them.

He died in 1837, and was buried on the farm where he settled, and he and his wife lie side by side where they early toiled amid the hardships of pioneer life. Tennis Dolson and his family came next, in 1788, and settled on lot 118, next to Mynier, and the island in the river opposite is called Dolson's Island. He and his wife are buried on the farm. Caleb Gardner and Captain George Gardner, his son, and Henry Starrett came in from Pennsylvania in 1788, and settled above Mynier. Caleb Gardner located on the farm now owned by John Minier, and built a log house between Mr. Minier's house and the river, and the stones that formed the fire-place are still there. He and his wife are buried a short distance from where the house stood, under an oak tree. Henry Starrett settled on the lot, a portion of which is known as Starrett's Hollow. Captain George Gardner settled on the same lot with his father, but nearer where the village now is, and in 1807 built a frame tavern where John Minier's house now stands, and kept it many years, and was one of the enterprising men of the settlement. Clark Winans came in 1788, and settled on Sing Sang (as it was then called) Creek, that runs through his farm, and built a log house on the bank. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* of some years since is responsible for the following. Colonel John Hendy lived in what is now Elmira, yet the man and woman referred to are Clark Winans and his wife, who settled in this town and were evidently on their way to this place: "One Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, in the summer of 1788, while Colonel John Hendy was working on his log house, a man and woman, both on horseback, emerged from the Indian pathway, and crossed the Newtown Creek to his land. The man rode before with a basket on each side of his horse, and a child in each basket, while the woman brought up the rear, having on her nag the goods and chattels of the family, for they were man and wife. The husband rode up to Colonel Hendy, inquiring, with much anxiety, if there was a doctor to be found in the vicinity.

"What is the matter?" said the veteran.

"My wife has got hurt by the stumbling of her horse, and wants a doctor as soon as possible," was the reply.

"That is very unfortunate," said the colonel; "for there is no doctor in this wilderness."

He had no shelter nor resting-place to offer them, save the ground, the pine-trees, and the canopy of heaven. They rode on a few rods and stopped, for stop they must, under the best shelter they could find.

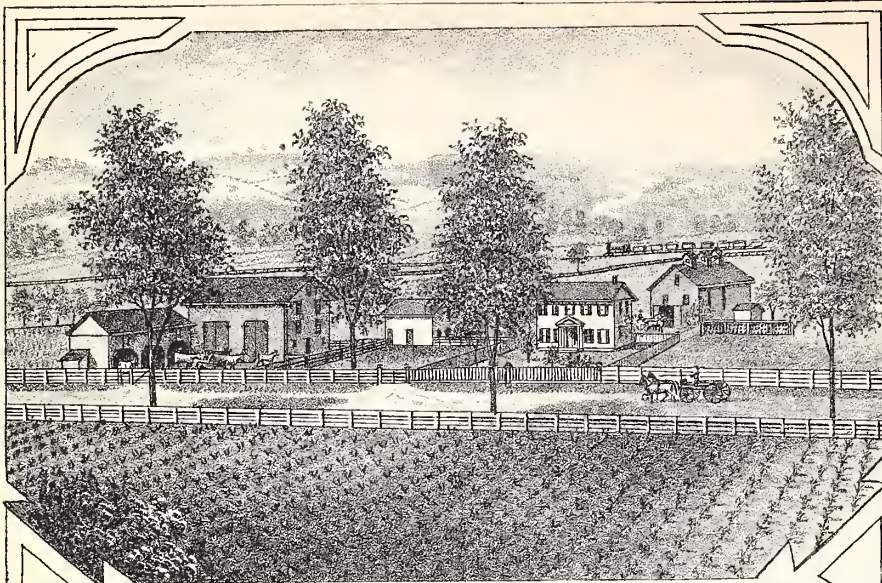
On Sunday morning Colonel Hendy met the man in the woods, near the spot where they had conversed before, and inquiring how his wife was, was answered, "She is as well as could be expected."

The colonel did not think again of the travelers until Monday, when he sent his son to look after them. The boy returned with the intelligence that they were getting ready to start.

"But how is the woman, my boy?" said he.

"The woman, eh? Oh! the woman has got a baby, and I guess she wants another basket to put it in."

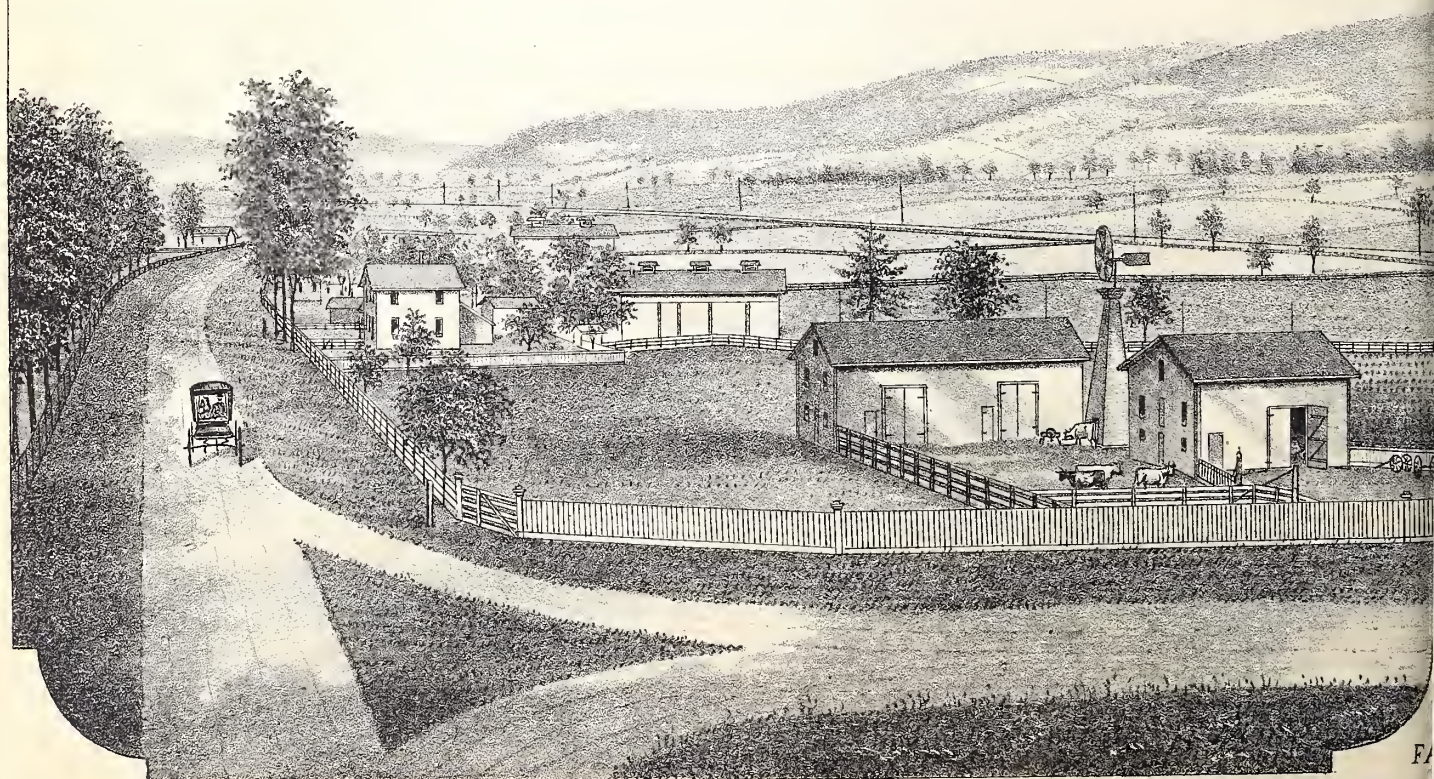
The child whose birth is told above was Clark Winans, Jr.



FARM N°2



Reuben M. Mundy





FARM No 3

Mr. S. Mundy





John Winters and Joel Rowley came from Pennsylvania, and settled in 1790. Winters, on the farm now owned by Martin Hammond; and one of the old settlers related to the writer, that Winters told him he paid for his farm of 200 acres by hunting bears and wolves, and getting the bounty from the State and the sale of the skins. Joel Rowley settled next to Colonel George Gardner, where Peter Rinehart now resides, and owned most of the land on which the village of Big Flats now stands. His son, Wilson W. Winters, was born in 1805, and has lived here the most of his life, and here he died in June, 1878, at seventy-three years of age.

William and Robert Miller, Cornelius Lowe, John Emmons, and David Van Gorder came in 1794-95. Robert Miller settled on the farm next to John Winters. He was justice of the peace for several years, and finally moved west. Cornelius Lowe had kept store at Newtown, and settled near where Lowe's Pond now is, and carried on an enterprising trade in skins and furs, carrying them through Catlin to Seneca Lake, thence by bateaux to the portages on Seneca River, and on to Salina, returning loaded with salt to the head of the lake, where it was stored for sleighing, when it was brought over and reshipped in the spring in arks on the Chemung.

David Reynolds, with his two sons, James and Nathan, came from Pennsylvania about 1800, and settled in what is called "Egypt." Afterwards purchased a large tract of land nearer the village, built a log house near where John D. Parks resides, and a saw-mill near the bridge that crosses Sing Sing Creek, as early as 1805. He moved west, his sons remaining here.

John Huey, about the same time, brought in a stock of dry goods from Philadelphia, and opened the first dry goods store in the village, and in the building a part of which now composes the dwelling of Abram Minier. George Schriver was his clerk.

Eleazer Owen came here in 1805 (his wife was the daughter of William Buck, one of the party that took up the tract of 3850 acres in 1792), and settled on the land where Stephen Owen now lives. Eleazer Owen was born in 1780, and died in 1859, at seventy-nine years of age. His father was killed in the Wyoming massacre.

Andrew and John McNulty and Nathan Sanders came in about 1810. Andrew settled where Charles Hammond lives. John married a daughter of Eleazer Owen, and settled where Mrs. Margaret McNulty now resides. Nathan Sanders settled where Lewis Fitch lives, and kept tavern for many years, and is still living, at upwards of eighty years of age. Thomas Taylor, of the *Horseheads Journal*, married his daughter.

Reuben Mundy, from New Jersey, settled in 1819, and bought 225 acres where his son, Nicholas Mundy, lives. Mrs. Catharine Hughson, of Big Flats, and Mrs. Mary L. Owen, of Elmira, are daughters.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Christian Myneer was the first white man who, in this town, laid the foundation for its present prosperous condition, planted the first corn, set out the first orchard, built the first log house, and first frame house and frame barn,

and the first birth, marriage, and death occurred in his family. Christian Myneer, Jr., was born in 1790, and was the first white child to the "manor born" in this town. A daughter of Christian Myneer, about six or eight years old, was the first to obey that dread summons that comes once to all; but Tennis Dolson was the first adult who died in the settlement. Catharine Myneer, a daughter of Christian, and William Applegate were the advance-guard of the host who have willingly enrolled themselves under the banner of Hymen.

The first saw-mill was built by William Miller, before 1800, on Sing Sing Creek, a short distance above where the grist-mill of S. S. Stephens stands.

Captain George Gardner built the first frame tavern, in 1807, where John Mineer's house now stands, and in 1810 the first Masonic lodge was organized, and meetings held in the attic of this tavern.

The first cemetery was located in Big Flats, and the first recorded death is that of Amos Rowley, who died June 5, 1809, aged thirty-nine years. A few feet from this store stands a locust-tree that is a living monument to his father, as he lies buried under it. The second recorded death is of Isabella Miller, the wife of Robert Miller, who died July 14, 1809.

The first church organization was Baptist, in 1807, and the first regular pastor was Rev. Roswell Goff. The first church edifice was erected in 1827. The first school-house was erected in the corner of the cemetery lot as early as 1815, and the first teacher was Cornelius McGinnis.

The first brick house was built by Clark Winans, in 1812, from brick manufactured on the premises.

The first distillery was built by Aaron Cook, near where Valentine Tarr lives, and was burned in 1812.

The first postmaster was Robert Miller.

The first tobacco was raised by Sidney Elmore, in 1850, on what is now the John D. Parks farm.

SCHOOLS.

The report of the condition of the schools of the town is taken from the county superintendent's report for 1877.

The town is divided into eleven districts. The number of children of school age is 506. There have been 247 weeks of school, and 384 pupils. There are 7 male and 11 female teachers, and a library of 637 volumes, valued at \$178. There are eight frame school-houses, valued, with sites, at \$5940.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Balance on hand, Sept. 30, 1876..... | \$155.93 |
| State appropriations..... | 1051.14 |
| Taxes..... | 1614.59 |
| Other receipts..... | 177.00 |
| Total..... | \$3028.66 |
| Paid teachers' wages..... | \$1911.55 |
| Other expenses..... | 228.21 |
| School-house repairs..... | 816.33 |
| | 2956.09 |
| Balance on hand..... | \$72.57 |
| State appropriation of 1878..... | 1123.95 |

SOCIETIES.

In 1810 a lodge of Freemasons was in existence, and held their meetings in the attic of Captain George Gardner's tavern. Daniel E. Brown was W. M.; Captain George

Gardner, Benjamin Farrell, and others were members. For a time they maintained a goodly number, but finally disbanded. A new charter was obtained July 11, 1855, and a lodge was instituted as Big Flat Lodge, No. 378, Dr. C. Peebles as first W. M. Their meetings were held in Dr. Peebles' house; they number at present 81 members, and H. L. Storms is the W. M.

RELIGIOUS.

The first church organization in the town was of the Baptist denomination, and was constituted, Aug. 30, 1807, by a council from the churches of Romulus, Ovid, and Chemung, by Elders Caton and Goff, with 28 members. Their first services were held in George Shriver's barn, and afterwards in school-houses. The first edifice was erected in 1827, and occupied the first time Jan. 19, 1828. It was situated about 100 rods northeast from where J. R. Lowe resides, and is now used as a tobacco house. In 1852 a meeting-house was built, and first occupied Sept. 9, 1852, at the village of Big Flats, at a cost of \$3000. The first pastor was the Rev. Roswell Goff, and he was succeeded by Revs. Philander D. Gillett, under whose patronage the first church was built, Stephen Wise, Aaron Jackson, Benjamin R. Swich, Daniel Reed, James Coffin, Isaac Estabrook, Samuel Keim, J. W. Emery, David Burroughs, Chas. L. Bacon, Wm. N. Entwistle. They have no pastor at present, and number 95 members, and have a Sunday-school of 70 members, with a library of 200 volumes. J. R. Lowe, Superintendent.

A FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized here years ago, and a meeting-house was built on the property of Comfort Bennett, but is now disorganized, and the building is used as a granary by Mr. Bennett.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized about 1825, and the first deacons were Nathan Reynolds, Charles Frye, and Joseph Pound. A Sunday-school was held in Esquire Robert Miller's barn, across the street from the school-house. Seats were arranged on the barn floor, and about 100 children were gathered there. Revs. Rouce, Ford, and S. Jones preached before the church was built. The first settled pastor was the Rev. M. Harmon, and was succeeded by Revs. — Shaw, — Whiting, Sidney Mills, — Clark, T. Harrington, C. W. Higgins, E. S. Willson, Wm. Atwood, and S. D. Jewell, who is the present pastor. They have at present 61 members, and a Sunday-school of 75 members. S. T. Owen, Superintendent. The church was built on its present site in 1828-29, by Benjamin Farrell, Eleazar Owen, Nathan Reynolds, Robert Miller, Charles Frye, John Winters, Clark Winans, and David Reynolds, and dedicated January, 1830; Rev. David Harrower, an old Scotch covenanter, making the dedicatory prayer.

THE METHODISTS

in this section held meetings at an early day, and the Rev. Edward T. Gilbert was the pastor about the time the Presbyterian Church was organized in 1825, but he soon after joined the Episcopal Church, and the society had a feeble existence, being supplied with circuit preachers until 1853,

when it was reorganized under Rev. John Nevin, presiding elder, with eight members. Rev. Isaac Ketchum was the first pastor, and he has been succeeded by Revs. F. Kent, George Wilkinson, W. E. Pindar, John Hutchins, William Walzeworth, Eli Brown, R. D. Munger, Harris Peck, W. Slother, A. T. West, G. J. Dubois, A. W. Staples, C. W. Winchester, A. S. Durling, J. Sackett, A. D. Edgar, S. S. Rhinevault, and G. E. Moxy, who is the present pastor. The church contains 90 members, including two appointments, Quackenbush Hill and Sing Sing. The present church edifice was erected in 1865.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church was organized in 1830, and soon after a church-building was erected above the bridge by Mr. John Mineer; Captain George Gardner contributing the land, and Trinity Church, of New York, \$800. Rev. E. T. Gilbert was the first rector. In about 1842 or 1843, by removals and other causes, it was discontinued; but services were held occasionally by Revs. Skinner, Burrows, and Lighborn, of Corning, and Hull, of Elmira. In 1859, Rev. Mr. Moody became their rector.

Oct. 24, 1861, Bishop De Lancey visited the society, and gave an order for incorporation, and L. A. Tuttle was chosen Senior Warden; A. H. Gales, Junior Warden; William Woodward, W. A. Tuttle, John Haggerty, A. J. Bennett, A. D. Huey, O. T. Tuttle, Jedediah Stowe, and A. B. Steele, Vestrymen.

Application was made to Bishop De Lancey to appoint Rev. Henry M. Brown a missionary minister for this church and Horseheads, which was granted; and he was succeeded by Revs. Robert R. Goudy, John A. Bowman, and George W. G. Van Winkle. They have no pastor at present. Number of communicants, 16.

A church was erected (where it now stands) about 1831, at a cost of \$6000, Lorain A. Tuttle contributing \$3000.

In the Big Flats cemetery a plain, unpretending obelisk marks the last resting-place of William Mapes, a veteran of the Revolutionary war. At its dedication John L. Sexton, formerly a resident of this town, but now in the bureau of statistics at Harrisburg, Pa., delivered an address commemorative of the old veteran and his long life, from which we compile the following sketch:

A VETERAN OF THE REVOLUTION.

"William Mapes was born Oct. 28, 1754, on the north branch of the Raritan River, New Jersey. He enlisted in the army of the United States, and soon afterwards was in the battle of Monmouth, and was borne from the field with right arm pierced with a bayonet, and left knee shattered with a bullet. After his recovery he went with General Sullivan, and assisted in destroying the Indian settlements and cornfields through this section. He was one of the heroic remnants of the Continental army, who were gathered together Oct. 19, 1781, to receive a formal discharge from Washington. He received his discharge from Washington's own hand, and bore that chieftain's signature. On his way home to New Jersey, he witnessed the parting of Washington and his generals at New York.

"Half a century rolls by. The constitution of the United States had been made, Washington had been called from



Lauren A. Tuttle

Prominent among the citizens of Big Flats—men who by business activity, fair dealing, and foresight conduced to the prosperity of the town and village—were the brothers, Lauren A. and William A. Tuttle. Lauren A., the elder, was born at Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., Dec. 1, 1803. With the learning obtained at the district school, at the age of sixteen he engaged as a clerk in the country store of his uncle, and at the age of twenty-one was taken into business with him as a partner. He remained there until July, 1837.

May 31, 1832, he married Miss Mary Ann Butler, of Greene County, N. Y.

Having accumulated a capital of \$3000, Mr. Tuttle left Windham in 1837, and with his horse and carriage journeyed westward in search of a favorable location for his business.

After visiting several places in Western New York, he settled at Big Flats, and formed a copartnership with his brother, William A.

The firm soon became prosperous in trade with the settlers of the fertile valley and of the well-timbered country surrounding. By close attention to legitimate business they were saved from the snare which so frequently entraps men in prosperity, that of entering into unwise and unprofitable speculation; while their integrity and good faith made them shun debt, which, as a whirlpool, so frequently engulfs the incautious trader. They never were obliged to compromise with creditors by paying a percentage; neither did they distress their debtors, or urge them to trade beyond their means.

Such characters seldom fail to win the respect and confidence of the people. Both brothers have held the office of supervisor of the town, William A. having been elected and re-elected several times, as also to the office of town clerk. For more than twenty years the post-office was kept at their store, one or the other brother holding the office of postmaster. No one wished for a change, and no petition was circulated for that purpose while the firm remained.

In every office duty was performed without blunder and without fraud.

Mrs. L. A. Tuttle died at Big Flats, February 8, 1838, leaving a child which survived her three months; her two children which were born at Windham died in infancy.

Mr. Tuttle did not marry again. Baptized at Windham, he continued a member of the Episcopal Church, was confirmed by Bishop De Lancey, continued a faithful communicant, and as a crowning act of a long and useful life he contributed the magnificent sum of three thousand dollars toward the erection of St. John's Church, Big Flats, a beautiful Gothic structure, both an ornament to the village and a memorial that, although he now rests from his labor, his work does follow him.

At the organization of the parish in 1861, Mr. L. A. Tuttle was elected senior warden, and continued in that office until his death, March 19, 1875, having worked no ill to his neighbors, but doing justice, loving mercy, and walking humbly with his God.



Wm. A. Tuttle

WILLIAM A. TUTTLE was born at Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1810. Was educated in the district school of that place, and like his brother, Lauren A., began life as a clerk in a country store.

About the year 1836 he removed from Windham to Reading, Steuben, now Schuyler Co., N. Y. He began business there at first on his own account, and soon afterwards in partnership with his brother, Perez S. Tuttle. April 17, 1838, he married Miss Mary Ross, of Reading, and removed to Big Flats in the autumn, entering into business with his brother, Lauren A.

An unswerving Democrat, he always held office when his party was successful; that of supervisor several times, and more than once was elected town clerk. When that party was in power he was postmaster, but if defeated the office passed over to his brother Lauren.

In his intercourse with his neighbors he was kind and helpful; his counsel was sought in many cases of business embarrassment, or other trouble. His religious education was Episcopal. Baptized into the church at Trinity, Windham, yet circumstances prevented him from an active membership.

His life was without reproach. At his death he left to his family a pattern of domestic virtue worthy of imitation. He died April 4, 1864, leaving one daughter, Mrs. Margaret McNulty, of Big Flats, and two sons, William Edgar and Charles O. Tuttle, who with their mother reside in the village of Horseheads. Their brother, Henry L., died in 1862, at the age of fourteen.

The memory of Lauren A. and William A. Tuttle will not soon fade; their good deeds were not "interred with their bones," but will bless many generations of grateful citizens.

his home at Mount Vernon by the unanimous suffrage of the people, to act as chief executive of the infant Republic, serving with equal fidelity and zeal in the high capacity of chief magistrate, as he had when in command of the Continental army. He had again retired to the peaceful shade and walks of his loved Mount Vernon to enjoy domestic peace and tranquillity, and been succeeded by Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, and the hero of New Orleans. A second war with Great Britain ensued, in which the rights of adopted citizens were more fully understood and defined, developing new powers, and bringing into public notice new men and measures. The population of the country had increased from three to ten millions. The arts and sciences, agriculture and manufactures, were in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Steam had been used as a motive-power, internal commerce had been fostered; the Erie Canal, uniting the great chain of inland seas with the ocean, had been completed; new States had been admitted to the Union,—coequal sovereigns with the original thirteen. The new Republic of Texas had, by the inspiration and influence of our free institutions, been warmed into life, and was contending with Mexico for her independence. The corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument had been laid, and Webster had immortalized the fame of his countrymen; the Star-spangled Banner was known upon every sea and respected in every country.

"General Williamson, with his party of English and German emigrants, had been conducted into the wilds of Southern and Western New York by Benjamin and Robert Patterson, two soldiers of the Revolution. Colonel John Hendy had settled upon the banks of the Chemung, near Ka-na-we-o-la. James Clinton, John Hathorn, and John Cantine, assisted by Moses De Witt, had surveyed this section of the State, and had opened up the former abode of the red man, and the axe of the daring and hardy pioneer had converted this region—the vast wilderness of 1779—into a country rich in agricultural productions. Thirty-five new counties had been organized west of Montgomery, the mother of counties; hamlets, villages, towns, and cities had sprung up, as if by magic, over the entire region. Fifty years, I say, had passed away since the farewell of Washington to his army on the banks of the Hudson, when an old man,—a veteran of the Revolution, his head silvered with the frost of more than eighty winters,—made his appearance in our midst; fifty years before he had passed over this region in pursuit of the enemies of our country; and took up his abode at Big Flats, and lived here for more than twenty years, and died April 1, 1856, aged one hundred and three years, and was buried in the cemetery at Big Flats."

CEMETERIES.

In the first laying out of this settlement, as they began to cluster together on and near where the village of Big Flats now stands, a tract of three-quarters of an acre was set apart by the proprietor of the land where the cemetery now is for cemetery and school purposes. July 24, 1845, an organization was perfected, and the Cemetery Association of Big Flats was incorporated, and new ground was purchased adjoining the old, and the whole contains about four acres.

The first President was William A. Tuttle; John Haggerty, Vice-President; William Woodward, Treasurer; and John D. Williams, Secretary. The present officers are John Storms, President; Dr. William Woodward, Treasurer; and Dr. George A. Woodward, Secretary. There are no other associations in the town, but several smaller cemeteries, the oldest of which is near the old Baptist church above J. R. Lowes.

BIG FLATS

is situated near the west border of the town, and is a station on the Erie Road. It contains four churches (Baptist, Methodist, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian), hotel, dry-goods store, three groceries, blacksmith-shop, three carriage-shops, two tobacco-packing houses, a cigar-manufactory, school-house, post-office, steam-mill, town hall, millinery-store, and five physicians.

The Big Flats Steam-Mill was built by H. Voorhess in 1869, as a grist-mill, with three run of stone. In 1872 a saw-mill was attached, with a capacity of cutting 750,000 feet of lumber per annum. It is operated by an engine of 60 horse-power, and is now owned by Voorhess & Rhinehardt.

Big Flats Grist-Mill is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the village, and on Sing-Sing Creek, and is where William Miller built the first saw- and grist-mill in town, and was built by S. S. Stevens, who still owns it. It is run by water and has three run of stone.

Quackenbush & Co. manufacture about 60,000 cigars a month, and employ 10 hands. They commenced business in 1876.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The canal which passes through this town from west to east is termed the Chemung Canal Feeder, and was constructed at the same time the other portion was, which extends from the Chemung River at Elmira to the head of Seneca Lake.

At one period the feeder conveyed a larger portion of freight than the direct canal, and about 1850 one-eighth of the tonnage arriving at Albany passed through this branch, consisting principally of coal and lumber. The Erie Railroad passes through the town, having a depot at Big Flats.

There are two bridges crossing the river in the town,—one, a suspension-bridge, built about 1870 by the town at a cost of \$15,000; the other is incorporated as the Lumberman's Bridge, and crosses at the southeast corner of the town.

The members of the Assembly who have represented this district from this town are Colonel George Gardner, Samuel Mineer, and John Haggerty.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The territory of which this town was formed was taken from Elmira, while that town was in Tioga County, April 16, 1822, and takes its name from the broad flats that extend through the town.

No records can be found of the officers of the town from its organization till 1830.

The following is the list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, as accurately as they can be ascertained:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1830-32. George Shriver. | 1858-60. W. A. Tuttle. |
| 1833-37. Samuel Mineer. | 1861. W. H. Palmer. |
| 1838-40. C. L. Gardner. | 1862-63. W. A. Tuttle. |
| 1841-42. W. A. Tuttle. | 1864. John A. Stewart. |
| 1843-46. T. N. Bennett. | 1865. Henry Mineer. |
| 1847. J. M. Park. | 1866-67. Lorenzo D. Hughson. |
| 1848. Samuel Mineer. | 1868-69. Samuel Mineer. |
| 1849. J. N. Park. | 1870. Judah Shriver. |
| 1850. James Hughson. | 1871. Samuel Mineer. |
| 1851. J. N. Park. | 1872-73. Thomas Cuddebach. |
| 1852-53. Paul W. Breed. | 1874. Cephas Breed. |
| 1854. John Haggerty. | 1875. Stephen T. Owen. |
| 1855. H. Mineer. | 1876. Cephas Breed. |
| 1856. W. A. Tuttle. | 1877. John R. Mineer. |
| 1857. John Haggerty. | 1878. James Tarr. |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1824. John Miller. | 1850-51. J. M. Brown. |
| 1825-28. T. Brooks. | 1852. W. T. Overhiser. |
| 1829-31. Robert Miller. | 1853-55. John M. Brown. |
| 1832. T. Brooks. | 1856-61. William Woodward. |
| 1833-35. W. Wyatt. | 1862-63. G. M. Norman. |
| 1836-38. Edmund T. Gilbert. | 1864-65. William Woodward. |
| 1839-40. W. A. Tuttle. | 1866-69. W. E. Tuttle. |
| 1841. D. B. Brown. | 1870. N. E. Munson. |
| 1842. B. A. Rose. | 1871. T. W. Reed. |
| 1843. D. B. Brown. | 1872. Willis M. Hilton. |
| 1844. W. A. Tuttle. | 1873-74. J. R. Mineer. |
| 1845. H. D. Lovell. | 1875. George W. Woodward. |
| 1846. Horace Miller. | 1876. Abram B. Mineer. |
| 1847. W. A. Tuttle. | 1877. William Woodward. |
| 1848. Lorenzo Brown. | 1878. Huldah L. Storms. |
| 1849. Horace Miller. | |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

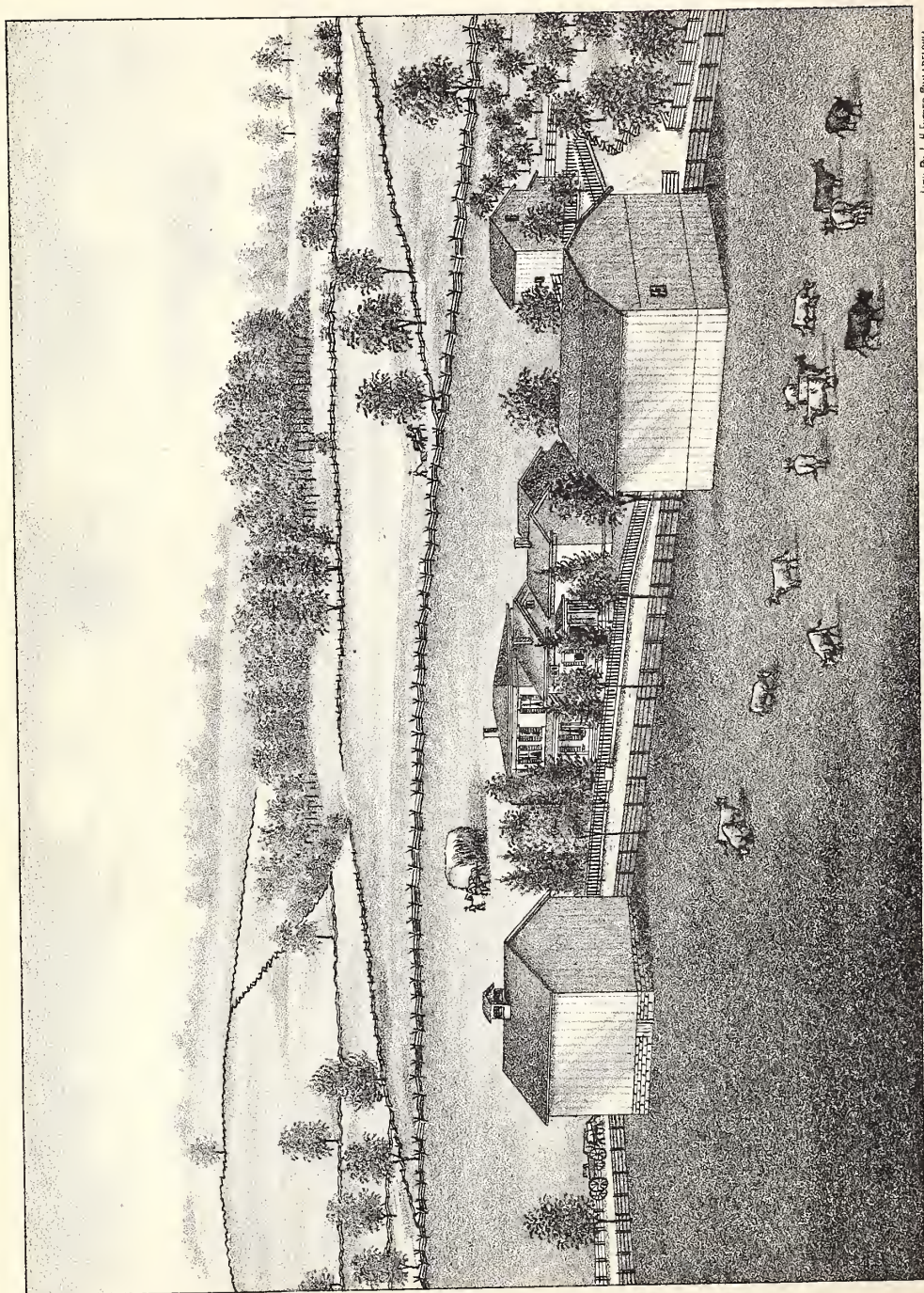
| | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Abel Rogers. | Reuben Lovell. |
| Abel Crofut. | Henry Mineer. |
| George A. Gardner. | A. S. Tuller. |
| J. L. Sexton. | Cephas Breed. |
| J. C. Seofield. | J. L. Sexton. |
| S. K. Wolcott. | Henry Wood. |
| M. J. Wheeler. | L. A. Tuttle. |
| Nelson Hotchkiss. | W. A. Seely. |
| Andrew W. Gilbert. | G. W. Haines. |
| J. D. Williams. | Elmer Gilbert. |
| John Rockwell. | John Campbell. |
| Aaron Whitney. | James E. Tarr. |
| John A. Stewart. | S. H. Smith, Jr. |
| William Clark. | J. R. Lowe. |
| George W. Menthon. | George S. Voorhess. |
| Henry Mineer. | |

Credit is due to Dr. William Woodward, Dr. C. E. Peebles, John Mineer, John L. Sexton, J. R. Lowe, John E. Tarr, Rev. S. D. Jewell, Dr. T. Reed, and others, for information that has been valuable in the compilation of the history of this town.

MILITARY RECORD.

John D. Seaman, private; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Wm. Carley, private, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
 Judson Smith, private; must. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Jerome Conklin, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; must. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
 James Arnold, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; must. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
 Ira Carley, corporal, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; must. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
 Jonathan Downing, private; must. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Geo. W. Collins, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; must. Dec. 21, 1863, three years; killed at Piedmont, June 5, 1864.
 Eleazer Hoguecamp, private, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. I; must. Dec. 26, 1863, three years; engaged in battles of Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, Black Oak Swamp, Peach-Tree Creek, and through with Sherman on the March to the Sea; disch. at Ogdensburg in Aug. 1865.
 Hiram T. Foster, private; must. Jan. 2, 1865.

John Vanderacker, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863, three years; disch. Jan. 30, 1864, on account of hernia.
 Chas. Quackenbush, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 18, 1863, three years.
 Chas. Slater, private; must. Elmira.
 John White, Jr., private, 5th H. Art., Co. D; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.
 John D. Humphrey, private; must. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Sylvester A. Weaver, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; must. Dec. 14, 1863, three years.
 Geo. Cragin, private; must. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Geo. W. Brant, private, 10th Inf., Co. C; must. Dec. 26, 1863.
 James Hoffmann, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art., Co. H; enl. Dec. 29, 1863, three years; wounded in foot before Petersburg.
 Geo. Daily, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art., Co. E; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
 Erastus Stonemets, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years; wounded slightly in left foot at Piedmont.
 Eleazer Downing, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art., Co. H; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
 Geo. Teeter, private; must. Dec. 26, 1863.
 John B. Carterline, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art., Co. C; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years; on guard duty at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg; no battles; in hospital at Frederick City; disch. Sept. 23, 1864; general debility and disability.
 John Price, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years; built corduroy-roads and pontoons in and about Petersburg; disch. June 28, 1865.
 Wm. H. Potter, private, 1st Vet. Cav., Co. A; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years; in battles of Martinsburg, Bolivar Heights, Winchester, Plattsburg, and Cedar Creek; disch. July 20, 1865.
 Ethan A. Edwards, private; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
 George Ellis, private; must. Jan. 2, 1865.
 William Sanford Owen, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; must. Dec. 25, 1863.
 James A. James.
 John B. Rowley, private, 179th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. Mar. 21, 1863, three years; in the battle of Petersburg; disch. June 8, 1865, at Alexandria.
 James B. Bowker, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; must. Mar. 28, 1863, three years.
 Orlando V. Craus, carpenter, 179th N. Y. Inf.; must. Feb. 20, 1863, three years.
 William Zimmer.
 Charles Griggs, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; must. Feb. 24, 1863, three years.
 George B. Wellington, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; must. Feb. 20, 1863, three years.
 Luke Masterson, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; must. Feb. 19, 1863, three years.
 Jacob Leonard, private, 179th Inf.; must. Feb. 22, 1863, three years.
 Wm. Jackson.
 Jesse Cornell.
 Wm. A. Heath, 50th Eng.
 John A. Miller, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art., Co. A; enl. Feb. 13, 1862, three years; at Harper's Ferry, Piedmont, Lynchburg; re-enlisted Feb. 23, 1864.
 John M. Davis.
 Wm. Collins, private, 97th N. Y. Vol.; enl. Feb. 4, 1865, one year.
 David O. Keefe, 1st corporal; enl. Feb. 7, 1865, three years.
 Benjamin West, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; enl. Feb. 7, 1865, three years.
 Hiram D. Olcott.
 George Le Clare, private, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; enl. Feb. 7, 1865, one year.
 James Howard, private, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; enl. Feb. 7, 1865, three years.
 James O. Brien, private, 91st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 10, 1865, three years.
 Martin Cowan, private, 91st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 10, 1865, three years.
 John Burke, private, 91st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 10, 1865, three years.
 Frederick Teuscher, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. Feb. 11, 1865, three years.
 Levi Baxter Slickerman, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. K; enl. Feb. 14, 1865, three years.
 Charles Kingsley, private, 176th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865, one year.
 Joseph Davis, private, 24th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865, one year.
 Patrick Ryan, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865, one year.
 William Moore, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865, one year.
 John Evans, private; must. Dec. 26, 1865.
 Frederick Shoak, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865, one year.
 Abraham Van Orden, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 14, 1865, one year.
 Jefferson J. Stephens, private, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; enl. Feb. 28, 1865, one year.
 Charles F. Cook, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. March 9, 1865, three years.
 John J. Jordan, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 13, 1865, one year.
 Daniel Dowings, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art., Co. A; enl. Feb. 13, 1862, three years; at battles of Piedmont, Winchester, and Lynchburg.
 George B. Toby, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 23, 1865, one year.
 Orlando Groom, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Rappahannock Station, Petersburg, and Hatcher's Run.
 Frederick Westerle, private; enl. Feb. 7, 1865.
 Nathaniel W. Campbell, private, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. July 15, 1862, three years; at battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Gettysburg.
 Archelst Campbell, private, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. July 18, 1865, three years; at battles of Chancellorsville, Antietam, and Gettysburg; wounded in thigh at Chancellorsville; died of chronic dysentery at Atlanta.
 Alfred C. Dates, private, 141st N. Y. Inf., Co. K; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; wounded in finger at Dallas, Ga.
 William Kellogg, private, 5th N. Y. Vet. Cav.; must. Nov. 5, 1863.
 William Johnson, private; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; three years.
 John Edwards, private, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 Edmund Dan, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 Morris Mannix, private; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, two years.



LITH. BY L. R. EVERTS, PHILADELPHIA.

RESIDENCE OF GEO. E. HARRIS, BIG FLATS, NEW YORK.





VARNUM McDOWELL.

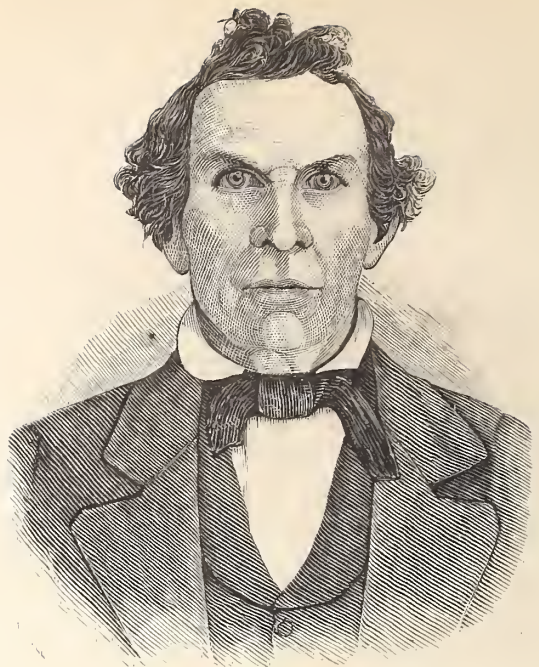
VARNUM McDOWELL,

the subject of this sketch, was born Nov. 18, 1795, in the town of Dracut, Middlesex Co., Mass., near the city of Lowell. While he was quite young his parents moved to Charlestown, N. H., where he obtained a liberal education. During the war of 1812 he served in Captain Warner's company, and went to Claremont to oppose the British, but hearing that the enemy had passed down the St. Lawrence the troops were dismissed. In 1814 he was drafted to serve as a drummer, but failed to get into active service. In 1816 he started with a horse and wagon, containing a chest of tools, to find his two brothers, who had previously emigrated to New York State. He arrived in the town of Chemung (now Erin) Jan. 1, 1817, where his brothers had located. He then commenced to clear away the timber and erect a house of pine logs on the farm which he still owns. He married Elizabeth Jay in 1823, a union which has been blessed by six children, all living, except one who died in the West at the age of twenty-two.

Mr. McDowell was the first collector in the town, and for sixteen subsequent years held some local office, when his failing eyesight compelled him to decline further honors. He then turned his attention to the improvement of his farm. Politically he was an old-line Whig until 1856, when he joined the Democratic party, the principles of which he has since advocated. In 1865, at the age of seventy years, he retired from his farm, and, with his wife, located in the city of Elmira, there to spend the remainder of an industrious and honorable life. Of a social and generous disposition, he gave with a liberal hand from the plenty with which he was blessed, and always sought to promote the best interests of his town and county. Of the strictest honesty and integrity, both himself and companion are loved and honored by their many acquaintances.

DAVID J. PARK

was born in 1798, at what is now Bloomsburg, N. Y. In early youth his parents moved to Wyalusing, Pa., and a few years later farther up the Susquehanna to Wysox, in Bradford County, where he lived until he was twenty-two years of age. He then moved with his parents to what is now the town of Erin, in Chemung County. They found the country densely



DAVID J. PARK.

timbered, but they commenced, like other pioneers, to erect a home. Four years later his father and mother both died within a week of each other. He was thus left to support a family of sisters in a "howling wilderness," with no neighbor nearer than four miles. Hardship and privations stared him in the face, but he resolved to remain. With unflagging energy he labored until fifty acres were paid for; by frugality and industry he added acre to acre until he became an extensive land-owner.

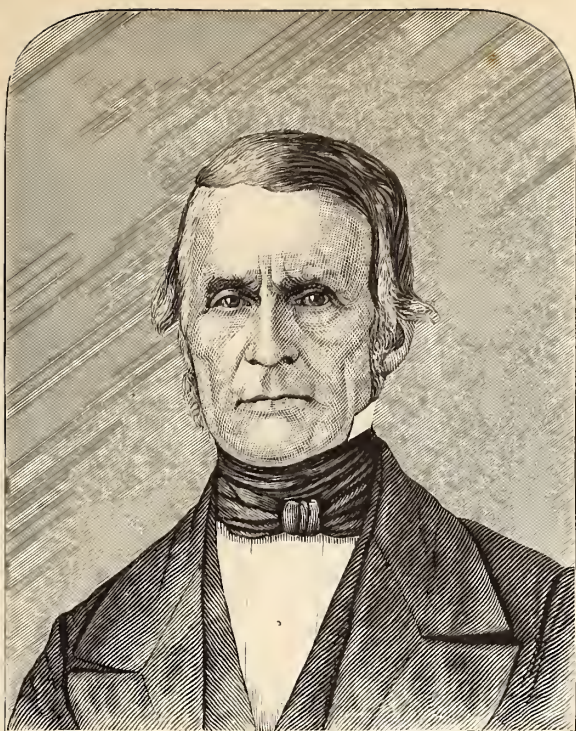
In 1824 he married Miss Susan E. Park, by whom he had eleven children,—three sons and eight daughters,—all of whom are living near the old homestead, with the exception of the youngest daughter, who is deceased. Even under the disadvantageous surroundings of his life in the woods, he determined to give his children the advantage of an education. Eight of the ten now living have been school-teachers. His oldest son remembers being often carried on his father's back part of the long way to school.

In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat; but his highest ambition was to do his part well in his own sphere, and, with few exceptions, he declined all public honors and emoluments. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. He was a man of integrity and of generous impulses. He died at the age of seventy-three, on the farm where he had lived more than half a century. His wife survives him at the present time (1878), with her mental powers still strong, the honored grandmother of fourteen children.

A. H. Park, oldest son of David Park, is a man of prominence in the town; was elected town clerk at the early age of twenty-one; since which time he has held the important positions of town superintendent of public schools and supervisor; was also postmaster of State Road Post-office for fifteen years. The station at Park, on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, where he now resides, was named in his honor. Besides being a charter member of Southern Light Lodge of F. A. M., he has filled other honorable stations in both church and State.

James J., the second son, has been twice supervisor of the town, and has held various other positions of honor and trust.

Byron T., the youngest son, has attained notoriety in the political world by his opposition to secret societies, having been one of the presidential electors on the anti-Masonic ticket at the last election. The sons are all men of character and integrity.



MR. ORANGE F. BOOTH.



MRS. LUCY BOOTH.

ORANGE F. BOOTH.

Among the representative and successful families of Candor to-day are the descendants of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. He emigrated from old Connecticut, where his forefathers were among the early settlers, to this county in 1802, and settled upon the farm (now in the possession of his son, E. A. Booth) which was deeded to him by Timothy Pitcairn, one of the original patent holders, Aug. 29, 1794, when our subject was but twelve years of age. He was born at Berlin (now New Britain), Conn., March 5, 1782, being the second son of Joseph and Elizabeth Booth. He was during his life identified with the agricultural interests of the town; also was in the lumber business, having built a saw-mill in Candor as early as 1829. He was joined in marriage, Oct. 8, 1806, to Lucy, daughter of Abel and Mary Hart, she being born at Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., July 11, 1788. Her father emigrated in 1793 to Union, Broome Co., N. Y.; but in 1798 removed to the town of Candor, Tioga Co. This lady is still living, being over ninety years of age, having the constant attention and faithful care of a devoted son. On account of her longevity of life we propose to give a short genealogy of her ancestors, she being of the seventh generation of Harts in this country. Deacon Stephen Hart, the founder of the family in the New World, was born about 1605, at Braintree, Essex Co., England, and came to Cambridge, Mass., about 1632. He removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1635, and went to Farmington, in the same State, about 1640. He represented the town of Farmington in the General Court of Connecticut from 1647 to 1660. He died in March, 1682 or 1683. His family consisted of six children. Of John, his eldest son, we have no authentic account in regard to his birth. He became a freeman of Connecticut, May, 1654. He was one of the first settlers of Tuxis, and in 1666 his home was set on fire by the Indians, and all his family, with the exception of his son John, who was absent at the time, perished in the flames. Therefore John was thus providentially saved to be the progenitor of a numerous posterity. He was born at Farmington, in about 1655. In May, 1695, he was confirmed by the General Court ensign of the Farmington train-band, and in October, 1703, was com-

missioned lieutenant, and subsequently promoted captain. He was a deputy from Farmington to the General Court for four years, and in May, 1705, was appointed one of the auditors of the colony. He died Nov. 11, 1714. His family consisted of seven children. Isaac, the second son of Captain John, was born in Farmington, in 1686, and was married Nov. 24, 1721, to Elizabeth Whaples. He headed a petition to the General Assembly in 1754, which caused the incorporation of the town (now city) of New Britain, Conn. He died Jan. 27, 1770. He had seven children. Ebenezer, his eldest son, was born at Kensington, Conn., Nov. 27, 1722, and died Nov. 17, 1753, leaving four children. Abel, his eldest son, was born at Kensington, Conn., Feb. 22, 1747, and was married to Mary, daughter of Caleb Galpin, Sept. 13, 1769, she being born Oct. 21, 1753. About 1774 he removed to Stockbridge, Mass., and from there to Candor. He died in 1802; she lived until 1845. These two last were the father and mother of our subject, and were the original pioneers and settlers of the Hart family in Tioga County.

Orange F. by his marriage became the father of nine children, viz.: Horace; Dennis, born March 13, 1808; Lorin; Abel H.; Mary S., widow of Romanta Woodford, and born July 29, 1814; Eliza A., widow of Norman L. Carpenter, born Aug. 6, 1818; Orange; Edwin A.; and Lucy C., wife of Henry Gilbert, of Elmira, born Oct. 20, 1823. They are all residents of Candor, except the latter; and the death of Lorin, June 22, 1876, was the first among the children, the oldest being then past sixty-nine, and the youngest being fifty-three years of age. In politics, he was a strong believer in the doctrines of Democracy, and was a true upholder of that party's principles. He represented the town as its supervisor a number of times, and was the first assessor the town ever had, holding that office in 1811; was justice of the peace, and held other minor offices. He was one of the largest landholders, owning at one time over twelve hundred acres in the town limits. Was a stanch member of the Farmington Congregational Society. He was called to his last resting-place Jan. 18, 1860, his loss being mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



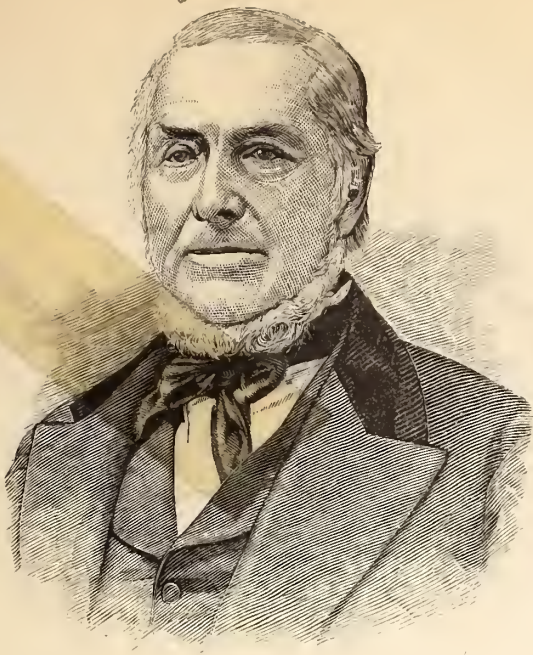
Photo. by Allen.

EDWIN A. BOOTH.

The man to whom Candor is indebted in a great measure for her prosperity and advancement in improvements of late years, who though accumulating moneys abroad has invested at home to help build up his birthplace, is the subject of this sketch. He was to the manor born, having first seen the light of day Jan. 25, 1821, being the eighth child and youngest of six sons of Orange F. and Lucy Booth. His father's circumstances permitted him to give his son the benefits of only a common-school education, and in his childhood, his father being engaged in the lumber trade, it has been often remarked in a jesting manner to Edwin that he had spent all his life in a saw-mill. He was married March 22, 1849, to Mary H., daughter of Harvey and Mary Potter, of Candor, where she was born Aug. 12, 1830. They have but one child, Mary A., born March 16, 1865. Upon arriving at the age of manhood he became connected with his father in the lumber business. In company with his brother Lorin and his brother-in-law, Norman L. Carpenter, they purchased, Sept. 18, 1846, a large body of timber located in the town of Spencer, containing 2500 acres, known as the Ryer's tract. This they felled and converted into lumber; and subsequently, with six others, purchased 1500 acres in Allegany Co., N. Y. He followed saw-milling till 1865, when he sold out his interest in the business to his brother Lorin. Previous to this the two brothers, with Charles L. Potter, formed a copartnership, and purchased for a very low price, Dec. 26, 1856, 5000 acres of timber-land in Northern Michigan, about forty miles west of East Saginaw; this they held unimproved till lately; they have at present 1100 acres left, and have

made sales aggregating about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Thus we see these business men with judicious foresight plant their small fortunes in the wilds of a new country, and by this act they and their heirs will enjoy a comfortable competency for years to come. Mr. Booth is at present president of the First National Bank of Candor, which office he has held since May, 1865; he is also the largest stockholder. He has since 1861 been connected more or less in the mercantile business at Owego and Candor, and has been for the last four years senior member of the firm of Booth & Williams, dealers in general merchandise at Candor. He still holds to the political creed instilled into him by his father, and is very popular among men of both parties. He has represented his fellow-townsmen in the Board of Supervisors a number of terms, serving in that capacity in the years 1862, '65, '66, '68, and '69. Himself and wife are both members of the Farmington Congregational Society. Thus we read the sketch of the life of one of nature's noblemen, who though no honored title is prefixed to his name is a true representative of what American wisdom, culture, and perseverance can do. One on whom no stain of dishonor is attached in his dealing with his fellow-men. One whom in his brief career has gathered around him a large circle of warm and personal friends.

He resides on the old Booth homestead, striving to make his mother's declining years pass in pleasure; while as she draws near to the vale of rest she looks forth with happiness on her offspring settled comfortably around her, and respected and honored by their fellow-citizens.



Henry Farr



Jane Farr

HENRY FARR.

One of the pioneer citizens of the town, as well as one of the oldest residents of Chemung County, was Henry Farr, the subject of this sketch.

His parents, Richard and Jane (Quinn) Farr, emigrated from England to the parish of Glenavey, county of Antrim, Ireland, where Henry was born, in 1792, being next to the youngest in a family of five brothers and two sisters. His parents died when he was but five years old. He resided in the place of his nativity until he was twenty-eight years of age, having previously married (Feb. 14, 1815) and become the father of two children. In the year 1822 he turned his face towards America; he landed at Montreal, Canada, but immediately went to Moore, Clinton Co., N. Y., from whence, after a residence of four years, he came to Chemung County. He came first to Elmira, but remained only a few months, removing to the town of Big Flats, where he purchased land and commenced building a home for himself in the wilderness. He continued to reside there until the year 1871, when he ceased his labor and removed to the village of Horseheads, purchasing a residence on the corner of Mill and Pine Streets. There he spent the remainder of his days, enjoying the competence earned by a half-century of toil, and there he passed away from earth, Feb. 7, 1877, at the ripe old age of eighty-five.

Mr. Farr was the father of six sons and five daughters, viz.: John, born Jan. 12, 1816, now residing at Montrose, Mo.; Valentine, born May 15, 1818; Elizabeth Jane, born April 15, 1823, married D. F. Brown, and died Dec. 12, 1865; Esther, born March 5, 1826, married A. R. Dupuy,

and now living at Bath, N. Y.; Sarahette, born Aug. 17, 1828, died May 3, 1855; William Henry, born Jan. 28, 1831; James E., born April 15, 1833; George W., born Oct. 2, 1836, died April 25, 1856; Dayton S., born Dec. 18, 1839, died March 23, 1841; Mary D., born Oct. 23, 1845, married, Nov. 29, 1877, Mr. F. H. Fisk, a merchant of Meadville, Pa. Valentine, William, and James are residents of Big Flats.

Mrs. Jane Farr was the daughter of Valentine and Betsey McCann. She was born June 15, 1798, in Kallade parish, county Antrim, Ireland. Her mother, Betsey Suffern, was of Scotch descent, but her father was a native of Antrim. In 1815 she married Henry Farr, and was his companion for sixty-two years. On the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, in 1865, they celebrated their "golden wedding," and in 1875, again their children, relatives, and friends met to commemorate the sixtieth wedding anniversary of this venerable couple, on which occasion their pastor, Rev. C. C. Carr, on behalf of the three sons present, made a presentation of an elegant gold-mounted ebony cane to Mr. Farr,—“a staff to aid him in his declining years.” Two years later, Mr. Farr passed from the River of Life into the Ocean of Eternity. He left a wife, four sons, and two daughters to mourn his loss. He was long an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and his life was blameless.

His widow still survives (1878), hale and hearty for one of her years,—another example of the many of the hardiness and longevity of the north of Ireland race.



Photos. by Larkin.

Ch. L. Bacon A.M.

Sarah S. Bacon

REV. CHARLES L. BACON.

Rev. Charles L. Bacon, A.M., son of James and Eunice Bacon, was born Jan. 12, 1813, in the town of Spafford, Onondaga Co., N. Y. He spent his early life in his native town, and in the towns of Jerusalem, Yates Co., and Shelby, Orleans Co.

In early life he resolved on pursuing a course of study preparatory to professional life. Accordingly, he pursued studies preparatory to college in the Academies of Bethany and Middlebury, Genesee Co.

In June, 1834, he entered Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., and graduated with honor from that institution in August, 1838. He immediately took up his residence in the State of Michigan, resolving to identify himself with the moral and religious enterprises of that then young and growing State.

He was ordained as a minister of the Baptist Church, Feb. 13, 1840. During seven years he labored earnestly and successfully, enduring the hardships and submitting to sacrifices incident to his calling in a new country. He served the churches of Medina, Lenawee Co., and Brooklyn, Jackson Co., as pastor, but extended his labors widely in the newly settled country circumjacent, where he is remembered as an able minister of the gospel. His health failing, in 1845 he returned to his native State, and settled in Mount Morris, in Livingston County.

In 1850 he moved to Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., where he remained fifteen years. In 1865 he moved to Reading, Schuyler Co., where (including about two years at Townsend) he remained about six years. In 1870 he settled at Big Flats, Chemung Co., where he still resides. Thus for forty years he has been an earnest and successful minister of the gospel, having baptized over five hundred persons, the fruit of his own labors; preached six hundred funeral sermons, and married about five hundred couples. When the life of the nation was menaced by traitors he took a decided stand for the Union, and labored day and night to create a public sentiment to sustain the government, and fill the decimated ranks of our army. He has also been a faithful advocate of the temperance reform, and all other causes calculated to elevate his fellow-men.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary L. Baker, of Hamilton, N. Y. His present wife was Mrs. Sarah S. Minier, widow of the late Henry Minier, Esq., of Big Flats; both ladies of intelligence and refinement, and every way qualified to be the soul and centre of a truly Christian home. Blest with a competence, they are spending the evening of life in "otium cum dignitate," but ever ready to perform those kindly offices which tend to promote the happiness and well-being of those around them.

James M. Williams, private, 4th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
 Charles Ostrander, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Joseph Richard, private, 4th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; one year.
 Ambrose Hardwich, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 James Martin, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864, one year.
 Bradley Groom, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864, one year.
 Philip Croak, private, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 William Ellison, private, 161st N. Y. Regt., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year; at siege of Mobile and Spanish Fort.
 Alphonso Webber, private, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year; at siege of Mobile and Spanish Fort.
 John Buller, private, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 George S. Cable, private, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Abram Wood McCord, private, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 John Tolon, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 Henry W. Chase, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 Ralph Hess, private, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864, one year.
 Amos Conklin, private; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Amos Conklin, Jr., private, 14th Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 George H. Case, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Elias Green, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864, one year.
 Lewis J. Kimball, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864, one year.
 Charles G. Crandall, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 Alexis S. Halbert, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 Jacob V. Shappe, private, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Joseph N. Kibbe, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Harry Beardsley, private, 50th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 John Bryant, private, 1st N. Y. Dragoons; enl. Sept. 17, 1864, one year.
 James A. Smith, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; must. Sept. 1864, one year.
 Frank Wehrle, private, 3d U. S. Cav.; three years; reported from headquarters A. A. P. M. G. W. D., N. Y.
 Melville Slater, private, 5th N. Y. Art., Co. C; enl. July 31, 1862, three years.
 Benjamin Smalley, private, 141st N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, three years.
 Norton Calvin Gregory, private, 141st N. Y. Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years; engaged in battle at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga; wounded in right cheek; disch. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Zeno Whitcomb, private, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.
 Wm. Edgar Palmer, 1st sergt., 86th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.
 Jerry L'Amoreaux, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. one year and six months.
 James Clark, private, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. March 6, 1865, one year.
 John McCannich, drummer, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. July, 1861, three years; died near Atlanta, Ga., of chronic diarrhoea, Oct. 11, 1864.
 Jairus L'Amoreaux, private, 23d N. Y. Inf., Co. K.
 John Smith, private, 89th N. Y. Inf., Co. A.
 James Whitney, private, 5th N. Y. II. Art., Co. D; enl. Dec. 15, 1861, three years; pro. to q-m. sergt., April 29, 1862; to 2d lieutenant, Oct. 26, 1862; to 1st lieutenant, Dec. 29, 1862; re-enl. for three years; in battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Liberty, Salem, Snicker's Gap, Winchester, Martinsburg, and Shenandoah Valley.
 Amos Whitney, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art., Co. C; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; pro. to q-m. sergt., 1863; at Lynchburg, Salem, Liberty; wounded in face at Snicker's Gap, July 18, 1864; died from the effects, July 29, 1864.
 John Jason Whitney, private, 5th N. Y. II. Art., Co. C; enl. July, 1862, three years.
 Wm. Rowley, private, 5th N. Y. II. Art., Co. C; enl. June 10, 1861, three years.
 Norman Peter Smith, private, 86th N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; died March 25, 1863.
 Robert Price Owen, private, 141st N. Y. Inf., Co. K; enl. 1862, three years.
 Noah Webster Simons, private, 1st N. Y. V. Cav., Co. B; enl. May 3, 1861, two years; entered service in 38th N. Y. Inf., Co. I; in battles 1st Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, taken prisoner; kept one month; exchanged June 15, 1862; re-enl. Sept. 1, 1862, in Vet. Cav., Co. B; at battles of New Market, Piedmont, and Lynchburg.
 Jeremiah H. Fransue, private, 179th N. Y. Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 16, 1864, one year.
 Horace Pound, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 18, 1864, one year.
 John H. Webber, Frederick Burling.
 Daniel Goff, died in the service.
 Clarkson Hughes Reuser, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. L; enl. April 23, 1861, two years; pro. to orderly sergt., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Rifles; re-enl. 1st N. Y. Cav.; in battles of Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, New Market; wounded in neck at Piedmont.
 Orrin Hooker, private, 4th N. Y. Cav., Co. K; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; appointed corp. Jan. 1, 1865; pro. to 3d sergt. Sept. 1, 1865.
 Linford Reaser, George Quackenboss, Wesley Groom, John E. Ellsworth.
 Andrew Groom, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. Aug. 16, 1864, one year.
 Warren Elliot.
 John J. Sillsbee, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 17, 1864, one year.
 Theodore Ellsworth, David F. Hubbard, Philip Campbell, David N. Clark, Jas. Ward, Wm. Williams.
 Linus Z. Mills, private, 35th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. June, 1861, two years; pro. to orderly sergt. in 1862; in battles of Sulphur Springs, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.
 John Seymour, private, 161st N. Y. Inf., Co. C; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.

James B. Wainwright, private, 15th N. J. Inf., Co. I; enl. July 28, 1862, three years; at battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Fairfield, Mine Run, Rappahannock Station, Wilderness; wounded at Cedar Creek.
 James Edwin Farr, 2d lieutenant, 179th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; at battles of Cold Harbor, Squirrel Level Road, Peebles' Farm, Pegram's Farm, Hatcher's Run; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Jan. 16, 1865; wounded at Peebles' Farm, Sept. 30, 1864.
 Daniel Losiw, private, 86th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; at battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, Petersburg; detailed to City Point Hospital.
 George Hogancamp, private, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; at battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Resaca, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Chantilly, Gettysburg.
 Allen Overton, private, 141st N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; at battles of Dalton, Fayetteville; in hospital at Chattanooga.
 Frank Eugene Brown, private, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. 1865, one year; pro. to 3d corp.
 Wm. B. Eacker, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Adolphus W. Crans, private, 1st Vet. Cav., Co. B; enl. Aug. 13, 1863, three years; at battles of Snickerville, New Market, Piedmont, Leetown, Winchester, Martinsburg, Ashby.
 John Parks, private, 49th N. Y. Inf., Co. I; enl. April 2, 1861, two years; at battles of 1st Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Chantilly, Wilderness, Spottsylvania; pro. to 1st corp.
 Joseph Parks, private, 5th N. Y. Art., Co. I; enl. Aug. 16, 1863, one year.
 Robt. H. Farr, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. Aug. 16, 1864, one year.
 Jeremiah K. McIntyre, blacksmith, 24th N. Y. Cav., Co. E; enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years; at battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Stony Creek Station, Weldon Road.
 Nathan Webb, private, 1st Rifle Cav., Co. C; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.
 Jasper Mix, private, 10th N. Y. Cav., Co. H; enl. Oct. 17, 1862, two years; at battles of Leesburg, Antietam, U. S. Ford; taken prisoner, and taken to Libby Prison, kept eight days and exchanged; wounded at Leesburg.
 Warren W. Quackenboss, private, 1st N. Y. M. Regt., Co. C; enl. Sept. 17, 1864, one year; at battles of Charles City and New Market.
 Gabriel T. Harrower (2d), private, 1st Pa. Rifles, Co. A; enl. July 21, 1861, three years; at battles of Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Hill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam.
 Wm. Henry Brant, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. Aug. 17, 1864, one year.
 George Leonard, private, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. B; enl. 1862, three years; at battles of Antietam, Kingston, and Dallas.
 James D. Hunter, private, 10th N. Y. Inf., Co. II; enl. Oct. 25, 1861, three years.
 Henry D. Blanchard, private, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. Sept. 8, 1862, three years.
 Wm. James Butler, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. M; enl. June 30, 1864, one year.
 Alfred Myers, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Res., Co. A; enl. 1861, three years; re-enl. Aug. 15, 1864; in seventeen battles; had served five years in the navy.
 Abijah Hathaway, private, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A.
 Ralph F. Howard, private, 3d N. Y. II. Art.; enl. March 16, 1864, three years.
 Alfred S. Cranmer, private, 23d N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; wounded in thigh at Antietam, and disch.; re-enl. 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. B; at battles of Winchester, Maryland Heights, Snicker's Gap.
 Fitch Riley Owen, private, 35th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. for two years; pro. to 3d corp.; at battles of Antietam, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, White Sulphur Springs, Chantilly, Grovetown, Rappahannock, and Manassas.
 Henry Sanders, private, 1st Lincoln Cav.; enl. April 20, 1864, three years; at battle of Shenandoah Valley.
 Charles Basher, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 24, 1865, one year.
 James R. Ramsdell, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 24, 1865, one year.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

REUBEN M. MUNDY,

a veteran of the war of 1812, was a native of the State of New Jersey, born near the city of New Brunswick, Feb. 28, 1793. He was married on the 4th day of November, 1818, to Hannah Mundy, of Barton, Tioga Co., N. Y., who was born there May 17, 1793. The following are the names and dates of birth of the children of Reuben M. and Hannah Mundy: Nicholas S., born at Benton, Dec. 26, 1819; Catharine, born at Big Flats, Aug. 13, 1821; Simon Lafayette, born at Big Flats, Feb. 10, 1825; Mary Louisa, born at Big Flats, Aug. 3, 1829. All are now

living except Simeon L., who died by casualty, Dec. 18, 1853.

Reuben M. Mundy moved into the town of Big Flats in or about the year 1820, and settled upon a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, which he purchased of Jonathan Roberts on the 14th day of June, 1820. This farm is now owned by Nicholas S., and to it have been added nearly three hundred acres, making it perhaps the most valuable, as it is one of the most productive, farms in the county.

Reuben M. Mundy was a most successful farmer. To the business of agriculture he devoted all his energies, and was repaid with prosperity and wealth. In his tastes and habits he was more intent upon attaining celebrity as a good farmer than honors as a politician, although very decided in his political opinions, which were those of an old-line Whig. Later in life, on the formation of the Republican party, he acted with the Democrats. He was remarkable for decision of character, and by integrity, charitableness, and fair dealing he held a high place in the estimation of all who knew him. He died at Big Flats, Jan. 23, 1862, and Mrs. Mundy at Big Flats, April 26, 1868.

Nicholas S. Mundy lives on the homestead farm, and cultivates this with its added acres. Like his father, he is proud to be a successful tiller of the soil, which yearly yields him ample returns, enabling him to render aid to many who are the objects of his bounty and munificence. For the past twenty-five years he has made a specialty of the culture of tobacco, being among the first to embark in that line of production in the valley. He has devoted a large acreage to this special product, averaging about twenty acres per annum, and in the year 1870 had some forty-two acres under cultivation, for the curing of which he has a large number of houses, which are superior both in durability and neatness of finish. Mr. Mundy is active and enterprising, and gives promise of many years of usefulness.

The sisters of Mr. Mundy are Catherine, the wife of Alfred Hughson, of Big Flats, and Mary Louisa, the wife of George H. Owen, of Elmira.

CHAPTER LI.

CATLIN.

THIS town is formed from territory embraced in the Watkins and Flint purchase. Prior to this purchase, Preserved Coolcy received, March 23, 1791, a certificate of location of twenty-two and a half acres in the northeast part of the town, and John Nicholson one of seven hundred acres, lying on the road leading from Newtown to the head of Seneca Lake (this tract now being in the towns of Veteran and Catlin). It lies in the northwest corner of the county, and borders on Steuben and Schuyler Counties. The surface is hilly uplands, the highest being from two hundred to four hundred feet above the valleys. The soil is well adapted for grazing. The principal streams are Port Creek, Sing Sing Creek, and Hubbard's Run. It contains an area of 23,044 acres, of which 15,609 are improved, and has a population of 1423, according to the census of 1875.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The eighteenth century had passed away, the troubles with the Indians had ceased, the relations between this and the mother-country had become friendly, the cabins of the pioneers dotted the hill-sides and valleys in many portions of this State as they followed up the rivers and settled upon them, difficulties had again arisen with England which culminated in the war of 1812, and were again satisfactorily arranged, before the woodman's axe had disturbed the unbroken forest, or the rude log cabin of the pioneers had been erected within the limits of this town.

John Martin was a captain in the war of 1812, and served through that struggle, and lived afterwards in what is now Ithaca, until about 1816, when, with his family, consisting of his wife and child, he came into this town and settled on what is known as Martin's Hill, in the southwest corner of the town, where William Masters now lives. He was an energetic man and rapidly cleared a tract of land, erected a log house, and commenced improvements incident to a new country, but in 1828 he sold his property to Charles King and removed to Michigan.

Aaron Davenport came in from New Jersey about 1818, and settled on land adjoining Martin, where George Westlake lives. He remained until 1830, when he removed to the West. Benjamin Cure came in soon after Davenport, and settled north of Martin, where William Edminster owns, and in 1833 sold to Abel Bulkley and removed to Potter Co., Pa. Erastus Beard, with several sons, Horace Tupper, Edward Beebe, and Darius Wood, settled near here in 1820. Horace Tupper settled where William J. Carter now owns, Edward Beebe where Jacob Gould lives. About this same time, Andrew Phineas came in from Canada, and William Rowley, and settled down in the valley of Port Creek; Phineas where Robert T. Bueher lives, and Rowley where George Ide resides. Abel N. Sweet and Dennison Herriek, in 1821, came in from Connecticut. Sweet settled where his son Dennis was born and still lives.

James J. Smith settled in 1823, upon the farm where his sons Philip and Sanford reside. Peter, an older brother, now the oldest settler living in the town, resides at Port Creek. In 1824, Jacob Bueher came in with his family, consisting of his wife and several children (three of his sons are still living at Port Creek), and settled on Port Creek where Samuel Bucher, his son, owns.

William Haines settled about the same time, farther up on Port Creek, and afterwards sold to Thomas Kniffin, and where the heirs of Ira Cole now reside. Benjamin Lewis, Uzal Dickerson, John P. Cornell settled about 1823. Peter Ostrander came from Ithaca and settled on what is known as Reaser's Hill in 1825, and returned there, but finally settled at Port Creek about 1830. James Wheeler in 1825 settled where Peter Ostrander now lives.

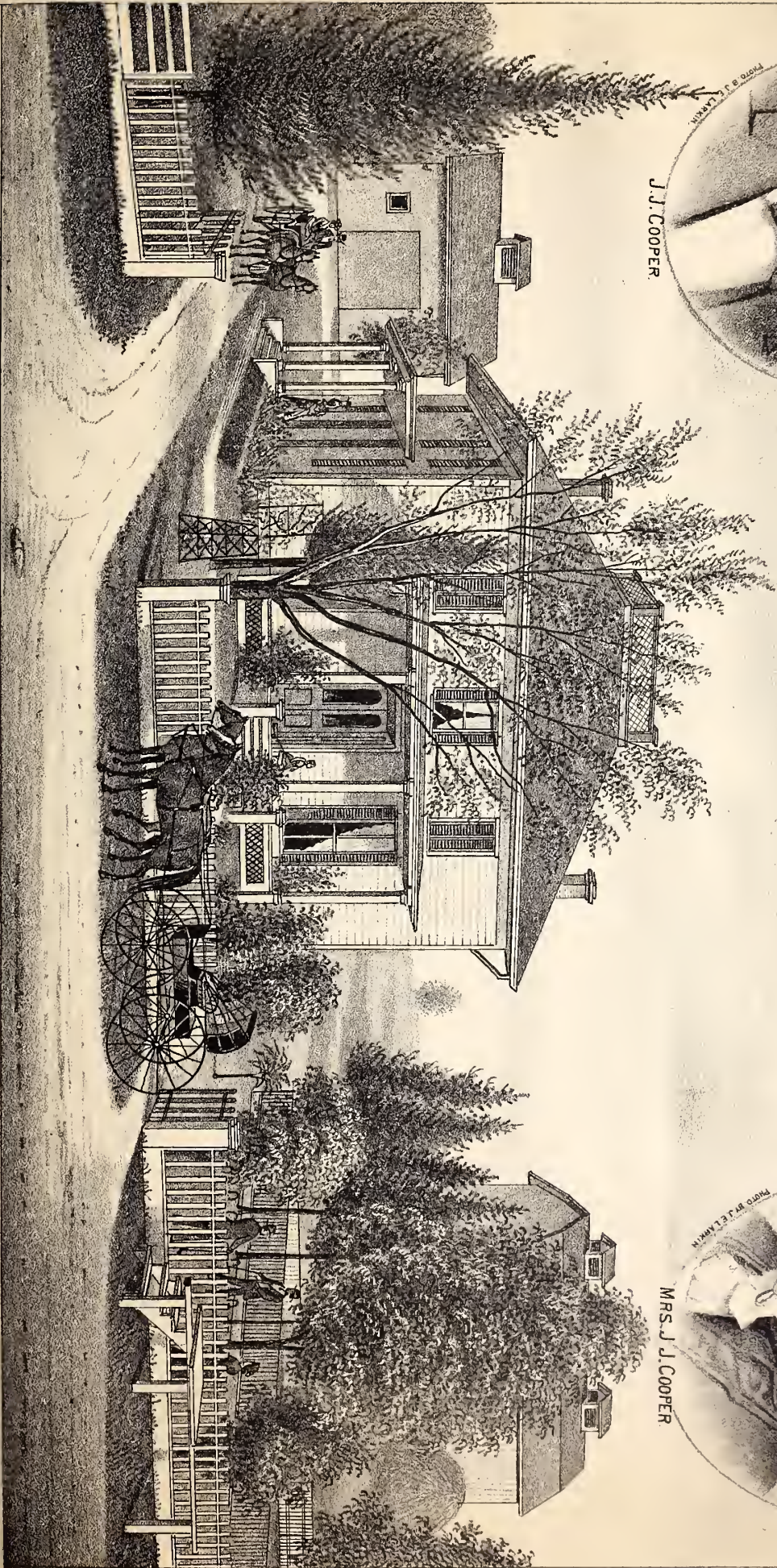
Orange Hubbell built the first house, north of James I. Smith, where John Kimball lives, near Catlin Centre, on the middle road. About 1828, Ebenczer Close, — Lacey, Elder Thomas Sheardown, Alanson Owen, Jeduthan King, — Gregg (who soon sold to John Woolsey), David Clemens, and others came in from the north and settled on the middle road. In 1828, David Johnson came in



J. J. COOPER



MRS. J. J. COOPER



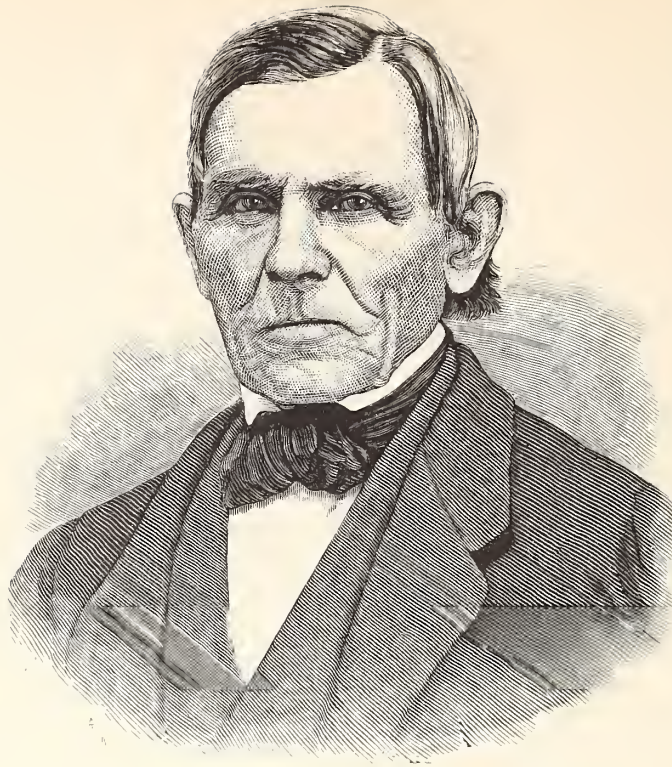


Photo. by Marsh.

JOHN KIMBLE.

John Kimble was born in Sussex Co., N. J., May 23, 1789, and is consequently now in his ninetieth year. He is the son of Peter and Eve (Kouse) Kimble, who were among the old settlers of his native county. He received what little education he had time to acquire in the public schools of Sussex Co., N. J., and has followed agricultural pursuits as a vocation the greater part of his life.

On the 6th of March, 1816, he united in marriage with Lydia Scott, daughter of Joseph Scott, who was born at Muncy, Pa., on the 16th of March, 1793. She died on the 19th of June, 1839. They had a family of nine children, the names of whom, and the dates of whose births, are as follows: Peter, born March 5, 1817; married Mary Davis. Eve, born Nov. 5, 1818; died March 30, 1841. Henry S., born Dec. 29, 1820; married Lucetta Stine. Deborah, born June 10, 1822; married Phineas Catlin, of Odessa. Joseph, born June 24, 1825; married Sarah Austin. George, born Dec. 24, 1826; married Mrs. Martha Ray. William, born May 27, 1829; died Feb. 23, 1856. Jemima, born Sept. 25, 1832; married James Backer. John, born Aug. 29, 1837; died March 31, 1841.

Between two and three years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Kimble married again, August 15, 1841, choosing as his second wife Mrs. Martha Truesdell, by whom he had two children, namely: James D., born February 15, 1847; married Lizzie Lane. Charles A., born October 8, 1850; died May 13, 1862.

Mr. Kimble removed to the town of Catlin in 1844, and has since resided there. He has reached the good old age of eighty-nine years, and is still hale and hearty, which is owing to the regularity of his habits, and a temperate and industrious life. He has been an enterprising farmer for many years, and has lived an honest and upright life. His friends and neighbors regard him as a man of irreproachable reputation, whose life has been as nearly blameless as it is possible for erring humanity to be. In politics Mr. Kimble is a Republican; in religious belief he is liberal.

The portrait which accompanies this brief sketch of his life has been inserted by his daughter, Mrs. Phineas Catlin, as a token of filial regard, and as a deserving representation of a worthy man on the pages of local history.



L. L. Ten Brook

JOHN TEN BROOK was born in Somerset Co., N. J., Aug. 5, 1767. His father and grandfather, both of the same name, were born respectively Dec. 21, 1738, and Dec. 9, 1715. The latter died at the age of twenty-three years, three months before the birth of his only child. The ancestry has been traced no farther back on the father's side. The mother of John Ten Brook, of Elmira, Charity Van Neste by name, was directly descended from Sarah Rappelye, the first white child born in what is now New York City, whose birth took place July 7, 1625, when the little colony was in peril of starvation. The governor called at the house the day after the birth of this child, and inquired of the mother if they had any bread; she replied that they had none; he, unwilling to accept the answer, searched the house, and found one Indian dumpling, which he divided, taking one-half and leaving the other. On the next day a cargo of provisions arrived, and the governor sent to the Rappelyes a measure of flour. John Ten Brook's father was colonel of a New Jersey regiment of militia in the Revolution; his regiment was called out, and the son could remember to have gone to the camp with supplies for his father. When the war was over the father sold his farm for \$9000, and from the patriotic conviction that the government would not allow the holders of its paper to suffer, took the whole sum in Continental money. This was soon worthless. The family removed to the west branch of the Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch was married, in 1793, to Allie Low, also of New Jersey birth and Holland descent, and settled on wild land one and a half miles northwest of Horseheads, which property he still owned at the time of his death, in 1843. He died while on a visit to Lenawee Co., Mich., and was buried there. His wife died in 1832, and was buried at the Marsh meeting-house. Both were members of the church assembling there, and the husband one of its deacons. He was long clerk of the Baptist Church first formed in 1796 at Chemung, and was for about fifteen years one of the overseers of the poor of the town of Elmira. Of this marriage were:

1. Anna, born in 1794; married to John Mead, farmer, about 1816; removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., about 1833, where both died, leaving children and grandchildren. Both were members of the Baptist Church.

2. Rebecca, born in 1796; married to William McNulty, farmer, of Big Flats, about 1820; died in 1821.

3. Catharine, born in 1798; married about 1819 to Jabez Fisk, farmer, of the town of Veteran. Mr. Fisk was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was severely wounded at the sortie at Fort Erie by a ball passing between the neckbone and windpipe, for which he always received a pension. They removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., about 1833. They raised a family of thirteen children. Both are dead.

4. William, born in 1800, farmer; married to Nancy Miller in 1828; removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1832; has been several times supervisor and justice of the peace; has long been a deacon of the Baptist Church, and still survives. He has had no children but an adopted daughter. His wife died in September, 1878.

5. Garret, born in 1803; married about 1825 to Hannah Gannon; removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1831, with the first company that went from the neighborhood, and which was nearly two months in reaching their destination. He served as justice of the peace of his township, being the same which contained a part of the village and

now city of Adrian. He went to Mississippi in the war of the Rebellion to aid an adopted son, for which he was too late; his own system became charged with malaria. He died in 1868, and his wife survived him but a week. Both were members of the Baptist Church. They left a considerable family.

6. John, born in 1805, farmer; married to Jane Abison about 1836; removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., about 1845, where he died about 1864, leaving his wife and four children, one having died about the same time with himself. The eldest son, William, served in the late civil war, in which he reached the rank of captain; was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, but on recovery returned to duty. John Ten Brook was a member of the Baptist Church, and his widow is now a member.

7. Allie, born in 1807; married to George Livesay, farmer, in 1826; removed to Lenawee Co., Mich., in 1831, where she died about 1867, leaving her husband and a large family. Both were members of the Baptist Church.

8. Margaret, born in 1809; married in 1840 to Alexander Brooks, of Factoryville, Tioga Co., N. Y., as his second wife. Her husband died in 1875. She survives, and is a member of the Baptist Church in Waverly. Has no children of her own.

9. Lydia, born in 1812, and died in 1814, and was one of the few, if not the first, buried near the meeting-house which was then being built, but never finished, near the residence of Mr. Joseph Hoystings.

10. Andrew, born Sept. 21, 1814; graduated A.B. in 1839; in theology in 1841; pastor of Baptist Church in Detroit, Mich., 1841-44; started the *Michigan Christian Herald* in 1842; was married in 1842 to Sarah Gilbert, of Utica, N. Y., and again in 1868 to Mrs. Emma Smoot, of Washington, D. C.; professor of mental and moral philosophy in the University of Michigan, 1844-51; editor of the *Baptist Register*, at Utica, N. Y., 1853-55, when it was removed to New York City; consul of the United States to Munich, Bavaria, 1856-62; and librarian of the University of Michigan, 1864-77. He has contributed much to periodical literature in the quarterlies and monthlies, and has published a volume entitled "American State Universities and the University of Michigan," pp. 410, 8vo: Cincinnati, 1875. Of seven children, he has only a daughter and son surviving.

11. George V. N., born in 1817; graduated A.B. in 1842; in theology in 1845; preached in several Baptist churches in Western Michigan; was twice married; had a son by his first wife, and a daughter by his second, and died at Centreville, Cass Co., in 1856.

12. Cornelius L., born April 15, 1819; was married to Martha Smith, Sept. 26, 1844; is a farmer by occupation, but has taught school, and has made some attainments in both vocal and instrumental music. The children are three daughters, named Ann Eliza, Margaret, and Louie, and a son named John. He lives in the town of Catlin, Chemung Co., in which he is now serving his third term as a justice of the peace, during one of which he was one of the judges of the county. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church, and he is now doing religious service as superintendent of the Union Sunday-school in Pine Valley. His wife has been for four years past helpless from paralysis. He is the only member of this large family who has remained in the immediate neighborhood of the father's first settlement.

from Crawford's Settlement and settled in Johnson Hollow, and built a frame house.

In 1831, Jonathan Woodruff settled, selling the next year to Matthias Backer, where his son Henry Backer now lives.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first log house was erected by John Master, in 1816. In 1820 the first log school-house was built, on Martin's Hill, near where Jacob Gould lives, and the first teacher was Eunice Bartram. Horace Tupper, about 1826, built a furnace in the woods on his farm, James I. Smith building a charcoal pit to supply it with fuel. The first road was laid out in 1823, and was between the settlement at Port Creek and Martin's Hill, and is yet open, but little used. An ashery was built by a Mr. Tallmudge in 1826, on the farm now owned by Michael Smith.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Uzal Dickerson, May 13, 1823, and Horace Tupper was the first supervisor, and George Lewis was the first town clerk.

The first marriage was Benjamin Cure, Jr., to Miss Doty, in 1826.

The first cemetery was on Horace Tupper's farm, and he was the first one buried there, in 1827.

Jacob Bucher built the first tavern, in 1825, and kept it for many years. The first saw-mill was erected on Port Creek in 1827, by James Wheeler, near and above where the grist-mill of William G. Northrup now stands. John Ostrander built the first grist-mill, and it is still standing, and owned by William G. Northrup. The frame for a grist-mill had been put up earlier by Stephen B. Munn, but never completed.

John Ostrander built the first blacksmith-shop, in 1837, for Jacob Harman, who was the first blacksmith at Port Creek.

There are no churches in the town. Several of the members of the Baptist Church of Big Flats, living at this place, petitioned that church to be set off as a branch, which was granted about 1835 or 1836, having about 30 members, being supplied with ministers from other places, and holding services in school-houses. The Methodists have four classes, containing about 100 members, at Tompkins Corners, Catlin Centre, Port Creek, and East Creek.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery was on Martin's Hill, and the largest one is at Port Creek, the land for which was given by Stephen B. Munn for cemetery and school purposes. There are one or two others in the town, near the more thickly-settled portions of the town.

PORT CREEK

is the largest settlement, and lies a little north of the centre of the west line of the town and the county, and is in the valley of Port Creek, and contains two hotels, post-office, school-house, grist-mill, blacksmith-shop, grocery, and depot, and is a station on the Corning and Geneva Railroad.

TOMPKINS CORNERS, OR CATLIN,

is a small hamlet on the south line of the town, about three miles from the east line; contains a post-office, school-house, grocery, blacksmith-shop, and eradle-factory.

The mills in town are as follows: A steam saw-mill at Catlin Centre, a saw-mill on Sing Sing Creek, and a grist-mill on Port Creek.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Corning and Geneva Railroad was commenced in 1876, and completed in 1877, and runs through a portion of this town, and near the west line, and has a station on Port Creek.

CIVIL HISTORY.

This town was formed from Catharine, April 16, 1823. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Uzal Dickerson, May 13, 1823, and elected Horace Tupper supervisor, and George Lewis town clerk.

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, from the organization of the town:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1823-26. Horace Tupper. | 1856. Milo P. King. |
| 1827-31. Claudius Townsend. | 1857. Henry Backer. |
| 1832. Peter Mills. | 1858-60. Edwin Harvey. |
| 1833. Claudius Townsend. | 1861. Luther Hornbeck. |
| 1834. Lucius Traey. | 1862. Milo P. King. |
| 1835. Alanson G. Everts. | 1863. Willis S. Quigley. |
| 1836. Timothy Wheat. | 1864. Milo P. King. |
| 1837-39. Ira Cole. | 1865-66. Joseph Riekey. |
| 1840-42. Thomas S. Nicholas. | 1867. Amos F. Curry. |
| 1843-45. Abraham Primmer. | 1868. Wm. J. Carter. |
| 1846. John R. Brown. | 1869. William G. Northrop. |
| 1847-48. Henry Backer. | 1870-72. Nathaniel Owen. |
| 1849-54. John N. Beers. | 1873-78. Dennis H. Sweet. |
| 1855. Ira Cole. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1823. Geo. Lewis. | 1856-57. Lewis Hornbeck. |
| 1824-35. John P. Cornell. | 1858. Amos F. Curry. |
| 1836. John Woolsey. | 1859. Luther Palmer. |
| 1837. Daniel Lane. | 1860-61. Samuel Sherman. |
| 1838-41. Abraham Primmer. | 1862-64. Horace Burns. |
| 1842-43. Henry Backer. | 1865. Joseph J. Cooper. |
| 1844-45. John Small. | 1866. Nelson Colegrove. |
| 1846. Caleb S. Upson. | 1867. Nathaniel Owen. |
| 1847-48. Sidney L. Ringer. | 1868. Calvin J. Barbour. |
| 1849-50. Nelson Colegrove. | 1869. Nathaniel Owen. |
| 1851. Robert H. Thayer. | 1870. C. L. Ten Brock. |
| 1852. John Cooper. | 1871-75. Jas. H. Bennett. |
| 1853-55. Milo P. King. | 1876-78. J. J. Cooper. |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Lucius Traey. | Abraham Primmer. |
| Alanson G. Everts. | Daniel Lane. |
| Jacob King. | Ira Cole. |
| Lucius Traey. | John Woolsey. |
| John P. Cornell. | Johnson Carter. |
| Benona Peck. | Asa D. Smith. |
| John D. Myers. | Ira Cole. |
| Daniel Traey. | Abraham Hyatt. |
| Ira Cole. | Samuel M. Hastings. |
| Abraham Hyatt. | Abel N. Sweet. |
| Ezra Southworth. | Henry Stewart. |
| John D. Myer. | Henry Hall. |
| Seth Riee. | John N. Beers. |
| Samuel M. Hastings. | N. Colegrove. |
| Ira Cole. | Daniel Lane. |
| J. King. | Alanson Owen. |
| A. N. Sweet. | Cornelius L. Ten Brock. |
| Samuel M. Hastings. | Nelson Colegrove. |
| John Woolsey. | Henry H. Peck. |

James M. Woodworth.
Watson Cole.
Joseph Cortwright.
Philip M. Wight.
Walker V. Personius.
Richard House.
Joseph H. Price.
John H. Bedford.
Asa D. Smith.
Philip M. Wight.
Amos F. Cnrry.
John F. Mosher.
William Edminster.
Sidney A. Palmer.
Wm. H. Shaw.
Philip M. Wight.

James Ross.
Martin Bailey.
Levi B. Edminster.
Wm. Dillmore.
Ebenezer Nye.
John Chandler.
Charles R. King.
Joseph H. Price.
Philip M. Wight.
Geo. Westlake.
Andrew Saylor.
Cornelius L. Ten Broek.
Wm. J. Carter.
Martin Bailey.
J. L. Kniffin.
C. L. Ten Broek.

SCHOOLS.

According to the report of the superintendent of schools of Chemung County for 1876, the town contains 13 districts and has 488 children of school age; 287 weeks of school; 4 male and 16 female teachers and 407 pupils; a library of 285 volumes, valued at \$81; 10 frame school-houses, valued, with sites, at \$1265.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1876..... | \$47.52 |
| State appropriation..... | 1100.21 |
| Received from taxes..... | 695.00 |
| Other receipts..... | 144.00 |
| Total..... | \$1986.73 |
| Paid teachers' wages..... | \$1636.28 |
| Other expenses..... | 208.72 |
| | 1865.00 |
| Balance on hand..... | \$121.73 |
| State appropriation, 1878..... | 1164.39 |

For information received in this town we are indebted to Nathaniel Owen, Peter Smith, Dennis Sweet, J. J. Cooper, Henry Backer, Jacob and Samuel Bueker, Joseph H. Price, and others.

MILITARY RECORD.

O. P. Mosier, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
Wm. J. Bailey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
Archibald Demun, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Martin Wade, private, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. July, 1863, three years; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; died at Andersonville.
Isaac Varian, private, 23d N. Y. H. Art.; enl. May, 1861, two years; re-enl. March, 1864, 87th N. Y. Regt., three years.
Geo. N. Smith, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, three years; wounded at Ahatchie Valley, Tenn., Oct. 23, 1863.
Gilbert H. Rulapangh, private, 136th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; re-enl. 16th Vet. Res., Aug. 1864.
Frederick A. Matthews, private, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1864, three years.
John Riley, private, 8th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. January, 1864, three years; trans. to 14th N. Y. H. Art., December, 1864.
Alfred Stout, private, 20th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Benj. J. Alexander, private, 86th N. Y. Inf.; enl. October, 1861, three years; re-enl. December, 1863.
Eden Hunt, private, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. January, 1864, three years.
John Dickens, private, 8th N. Y. Cav.; enl. February, 1865, one year.
Martin Bailey, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. October, 1864, one year.
Isaiah Slater, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March, 1865, one year.
Richard Personius, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Elnathan Personius, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1861, three years; re-enl. January, 1864, three years.
Eli Personius, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. February, 1864, three years.
Chauncey C. Johnson, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862, three years.
Harrison Johnson, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Elmer E. Johnson, corporal, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1861, three years; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864, three years.
Joshua Kendall, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Levi H. Weed, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Lorin O. Cooley, private, 129th Ill. Inf.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Jno. Cummings, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862, three years.
Chas. R. King, musician, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1861, three years; re-enl. navy September, 1864, one year.

Albert King, private, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Elijah Scott, private, 188th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Israel Kimball, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March, 1865, three years.
C. Vandemark, private, 147th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1863, three years.
Herman C. Curry, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. December, 1863, three years.
Horace B. Kimball, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March, 1865, three years.
Joseph H. Price, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Feb. 13, 1862, three years; re-enl. Feb. 26, 1864; slightly wounded at Piedmont, June 5, 1864.
Jacob Weaver, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864, one year.
Jno. H. Webber, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
James Webber, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
Wm. Rowley, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. June 1, 1862, three years.
Benj. Middaugh, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
John Middaugh, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
Brant Kimball, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. October, 1864, one year.
Wm. Hovey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. December, 1863, three years.
Wm. Morgan, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. September, 1864, two years.
Joseph Smalley, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, three years; wounded at Dallas, May 25, 1864.
Wm. H. Ostrander, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 11, 1862, three years.
John Price, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. December, 1863, three years.
Amos Kimball, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
J. Elbert Hubbell, private, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. August, 1862, three years; wounded at Cedar Creek, Oct. 18, 1864.
Lewis J. Kimball, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
John H. Bedford, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Minor B. Colegrove, private, 147th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1863, three years.
Chauncey Robinson, private, 147th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1863, three years.
Frank Savery, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Harley Hazen, musician, 110th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1862, three years.
Mark S. Hazen, private, 188th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Samuel R. Hazen, private, 140th N. Y. Inf.; enl. September, 1862, three years.
John Small, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. December, 1863, three years.
Oscar Savery, private, 3d Ill. Art.; enl. September, 1862, three years.
John Perrigo, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Elias Green, Jr., private, 12th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
Wm. C. Saylor, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. August, 1864, one year.
Phineas R. Stevens, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. September, 1864, one year.
Geo. A. Ringer, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861, two years; re-enl. 61st N. Y. Inf., September, 1864; was prisoner at Richmond two months.
Henry Crawford, corporal, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. August, 1862, three years.
Charles Cole, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. August, 1862, three years; wounded and taken prisoner in North Carolina, March 8, 1864.
Amos Johnson, private, 147th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1863.
John Webber, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. June 1, 1862; re-enl. 1863.
Sylvester Bailly, private, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862.
Lewis Weaver, private, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded July 22, 1864, near Atlanta, Ga.
Chas. B. Hubbell, private, 153d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862.
Henry C. Saylor, private, 3d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1861, three years.
Isaac Bedford, private, 3d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
John Johnson, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1862.
Wallace W. Fulkerson, private, 3d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861, three years.
John Quigley, private, 38th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
John Savery, private, 14th U. S. Regs.; enl. July, 1861, three years; wounded at second Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
H. S. Woolsey, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
Oliver Cady, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1865, one year.
Stephen Ward, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 6, 1865, one year.
Oliver Larkum, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Oct. 1861, three years.
Timothy Dean, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861, three years.
James Pearce, private, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1865, one year.
John Kendall, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded at Piedmont, June 5, 1864; taken prisoner, June 9, at Staunton; paroled Sept. 11, 1864.
Jacob Perry, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1861, three years.
Jason Smart, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861, three years.
John Dingman, private, 134th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded at Antietam.
Wm. H. Shaw, engineer, 71st N. Y. S. M.; enl. April 20, 1861, three years.
Phinney F. Gridley, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864, one year.
Henry F. Wicks, private, 8th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor, June, 1865.
Timothy Connelly, private, 8th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years.
Wm. Hovey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years.
Wm. Brooks, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863, three years.
Sam'l Johnson, private; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Marshall Smith, private, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; killed at Suick-er's Gap, Va.
Frederick Sullivan, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
De Witt C. Wilber, private, 16th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Daniel D. Tompkins, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
John H. W. Bailey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864, one year.
Geo. Hoag, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 16, 1865, one year.
Oscar Weaver, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 18, 1865.
Daniel Hoag, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 29, 1865.



Henry Backer



Julia Gould Backer

HENRY BACKER.

Henry Backer, the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Lebanon, Hunterdon Co., N. J., Sept. 25, 1815. His father, Matthias Backer, and his grandfather, Christopher Backer, were both born in Hunterdon County. His great-grandfather, Matthias Backer, was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1750. His ancestry on his mother's side was from Holland. He was the oldest of eleven children. When he was sixteen years of age his father came to Catlin, which was then one dense forest. When he was twenty-two years of age he devoted his time to study, and fitted himself for school-teaching, in which he engaged for some time. He has held numerous offices of trust. He finally devoted his whole time to farming, and has become a substantial farmer, and by constant labor and good management has acquired a comfortable home. He resides on the old homestead of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, and has another farm in the same town of one hundred and sixty acres.

At the age of twenty-eight he married Julia Gould,

an estimable young lady, seven and one-half years his junior. Four children have blest their home, the older two of whom died in infancy. The remaining two have grown to womanhood, and engage in school-teaching.

The subject of this sketch is sixty-three years of age, is of good health, energetic, strong will, and has always been an early riser, to which may be attributed his good health and youthful appearance.

Julia Gould Backer, wife of the above, was born March 16, 1823, in Sussex Co., N. J., the daughter of Gideon and Mary Gould. When Julia was six years of age her father died, leaving her mother with six children.

In 1835 the mother and children came to Catlin to reside. At the age of twenty she was married to Henry Backer. She has always been a devoted wife and a faithful mother. Her health has been of the best until latterly. She comes of a long-lived family on her mother's side, and has a fine constitution.

Wm. O. Cady, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 30, 1865.
 Daniel Ladue, private, 1st Army Corps; enl. April 3, 1865.
 Walker V. Personious, capt., 50th N. Y. Eng.; three years.
 Eleazer Perry, private, 38th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861, two years; died at Rock Point Hospital, March 4, 1865.
 Levi Hoag, private, 106th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 Wm. Whitford.
 Archibald Demun.
 George A. Ringer.
 Henry Crawford.
 Phineas R. Stephens.
 Madison Owens.
 Emery Johnson.
 Franklin Cogswell.
 John H. Perry.
 Lemuel Colegrove.
 John R. Frank, private, 23d Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861.
 Isaac Weller.
 John A. Knapp, enl. 1864.
 Charles R. King, private; enl. Sept. 1864, navy vessel "Seneca."

DIED IN SERVICE.

Edward Matson, private, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died at Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 6, 1863.
 James M. Gould, private, 86th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 5, 1861; re-enl. Feb. 1864; killed at Spottsylvania, May 10, 1864.
 Dyer F. Gibbs, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 1863; died at Washington Brigade Hospital, Oct. 26, 1864.
 Richard M. Kimball, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died at City Point, Va., April 11, 1865.
 Mahlon Davenport, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 1863; died at Washington Hospital, Feb. 21, 1864.
 Watson Cogswell, private, 8th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 1865; died at Harper's Ferry, April 22, 1865.
 William Loomis, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1862; died at Washington, Sept. 4, 1864.
 Andrew Cady, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1861; died at Washington, Jan. 1862.
 Datus E. Buck, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1862; died at Washington, Nov. 28, 1862.
 Isaac L. Miller, private, 24th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863; wounded, and died at Washington, July 4, 1864.
 Wm. J. Personious, sergt., 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862; died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864.
 De Witt Johnson, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1862; died at Washington, April 11, 1864.
 Henry Brown, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Enlisted from town, 132; substitutes and bought, 58; total, 190.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

J. J. COOPER

was born at Southgate, England, Feb. 19, 1820, and came to America with his parents when but twelve years of age, in the "Princess Royal," an English vessel. His father first settled on Long Island, in the neighborhood of Patchogue, but subsequently removed to the town of Catlin; but the son, J. J., went to Ithaca, where he learned the saddler's and harness-maker's trade of A. A. Standard. Soon after attaining his majority, on account of his health, he abandoned his trade, and returned to his father's home and farm, where he assisted in agricultural labors until he became strong and robust. Then, in connection with his brother William, he "took up" a lot of wild land, which they cleared and improved. The country was then a wilderness, and the only houses were those built of logs, with huge fireplaces that consumed wood by the cord. Coal and kerosene were unknown, and there was not a railroad in this part of the State. He afterwards sold to

his brother, and purchased of Jacob Backer, Dec. 12, 1853, the farm on which he now resides.

He was married, Jan. 18, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Frank, at Moreland, Schuyler (then Chemung) Co. Their children are as follows: Fred. B., born March 18, 1859; John R., born Feb. 15, 1861; Carrie Belle, born Feb. 5, 1869; and Fannie A., born Sept. 29, 1875.

Mr. Cooper is of the Democratic school of politics. In 1854 he was postmaster at Catlin Centre. In 1865 he was elected town clerk, and again in 1875. He has been a very successful farmer. A view of his residence, with portraits of himself and wife, may be seen on another page.

CHAPTER LII.

CHEMUNG.

THE town of Chemung is the southeast corner town of the county, and contains an area of 27,624 acres, of which 16,420 acres are improved. It had a population of 1998 inhabitants according to the census of 1875, of which 1901 were natives and 97 foreign born; 1996 white and 2 colored; 997 males, 1001 females, 17 aliens. A voting population of 5410, of which 495 were natives and 45 naturalized; males of military age, 393; persons of school age, 244 males 311 females; number of land-owners, 259; persons twenty-one years of age and upwards unable to read or write, 28.

The surface of the town is a hilly upland, broken by deep and narrow valleys. The principal water-courses are the Chemung River, which, flowing in an easterly direction, crosses the town in the south part, and Wynkoop Creek, which, flowing southerly through the centre of the town, becomes a tributary of the Chemung. Baldwin Creek forms part of the boundary line on the west border. The soil in the valleys is a deep, rich alluvium, and a gravelly loam upon the hills; all of it being well adapted to the pursuits of agriculture, in which occupation most of the people are engaged. Abundant crops of corn, fruit, and the cereals reward the husbandman for his toil. The tobacco plant is also quite extensively cultivated along the rich bottom-lands of the Chemung River.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

A majority of the early settlers of Chemung viewed this country for the first time as soldiers under General Sullivan, when he invaded and laid waste the villages and cultivated fields of the bitterly-hostile *Iroquois*. These hardy Continental troops, coming as they did from the cold, sterile soil of New England and Eastern New York, the Jersey sands, and the inhospitable companionship of the Pennamites of Pennsylvania, were astonished to behold such a fertile region as here lay outstretched before them.

The vast fields of corn, pumpkins, beans, and other products, planted and cultivated with the rudest implements, in the hands of a savage people unaccustomed to the pursuits of agriculture, assured them that this was the land they had long sought. As one views this valley to-day, is it at all surprising that they resolved to return and settle here

when peace permitted? Though peace with England and her savage allies was concluded in 1783, and the Indians never made another fight in this State after their terrible chastisement by Sullivan in 1779, still numerous and large parties of them returned to their old hunting-grounds, and committed many outrages and murders upon the venturesome frontiersmen who had pushed too far out from the established settlements. This fear of the treacherous savage, and the long distance to be traversed with wives and little children before reaching the valley of the Chemung, deterred any from attempting a settlement until about 1786. It is possible that two or three families may have settled here as early as 1785, but, in the absence of any written record to the contrary, we believe that no permanent settlement was made here until the spring of 1786, when William Wynkoop, William Buck, and his son, Elijah Buck, Daniel McDowell, Joseph Bennett, Thomas Burt, Enoch Warren, and his son, Enoch Warren, Jr., came up the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers in canoes and Durham boats, and made a settlement extending from Wynkoop's Creek west to the second Narrows Hill. Israel Parshall, Samuel Beidelman, Jonathan Griswold, John Squires, Abijah Batterson, Jacob Kress, Thomas Keeney, and Isaac Baldwin and his sons came the next year (1787), and settled in the valley west of the Narrows Hill (Squires, Batterson, and Keeney taking up a location on the south side of the river); and they were followed soon after by Ebenezer Green, Jacob Lowman, James Wilson, Uriah Wilson, David Burt, Justus Bennett, Benjamin Wynkoop, John Hillman, Joseph Drake, Moses De Puy, Jacob Decker, Samuel Westbrook, and at least twenty other families, prior to 1800.

Major William Wynkoop came from Saugerties, N. Y., and located on lot No. 1, a tract of 515 acres, lying near the mouth of Wynkoop Creek. He was of a Holland Dutch family, and served as a volunteer in the American army at the battle of Saratoga. A gentleman of decided ability, energetic and generous in his business relations, he was ever to be found among the foremost in any undertaking which led to the advancement of public enterprise or the welfare of his neighbors. He died in 1827, aged seventy-four years.

William Buck, with his sons Aholiab, Asahel, and Elijah, emigrated from New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn., and settled first at Wyoming. The sons were all in the Continental army. Captain Aholiab Buck, with his nephew William (a son of Asahel, and a lad but thirteen years of age), were in the fort at the massacre. William was killed before the garrison surrendered. Captain Buck was one of the ill-fated fourteen who met their death by the hands of murderous Queen Esther. Lieutenant Asahel Buck was killed in an encounter with the Indians in February, 1779. During these years of savage warfare, Sergeant Elijah Buck was serving with the Continental army, in New Jersey. After the war closed he returned to Wyoming, and remained there until 1786, when he journeyed up the Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers, and settled on lot No. 3 (the site of Chemung village). His father (William Buck) came up from Wyoming soon after, and died here in 1799. Esquire Elijah Buck was a very prominent citizen during the early settlement of the valley. He filled many positions of trust

and honor in his town, county, and for the government, and, after a long life of usefulness, died in 1830, at the age of eighty-one years.

His son, Asahel, was also a gentleman of superior attainments, and as a lawyer, citizen, and friend, was universally respected.

George W. Buck, a son of Asahel, represented his county (Chemung) in the State Legislature in 1840 and 1867, and was an active participant in all matters relating to the advancement and prosperity of his town and county.

Mr. A. H. Buck, the only surviving son of Asahel, is a resident of the town at the present time, and is justly esteemed as a surveyor, farmer, and worthy citizen.

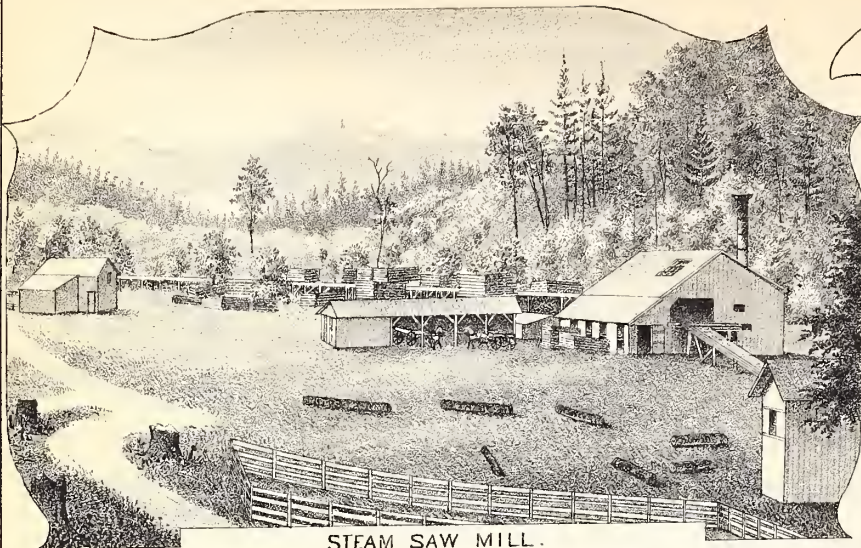
Captain Daniel McDowell, a Scotchman by birth, and a soldier of the Revolutionary and Indian wars, settled here in 1786, and located on lots 4 and 5. He was a remarkable man,—remarkable alike for his superior scholastic abilities as well as for his courage, endurance, and feats of strength and agility. Though but twenty-five years of age when he came to Chemung, he had already passed through scenes which fall to the lot of but very few men in a lifetime. With true Highland zeal, he had espoused the cause of the colonists, and in that seven years' struggle, as the captain of a company of scouts, the Tories and Indians had learned to fear and respect him. While on a scouting expedition near Stroudsburg, Pa., his brother was killed and himself wounded, but, after a long race for life, he finally escaped capture by swimming a river.

At Shawnee, Sept. 12, 1782, he, with several of his command, were taken prisoners by the Indians; from thence they were taken to Niagara, where, in the presence of a large body of Indians, they were compelled to run the gauntlet. The muscular frame, almost superhuman bravery, and extreme agility of Captain McDowell enabled him to pass through that terrible ordeal, and he was the only one, among many, who escaped death.

He was subsequently banished to Quebec, where, after undergoing many acts of cruelty at the hands of his captors, and languishing in prison a year, broken in health, he was allowed his liberty. While on his way to Niagara as a prisoner, the route led along an Indian trail near the present location of Chemung Depot, where the party halted at a spring to quench their thirst. Captain McDowell was so impressed with the beauty of the scene, the broad bottomlands, with here and there patches of corn, pumpkins, and beans, and the abundance of wild fruit, that he determined, if ever released, to return and settle in this fertile and inviting region. This determination, as we have seen, was carried out. The Indians gave him a name very expressive of his character, physically and mentally,—“Keto” (meaning the iron man). In the Confederation of the *Iroquois* he was well known, and being conversant with the Indian tongue, was both feared and respected by them.

Captain McDowell was intimately associated with the early development of the Chemung Valley, and was foremost in the formation and organization of the old town of Chemung. He died in 1808, while yet in the prime of his life, in his forty-fourth year.

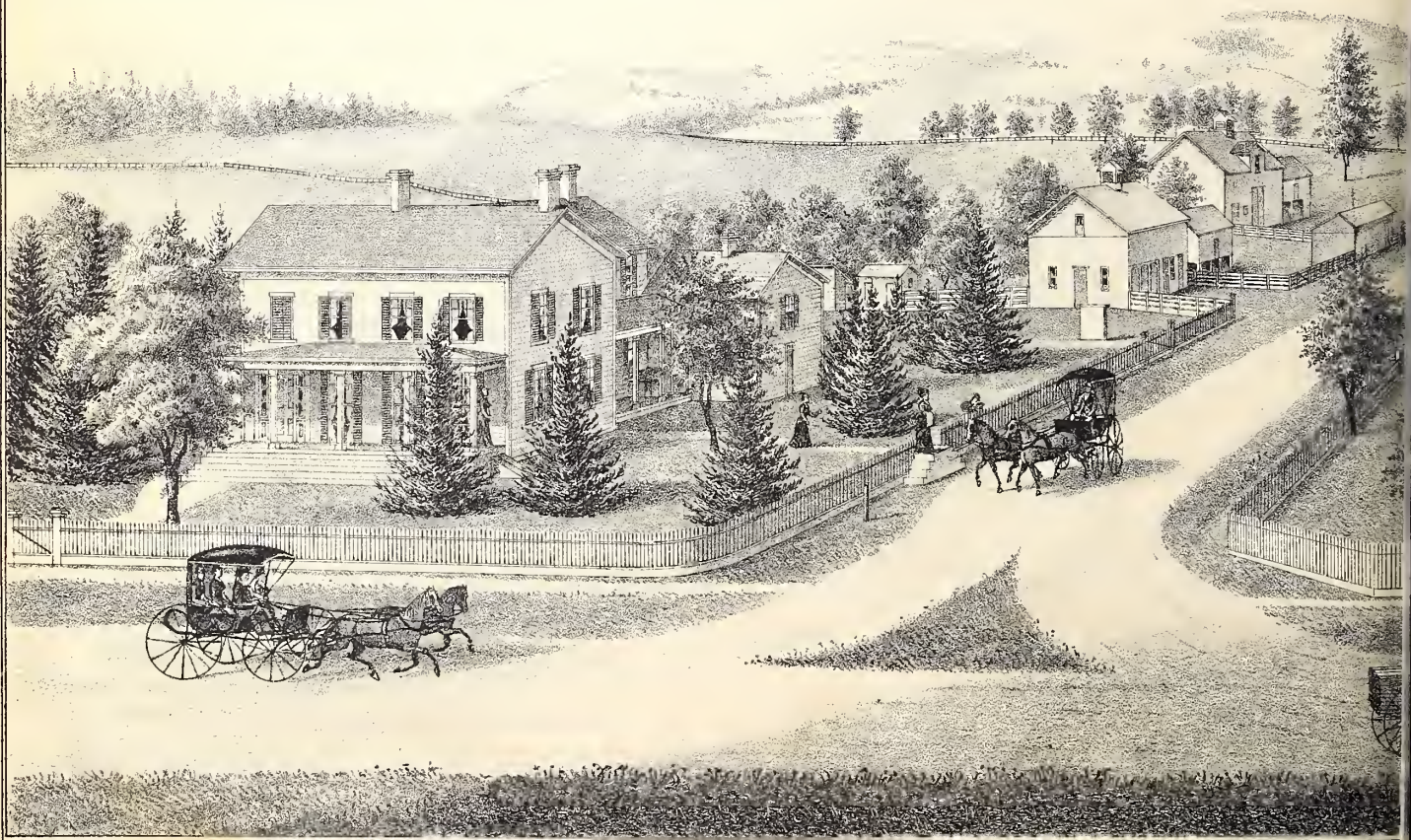
Hon. Jno. G. McDowell, son of Captain McDowell, was born in Chemung, Feb. 27, 1794, and at the time of his



STEAM SAW MILL.



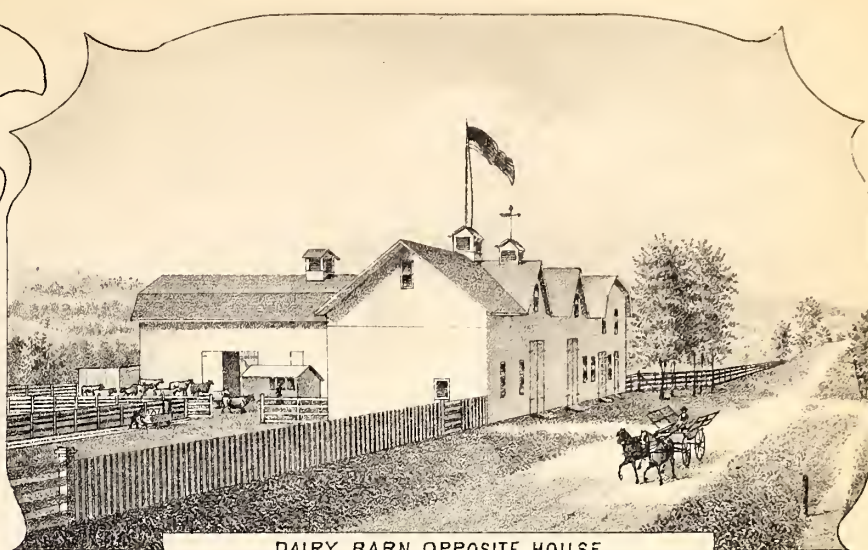
H.W. OWEN.



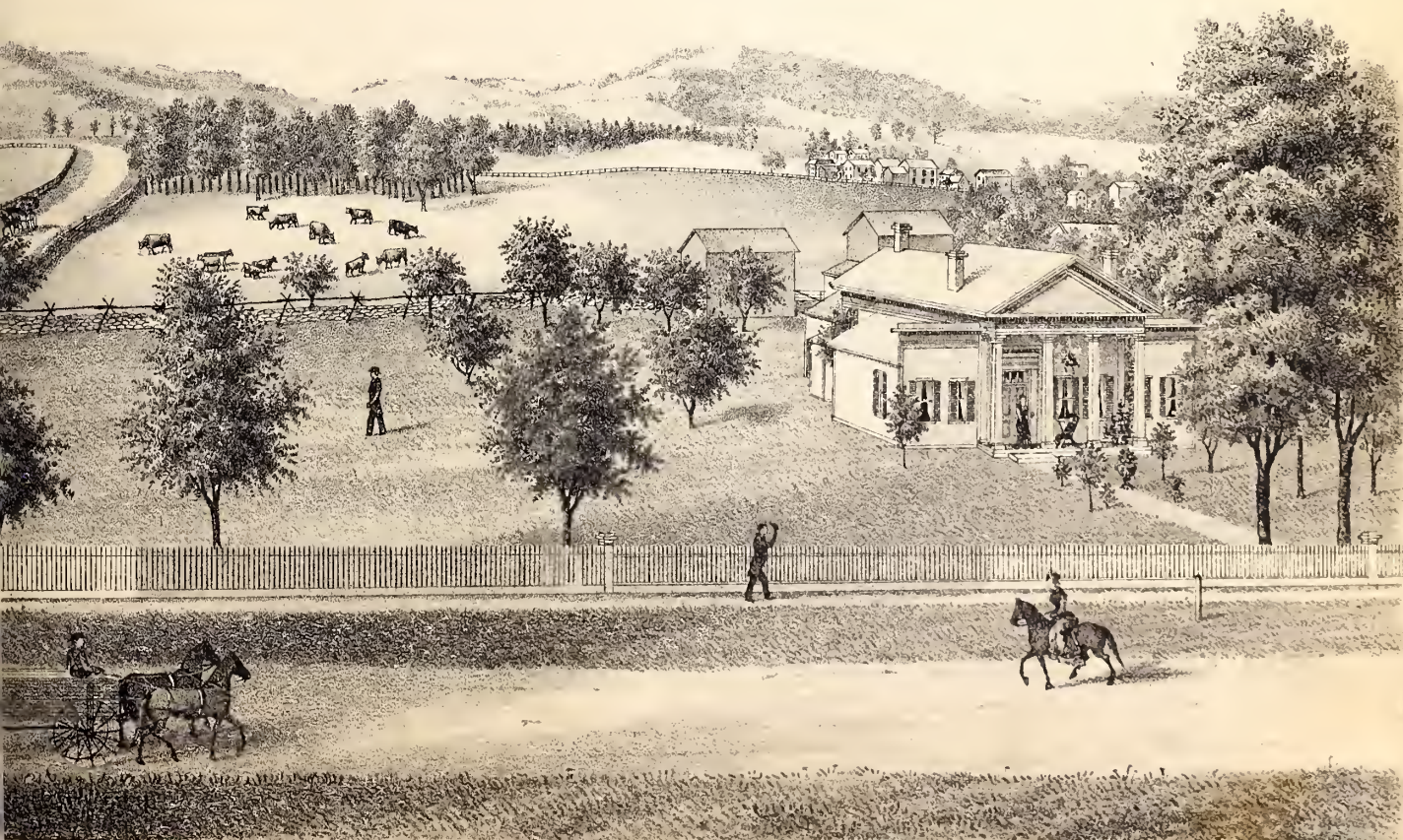
"MINNIE DALE FARM." PROPERTY OF J.E.



JESSE OWEN.



DAIRY BARN, OPPOSITE HOUSE.





death was seventy-two years of age. During the war of 1812 he was appointed first lieutenant and aid-de-camp, and subsequently captain and paymaster. Under the old constitution he was the contemporary in political life of Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, Governor Marey, and General John A. Dix, with all of whom he held intimate personal relations. He was much in public life, and represented his district in the Assembly during the years 1830-31. In the fall of 1831 he was elected one of the four senators from the old Sixth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Delaware, Broome, Otsego, Chenango, Tioga, Cortland, and Tompkins. About this period he was appointed president of the Chemung Canal Bank, and, under the act for loaning the surplus revenues of the United States, Judge McDowell was appointed by Governor Marey Commissioner of Loans. His last appearance in public life was as presidential elector in 1852. In every relation of life John G. McDowell possessed the faculty of creating strong personal friendships, and his greatest pride and pleasure was to meet and give generous hospitality to the old pioneers. His memory will ever be cherished and revered as a true gentleman of the olden school. Two of his sons, R. M. and J. L. McDowell, are residents of the city of Elmira.

Among the prominent citizens who settled here in the earliest days we should not forget to mention the names of Thomas Burt, who came from Connecticut, and located on lot No. 7, containing about 700 acres. He lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. Of Enoch Warren and his son Enoch Warren, Jr., who came from Connecticut, and settled just west of the Second Narrows. Sands Warren (a grandson of Enoch Warren, Jr.), now nearly ninety years of age, resides in the central part of the town.

Israel Parshall came from Long Island, and settled on the property now owned by his grandson, Asa Parshall. At the treaty held with the Indians at Newtown, in 1790, Asa, one of the sons (and father of the present owner of the homestead), ran a foot-race with one of the fleetest Indian runners, and came off victorious. Samuel Beidelman was from Easton, Pa., and located on the farm now owned by Gordon Snell, in 1787. He was a most worthy citizen. Henry S. Beidelman, a grandson, and many other descendants now reside on the homestead or in the immediate vicinity. Thomas Keeney, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Hartford, Conn., and settled on the south side of the river. He lived to be over ninety years of age. Jacob Kress, another veteran of the Revolutionary war, came from Ulster Co., N. Y., accompanied by his son, John Kress. They settled on lot No. 14. The father lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. Jacob Lowman, another very prominent citizen and active business man, came from Middletown, Dauphin Co., Pa., in 1788, and first located about one-half mile west of the Lower Narrows, where Robt. C. Wilson now lives. Until about 1800 he was engaged in boating on the river. He brought up and sold to the settlers such merchandise as they needed in that early day, and received as pay such produce as the people had to sell. He afterwards settled down on the farm now owned by his son, Mr. George Lowman, who was born in this town in the year 1795.

One of the most prominent families of this valley from

the earliest settlement to the present time was the Baldwin family.

Isaac Baldwin, the elder, with a family of eight sons and three daughters came from Wyoming in 1787, and settled near the mouth of Baldwin Creek. Thomas, the second son, was a sergeant in the Continental service, and was wounded in the battle at Newtown. His son, Vine Baldwin, is claimed to have been the first white male child born west of the Allegheny Mountains. Sons of Vine Baldwin are living in the following locations: Thomas, at Troy, Pa.; Vine, at Wellsboro', Pa.; Robert C., in Chemung; as does also Miles C., who is as well known a farmer as there is in the county.

Waterman, the third son of the elder Isaac, was a remarkable character. It is believed that he filled to the full his measure of usefulness during the war of the Revolution, in a capacity similar to that of Harvey Birch, whom Cooper has made immortal in the tale of the "Spy," and under the immediate eye of Washington himself. At least, "Watt," as he was called, prided himself as one whom Washington had trusted. He possessed a silver-mounted saddle, which had been given to him by the officers of the army, and a horse called "Roanoke," which performed some feats that were wonderful. "Watt" was also an adopted son of the famous Indian chief Cornplanter, who had been struck by his bravery and coolness shown under discouraging circumstances. He did not take very kindly to the ways of civilization, preferring life on the mountains and in the woods. Innumerable incidents of a striking and humorous character are told of him, few of which have ever seen the light. He was taken prisoner by the Indians three times. It is related that when the surveying-party were running out the line between this State and the State of Pennsylvania one of their number was killed by an Indian. The tribe to which the murderer belonged were induced, by threats or otherwise, to surrender him to the whites. A meeting of the settlers was called, and after an investigation it was determined to send him to Niagara, and the hat was passed to raise money to defray expenses, etc. Fourteen cents was the amount collected. Waterman, Baldwin, and another were detailed as the party to take him in charge. They started out one morning early, and returned the same day. At the present time, a trip to Buffalo and return in the same day would be no unusual thing. Is it to be presumed that Baldwin and his companion accomplished the journey as quickly?

INITIAL EVENTS.

Major Wm. Wynkoop built the first framed house, the boards and timbers for which being sawed out by a whip-saw; he also built the first grist-mill. Asa Parshall erected the first brick house, in the year 1829. Elijah Buck, Wm. Wynkoop, and Daniel McDowell cleared and opened the first farms. Wm. Wynkoop kept the first tavern, 1788. A man by the name of Water was the first to carry the mail through the valley. He made the trip once a week. Stephen B. Leonard owned the first stage-line, and Joseph Batterson was one of the first drivers. The post-office was established about 1810, and Elijah Buck was the first post-master. Samuel Walker was the first school-teacher. He

was killed afterwards by the Indians. Master Cooper also taught school at a very early day, in Israel Parshall's weaving-room. The first church edifice erected was that of the Methodists, near Wynkoop's Creek, built 1838. The first religious society was formed by the Baptists, in 1789, Rev. Roswell Goff being the leader. Guy Maxwell (a young surveyor) and Eleanor Van Steinberg, a step-daughter of Major Wynkoop, were the first couple married. It is related that young Maxwell engaged the services of a justice of the peace living at Tioga Point. The justice on his arrival found that he was outside of his jurisdiction, whereupon the large party then assembled at Major Wynkoop's adjourned to the field near the 63d mile-stone, and crossing the imaginary line dividing the States of Pennsylvania and New York, the happy pair were made one.

The first birth recorded is that of Morris Catlin, son of Israel and Ditha Catlin.

The first death was that of William Bosworth, from Connecticut. He was an uncle of Elijah Buck, and died 1790. Dr. Hovey Everitt was the first physician to settle in the town,—previously the people had been attended by Drs. Hopkins and Spring, from Tioga Point. Moses De Witt was the first surveyor, and ran out all the lots for the first settlers.

Nathaniel Goodspeed was the first commissioner of highways, in 1788. Elijah Buck kept the first store. Asahel Buck, his son, was the first lawyer.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Chemung was formed March 22, 1788, as a town of Montgomery County, and comprised within its limits all the territory described and bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the intersection of the partition line between this State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the Pennsylvania line, and running from said point of intersection due north along said partition line to the distance of two miles north of Tioga River; thence with a straight line to the Owego River, to intersect said river at the distance of four miles on a straight line from the confluence thereof with the Susquehanna; thence down the Owego and Susquehanna to the Pennsylvania line; and thence along the same to the place of beginning."

In 1791, on the erection of Tioga County, the town boundaries were changed, being limited to the Cayuta Creek on the east, and extended northward to the north bounds of the county,—the same then being identical with the north line of the present town of Hector, in Schuyler County.

The town of Elmira, as Newtown, was taken off April 10, 1792; Erin, March 29, 1822; Baldwin, April 7, 1856; and a part of Ashland, April 25, 1867. The town derived its name from the river Chemung,* an Indian word signifying Big-horn.

The town records for the years 1788, 1789, and 1790 have been lost, except a list of persons (innkeepers) to whom a license was granted for the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, which list will appear in another place.

TOWN-MEETING, 1791.

Proceedings of a town-meeting held at the house of George Hornell, in Chemung, April 5, 1791:

"Pursuant to a law of the Legislature of the State of New York, Entitled an act for the dividing of the county of Montgomery, passed the sixteenth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one." Mr. Daniel McDowell, late town clerk, having advertised a town-meeting agreeably to the above-mentioned act, Esquires Brinton Paine, Bezaleel Seely, and John Miller, Inspectors, met agreeably to the advertisement, and the following-named gentlemen were chosen town officers:

Abner Kelsy, Supervisor; John Kunkle, Town Clerk; Brinton Paine, Bezaleel Seely, and Lebius Hammond,† Commissioners of Highways; Conrad Smith, Jr., Constable and Collector; Christian Loop, John Parkhurst, Daniel De Witt, and James Cameron, Constables; Joseph Hinchman, Phineas Catlin, and Caleb Baker, Assessors; Abraham Miller, Esq., William Jenkins, Samuel Seely, Thomas Keeney, Elijah Buck, Esq., Thomas Baldwin, Brinton Paine, Esq., Cornelius Lowe, and Caleb Gardner, Fence-Viewers; David Burt, Thomas Baldwin, and Wm. Jenkins, Pound-Keepers.

Overseers of Highways, Epenetus Owens, First District; Elijah Drake, Second District; Thomas Baldwin, Third District; Joshua Carpenter, Fourth District; Phineas Catlin, Fifth District; Thomas Handy, Sixth District; and Elisha Brown, "Big Flat" District. Overseers on the south side of the river Tioga (Chemung), Thomas Keeney, First District; Abner Kelsy, Second District; Wm. Jenkins, Third District; and Abner Hatfield, on Seely's Creek.

The following is a list of those holding the offices of Supervisor, Town Clerk, and Justice of the Peace from 1791 to 1878, inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1791-92. Abner Kelsy. | 1841-42. Alonzo I. Wynkoop. |
| 1793-94. Daniel McDowell. | 1843-44. Daniel D. McDowell. |
| 1795-96. Elijah Buck. | 1845-47. George H. Buck. |
| 1797-1803. Enoch Warren. | 1848. Daniel F. Pickering. |
| 1804-9. Jacob Lowman. | 1849. George Lowman. |
| 1810. Thomas Floyd. | 1850. James M. Baldwin. |
| 1811. Benjamin Wynkoop. | 1851. George W. Buck. |
| 1812. Thomas Floyd. | 1852-53. William H. Little. |
| 1813. Jacob Lowman. | 1854. I. B. Clark. |
| 1814-16. Benjamin Wynkoop. | 1855. William Collson. |
| 1817. Thomas Floyd. | 1856-58. George W. Buck. |
| 1818-29. Asahel Buck. | 1859-60. Robert C. Wilson. |
| 1830-31. Isaac Shepard. | 1861-63. George W. Buck. |
| 1832-33. Ninolia T. Wynkoop. | 1864. Robert C. Wilson. |
| 1834-35. Alpheus H. Tozer. | 1865-69. George W. Buck. |
| 1836. Isaac Shepard. | 1870-71. Robert C. Wilson. |
| 1837-38. John G. McDowell. | 1872. Gordon Snell. |
| 1839. Harry N. Floyd. | 1873-76. John G. Lowman. |
| 1840. John G. McDowell. | 1877-78. Ulysses W. De Witt. |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1790. Daniel McDowell. | 1803. Elijah Buck. |
| 1791-92. John Konkle. | 1804-6. Joseph Green. |
| 1793-98. John Kress. | 1807-10. Elijah Buck. |
| 1799-1800. Daniel McDowell. | 1811-12. Jacob Kress. |
| 1801-2. John Kress. | 1813-19. Elijah Buck. |

† Mr. Hammond was the only person that made his escape, of fourteen that were set down in a circle to be killed by Queen Esther, after the great defeat at Wyoming.

* See Chapter XXXVI., "Civil History Chemung County."

1820. John G. McDowell.
 1821. Benjamin Wynkoop.
 1822-25. John G. McDowell.
 1826-27. Benjamin Wynkoop.
 1828. William Foulke.
 1829. Joseph Foulke.
 1830. Benjamin Wynkoop.
 1831-32. Harry N. Floyd.
 1833. Jacob Snell.
 1834. William Seaward.
 1835-38. Ninolia T. Wynkoop.
 1839-43. Oliver D. Boyd.
 1844. John Pickering.
 1845. Daniel F. Pickering.
 1846. William Lowman.
 1847-48. Wilson Gamage.
 1849. Noble Weller.

1850-54. Henry Baker.
 1855. Wilson Gamage.
 1856. Harris Peck.*
 Asahel Buck.
 1857. Elias B. Doolittle.
 1858-59. Andrus Gere.
 1860. Elias B. Doolittle.
 1861-63. C. C. McKinny.
 1864. Allen W. Smith.
 1865. James M. Sawyer.
 1866. Charles Ruggles.
 1867-68. John H. Orentt.
 1869. James M. Sawyer.
 1870-72. Ulysses W. De Witt.
 1873. William C. Buck.
 1874-78. Martin Wood.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1791. Brinton Paine. Bezaleel Seeley. John Miller. | 1853. James F. Jones. 1854. George W. Roberts. 1855. Asahel Buck. Robert Cassidy. |
| 1793. Elijah Buck. | 1856. George P. West. Gordon Snell. |
| 1830. William McKinstry. | 1856-57. Noble Weller. |
| 1832. Jacob Batterson. Milo Smith. | 1858. Gordon Snell. |
| 1833. Sabin Hatch. Phineas Squires. | 1859. M. S. Robbins. |
| 1834. Ninolia T. Wynkoop. M. Griswold. | 1860. D. D. Harnden. George P. West. |
| 1835. George Landis. Levi Little. | 1861. Andrus Gere. |
| 1836. Isaac M. Griswold. Milo Smith. | 1862. Noble Weller. Gordon Snell. |
| 1837. Ninolia T. Wynkoop. Martin Lowman. Joseph K. Coleman. | 1863. Noble Weller. 1864. Daniel Cornwell. 1865. Simon B. Lathrop. John A. Carey. |
| 1838. M. Griswold. William Guthrie. | 1866. Andrus Gere. |
| 1839. Anthony Collson. | 1867. Noble Weller. Albert P. Maxwell. |
| 1840. William Guthrie. | 1868. John A. Carey. John Benedict. |
| 1841. John Benedict. | 1869. Thomas B. Manyon. |
| 1842. Miramin Griswold. | 1870. James F. Harlow. |
| 1843. William McComber. | 1871. Gordon Snell. |
| 1844. William Guthrie. | 1872. Andrus Gere. A. D. Carey. |
| 1845. John Kent. | 1873. John A. Carey. |
| 1846. Belden Burt. | 1874. Mason Harrington. |
| 1847. William Lowman. Wells Newton. | 1875. George Decker. |
| 1848. Gersham H. Guthrie. | 1876. George W. Drake. Phineas S. Roberts. |
| 1849. Elijah Kress. Asa Parshall. | 1877. Noble Weller. |
| 1850. George W. Roberts. | 1878. Andrus Gere. Elijah Smith. |
| 1851. Noble Weller. | |
| 1852. Zachariah Tarble. | |

The names of innkeepers retailing liquors with license, by the payment of £2 each, for the year 1788, are as follows: William Wynkoop, Joel Thomas, Anthony Rummerfield, Ezekiel Brown.

The following were innkeepers and retail liquor dealers, licensed by the payment of £2 each, for the year 1789: Jacob Shinneberg, Christian Loop, Joseph Hinchman, William Wynkoop, Moses Brown. In 1790 there were licensed for the same purpose, by the payment of £2 each, Joel Thomas, John Konkle, Messrs. Dunn & Hornell, Isaac Baldwin, Ezra Patterson, and John Love.

Ashkenaz Shappee is permitted to keep a ferry and retail strong and spirituous liquors, not to be drank in his own house, by the payment of £2.

* Resigned.

MARCH, 1788.

TOWN OF CHEMUNG,

TO SAMUEL TUBBS, DR.

To twenty-two days spent in his office laying out roads £ s. d.
 in this town, at the rate and allowance of the State laws
 for such service per day, 6s..... 6 12

At a town-meeting held April 3, 1792, it was voted unanimously that forty shillings be paid by the town for every wolf killed within its limits. To be paid in grain.

The following description of the bounds and limits of the several road districts in the town of Chemung in 1791 is copied *verbatim*.

"1st Dist. Begins at the town line called Kyuta, or Shepard's Mill Creek, and extends to William Wynkoop's Mill Creek. 2d Dist. Begins in the middle of Mr. Wynkoop's Mill Creek, and extends to Mr. Isaac Baldwin's Mill Creek, on the middle of the bridge. 3d Dist. Begins on the middle of the bridge at Mr. Isaac Baldwin's Mill Creek, and extends from thence to the middle of the bridge at Newtown Point. 4th Dist. Begins on the middle of the bridge at Newtown Point, and extends from thence northwardly to the old town line, and westerly to Abisha Marks' Ferry, including cross-roads, etc. 5th Dist. Begins at the said ferry, and extends to the middle of Mr. Thomas Hendy's Narrows. 6th Dist. Begins at the middle of Hendy's Narrows, and extends from thence to the Massachusetts Pre-emption line. 7th Dist. Begins at the old town line, and extends to Catherine's Town and Seneca Lake. Districts south of the River Tyoga.—1st Dist. Begins at Westbrook's Ferry, and extends to the middle of the Narrows. 2d Dist. Begins at the middle of the Narrows, from thence extending to the middle of Mr. Culver's bridge. 3d Dist. Begins at the middle of Culver's bridge, and extends from thence to Marks' Ferry. 4th Dist. Begins near the graveyard, and extends from thence west thro' to the Inhabitants on Seely's Creek."

The following quaint records are from the book kept by the Overseer of the Poor, and are copied *verbatim*:

THE FIRST TRAMP.

A complaint com to me against Abram Jonson as a straglin fellow on April the 9th, 1798. he, hearin the news, went ameaditly.

THOS. KEENEY, *Overseer of the Poor*.

AN UNGODLY MAN.

Dec. the 28th, 1798. Received of Elias Meadow six Shillings for breach of the Sabath by the hand of E-sqr. Buck.

THOS. KEENEY, *Overseer of the Poor*.

A WORK OF LABOR.

The town of Chemung.

To Thos. Keeney, Dr.

To looking plases and riting up too pair of indenters for binding out too of Mitchel bennits childrn as apprin- £ s. d.
 tices..... 0 12 0

ANOTHER TRAMP.

MARCH THE 12TH, A.D. 1799.

The town of Chemung, to Thos. Keeney, Peter.

To one day and a half going down to John Shepards to warn the widow Moss out of this town, and finding that she was not a resident hear, I warned her out..... \$1 00

The following is a copy of an assessment-roll of the real and personal estate in the town of Chemung and county of

Tioga, made the 10th day of December, 1799, according to the directions of the statute entitled "An Act for the Assessment and Collection of Taxes." Assessment made by John Kress, Thomas Keeney, and Elijah Buck, assessors of the town of Chemung:

| Name and Description. | Value of Real Estate. | Value of Personal Estate. |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Elijah Buck, house and farm..... | \$2,282.00 | \$305.00 |
| Daniel McDowell, house and farm..... | 2,417.00 | 257.00 |
| Thomas Burt, house and farm..... | 2,728.00 | 118.00 |
| Benjamin Wynkoop, house and farm..... | 1,983.00 | 66.00 |
| Johnson Miller, house and lot..... | 363.00 | 30.00 |
| Jacob Lowman, house and farm..... | 187.00 | 128.00 |
| Uriah Wilson, house and farm..... | 340.00 | 186.00 |
| Josiah Pierce, house and farm..... | 470.00 | 78.00 |
| Franz. Snekenberger, house and lot..... | 153.00 | 90.00 |
| Adam Hart, house and lot..... | 89.00 | 76.00 |
| Joseph Drake, house and lot..... | 17.00 | 52.00 |
| William Sisco..... | ..... | 30.00 |
| John Daily..... | ..... | 50.00 |
| George Hill..... | ..... | 30.00 |
| Joseph Bennett, house and farm..... | 1,190.00 | 40.00 |
| John Budd, house and farm..... | 212.00 | 70.00 |
| Simon Simonsen..... | ..... | 60.00 |
| Jane Cortright, house and lot..... | 347.00 | 86.00 |
| Thomas Wilson, house and lot..... | 70.00 | 50.00 |
| Jonathan Wilson..... | ..... | 40.00 |
| Abial Fry, house and farm..... | 862.00 | 124.00 |
| Thomas Keeney, house and farm..... | 95.00 | 184.00 |
| Kinney Burnham, house and farm..... | 620.00 | 16.00 |
| John Hillman, house and farm..... | 570.00 | 40.00 |
| David Burt, house and lot..... | 1,164.00 | 80.00 |
| Justus Bennett, house and farm..... | 1,130.00 | 117.00 |
| Joseph Green..... | ..... | 14.00 |
| Ebenezer Green, house and farm..... | 1,065.00 | 94.00 |
| John Squires, house and farm..... | 1,789.00 | 98.00 |
| Abijah Batterson, house and farm..... | 1,695.00 | 89.00 |
| John Squires, Jr..... | ..... | 40.00 |
| D. Vancamp..... | ..... | 4.00 |
| B. Burt, house and farm..... | 1,698.00 | 86.00 |
| B. Hulss..... | ..... | 30.00 |
| Samuel Kress, house and lot..... | 1,802.00 | 48.00 |
| John Westbrook..... | ..... | 336.00 |
| Samuel Westbrook, house and farm..... | 1,490.00 | 127.00 |
| Elias Medaugh, house and farm..... | 626.00 | 154.00 |
| V. Medaugh..... | ..... | 15.00 |
| Jacob Slingman..... | ..... | 18.00 |
| C. Hart, house and lot..... | 135.00 | 76.00 |
| Asahel Burnham, house and lot..... | 314.00 | 40.00 |
| Abraham Bennett..... | ..... | 15.00 |
| Jacob Decker..... | ..... | 10.00 |
| Isaac Rawson..... | ..... | 12.00 |
| Silas Baldwin..... | ..... | 4.00 |
| Waterman Baldwin, house and farm..... | 1,032.00 | 91.00 |
| Moses Depue, house and farm..... | 1,871.00 | 119.00 |
| Jacob Kress..... | ..... | 50.00 |
| Samuel Vangorden, house and farm..... | 765.00 | 68.00 |
| James Wilson, house and farm..... | 2,079.00 | 46.00 |
| Abraham Brewer, house and farm..... | 603.00 | 88.00 |
| Gideon Griswold, house and farm..... | 372.00 | 162.00 |
| Jonathan Griswold, house and farm..... | 553.00 | 109.00 |
| Elisha Griswold, house and farm..... | 525.00 | 146.00 |
| Robert Cassady, house and farm..... | 300.00 | 87.00 |
| Zachariah Van Wye, house and farm..... | 150.00 | 56.00 |
| Joseph Van Wye..... | ..... | 34.00 |
| Cornelius Kress, house and farm..... | 705.00 | 18.00 |
| George Kress..... | ..... | 34.00 |
| Ebenezer Kress..... | ..... | 24.00 |
| Enoch Warren, house and farm..... | 895.00 | 150.00 |
| Enoch Warren, Jr., house and farm..... | 1,542.00 | 146.00 |
| Israel Parshall, house and farm..... | 1,252.00 | 132.00 |
| Thomas Keeney, Jr..... | ..... | 12.00 |
| Asa Parshall..... | ..... | 26.00 |
| Samuel Bridelman, house and farm..... | 1,712.00 | 44.00 |
| Ephraim Bennett..... | ..... | 30.00 |
| E. Brewer..... | ..... | 20.00 |
| Jacob Gray..... | ..... | 12.00 |
| John Kress..... | ..... | 10.00 |
| J. Thomas, land..... | 17,541.00 | ..... |
| Samuel Hepburn, land..... | 409.00 | ..... |
| A. Wells, land..... | 85.00 | ..... |

VILLAGES.

CHEMUNG VILLAGE,

lying near the southern border of the town, east of the centre, is pleasantly located on a plain which rises to the height of about twenty feet above the bottom-lands of the Chemung River. It is built upon the land owned orig-

inally by Daniel McDowell and Elijah Buck. Years ago it was known as Buckville. It is a station on the Erie Railway, and contains two churches (Methodist and Baptist), one school-house, two hotels, three stores, two blacksmith-shops, two shoe-shops, one harness-shop, two wagon-shops, one cabinet-shop, one meat-market, a post-office, about forty dwelling-houses, and two hundred inhabitants.

CHEMUNG CENTRE,

on Wynkoop's Creek, near the northwest corner of the town, has one store, one saw-mill, one blacksmith-shop, a post-office, and about thirty inhabitants.

OWEN'S MILLS,

a hamlet on Mallory Creek, northeast of the centre of the town, contains one store, one saw-mill, one cooper-shop, a post-office, and about twenty-five inhabitants.

SCHOOLS.

From the report of the school commissioners of the county of Chemung for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, we take the following:

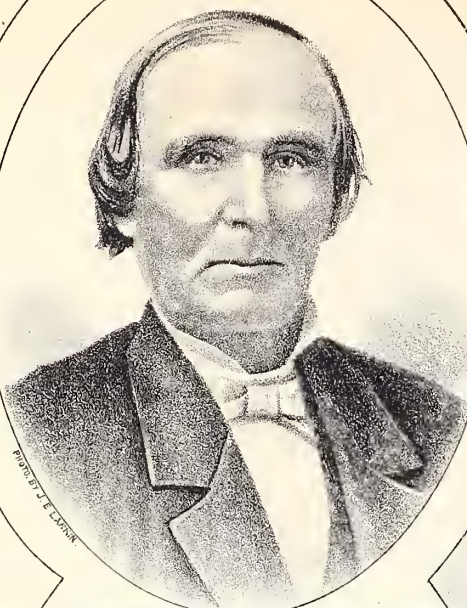
The town is divided into 17 districts, and has 15 frame school-houses, valued, with their sites, at \$6890. 748 children of the school age reside in the town, of whom 601 were pupils of the public schools, which were in session 486 weeks during the year, and were taught by 9 male and 19 female teachers. 677 volumes were in the libraries, valued at \$273. The income of the school treasury was as follows: Balance on hand September, 1876, \$190.30; received from the State, \$1746.48; received from taxes, \$1560.45; received from other sources, \$751.80; total income, \$4249.03. Paid teachers' wages, \$3612.96; other expenses, \$524.89; total disbursements, \$4137.85. Appropriation from the State for 1878, \$1829.60.

CHURCHES.

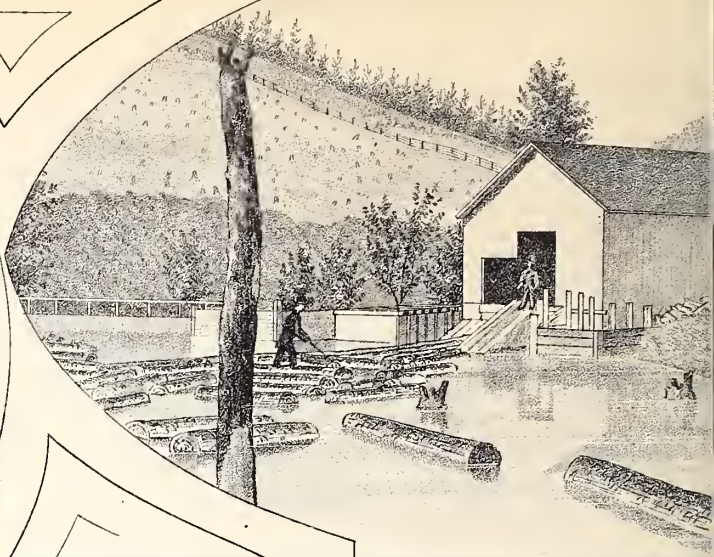
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CHEMUNG

was formed during a revival in the year 1819. The original society numbered about 30 members, among whom were Jerry Holland and his wife, James Ribble and his wife, Epenetus Owens and his wife, Philip McConnell and his wife, Joseph Swain and his wife, William Kellogg and his wife, Stephen Vanderlip and his wife, Nancy Floyd, Katie Floyd, Julia Wynkoop, Betsy Swain, and Treadway Kellogg. The first meeting was held in the school-house near Wynkoop's Creek. Rev. Horace Agard was the first presiding elder, and Rev. Sophronus Stocking one of the first circuit preachers. Rev. William H. Pearne was the first resident pastor. The society continued to hold its meetings in the school-house until the year 1838, when they built a small church a few rods east of Wynkoop's Creek, which was occupied until 1849, when the Erie Railway Company bought them out, and the society proceeded to the erection of a church in Chemung village. It was completed in 1850, at a cost of \$1500, and has sittings for 450 persons. The society numbers at the present time 130, and the Sunday-school classes 85. Martin Wood, Superintendent of Sunday-schools; Rev. I. B. Hyde is the present pastor.





NELSON WARREN.



THE OLD MI



RESIDENCE OF NELSON WARRI

OSITE.



JERUSHA S. WARREN.



ING, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS PHILA. PA.



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CHEMUNG

was organized at Dry Brook, Feb. 3, 1855. Previous to that time they were a branch of the Factoryville Church, and had built a small church edifice at Dry Brook about 1848. The society, upon its organizing as an independent body, was composed of 73 members, among whom were Phineas Rogers, Reuben R. Tooker, Stephen Vanderlip, William H. Bassett, William F. Rogers, Zelotus G. Carpenter, Samuel H. Rumsey, Stephen Hoover, Hawley B. Rogers, John H. Hicks, Samuel Corey, Abraham H. Knight, C. D. Hill, Ruth Rogers, Hulda Bowling, Emma M. Knight, Phebe H. Bennett, Mary A. Saunders, and 55 others. The society continued to occupy the church at Dry Brook until 1870, when the present church of the society, located in Chemung village, was completed, at a cost of \$5000. It will seat 400 people. Rev. J. M. Coley was the first pastor. The society has a membership of 60 in number at the present, and 40 pupils in Sunday-school, of which A. H. Knight is Superintendent. Their present pastor is Rev. William H. Garnett.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Erie Railway, which was completed to this point in 1849, enters the town at the southeast corner, and, following the course of the Chemung Valley, passes Chemung village (which is a station), and leaves the town south of the centre, on the west border.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

By an act of the Legislature, passed May 4, 1869, and amended May 14, 1875, authorizing the construction and maintenance of a free bridge over the Chemung River, in the town of Chemung, Mijamin Griswold, Jesse Owens, and Henry Baker, of the town of Chemung, were appointed bridge commissioners to locate and construct a bridge, at a cost not exceeding \$18,000, and to issue bonds which should be binding on the town. The commissioners, after filing bonds in the penalty of \$25,000, went forward and constructed the present beautiful structure, which is situated about one mile southwest of the village of Chemung.

It is of great convenience and importance to citizens of the town living south of the river, as well as to those residents of the United States who live in Johnny Cake, Pa.

SOCIETIES.

The *Chemung Valley Lodge, No. 350, F. and A. M.*, was chartered June 8, 1855, and organized with the following officers: Asahel Buck, Master; Henry Baker, Senior Warden; William Guthrie, Junior Warden. The present officers are E. Gere, Master; George W. Drake, Senior Warden; Fletcher Snell, Junior Warden; James Marvin, Treas.; Wilson Ruggles, Sec. Regular communications are held in Masonic Hall, Chemung.

Chemung Grange, No. 204, was instituted May, 1874, with 40 members and the following officers: Joshua S. Holbert, Master; Miles C. Baldwin, Overseer; Peter Bennett, Lecturer; Willard Doolittle, Treas.; M. C. Gardner, Chaplain; John M. Crispin, Sec. The present officers are Joshua S. Holbert, Master; Miles C. Baldwin, Overseer; William Holbert, Lecturer; Willard Doolittle, Treas.;

Joseph Joslin, Chaplain; John M. Crispin, Sec. The grange numbers 106 members at the present, and meets every alternate Friday in Grange Hall, Chemung.

MILITARY.

The part taken by the old town of Chemung during the war of the Rebellion was a grand and noble one, such as we should expect from the descendants of her Revolutionary pioneers. She responded promptly to every call of the general government for volunteers, and was represented on nearly every battle-field in Virginia. Others of her sons marched with General Sherman to the sea.

The town paid in bounties to soldiers \$39,145, and in expenses relating to the same \$1760, making a total of \$40,905. It was reimbursed by the State to the amount of \$12,900; the full amount expended being \$28,005.

The town raised by subscription, for the relief of soldiers' families, \$200.

We desire to return thanks to Messrs. Nile F. Wynkoop, A. H. Buck, Miles C. Baldwin, Asa Parshall, H. C. Beidelman, George Lowman, Gordon Snell, Dr. Gere, R. M. McDowell, Martin Wood, John Bosworth, A. H. Knight, John J. Joslin, and John M. Crispin for valuable information and courtesies extended during our stay in Chemung.

MILITARY RECORD.

George W. Weller, sergeant, Co. E, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 21; in several battles.
 John M. Frances, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 23, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Wm. Guthrie, private, Co. H, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; disch. Dec. 25, 1864.
 Franklin M. Slade, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. May 22, 1865.
 Edward F. Beem, private, Co. B, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862; disch. May 22, 1865.
 George W. Drake, private, Co. B, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862; disch. June 13, 1865.
 C. Harington, private, Co. C, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Barent C. Bailey, corporal, Co. M, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 12, 1863.
 James S. Fancey, private, Co. A, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 12, 1862; disch. Sept. 14, 1863; disability.
 Leander Scott, private, Co. I, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Oct. 2, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Daniel B. Scott, corporal, Co. E, 117th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Aug. 1, 1863, from wounds.
 Isaac E. Bailey, corporal, Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died Oct. 5, 1864, of wounds.
 Francis M. Walker, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 21, 1862; promoted sergt. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Lewis Swain, private, Co. H, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; re-enl. same company March, 1864; disch. Aug. 1865.
 E. F. Blossom, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. July 28, 1865.
 Jason Blossom, drummer, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
 Guy Ellis, private, Co. D, 112th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. July 28, 1865.
 John A. Carey, sergeant, Co. I, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch.; no date.
 Theodore Carey, sergeant, Co. I, 111st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed May 27, 1864.
 Chas. Cogans, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; wounded in knee at Kencaw Mountain.
 E. C. Welles, private, Co. C, N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. Jan. 30, 1862, disability.
 Renben Griswold, corporal, Co. C, 150th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 1861, disability.
 George Smith, corpl., Co. H, 150th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; disch. August, 1864; re-enlisted; disch. Jun. 27, 1865.
 Stephen M. Beckhorn, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. June 16, 1865.
 James Hillman, private, Co. C, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. 1864; re-enl. January, 1865; disch. June, 1865.

James Griswold, capt., Co. C, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; trans. to 169th N. Y. Regt.; disch. June 25, 1865.

Freeman Ellis, private, Co. C, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. Sept. 20, 1864.

Freeman Warren, corpl., Co. C, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. 1862, disability; re-enl. March 11, 1865, 179th N. Y. Regt.

Chas. R. Benedict, sergt., Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Dec. 31, 1863, sickness.

Theo. M. Warren, sergt., Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to 1st Lieut. June, 1864; killed at Atlanta.

Chas. A. Hart, private, Co. E, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 1, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. July 22, 1865.

Frank Sager, private, Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to sergt. Oct. 1, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.

Samuel McCutcher, private, Co. M, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; wounded; disch. Oct. 18, 1865.

Miles O. Corryel, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; trans. to 4th N. Y. Art.; disch. Oct. 5, 1865.

Edgar P. Terrill, private, Co. I, 163d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 4, 1864, disability.

John M. Evans, private, Co. C, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 24, 1863; disch. May 6, 1865.

Sylvester Decker, private, Co. I, 148th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 5, 1863; wounded at Cold Harbor; disch. Oct. 1, 1865.

Benjamin Edwards, private, Co. E, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 16, 1861; re-enl. in Co. C, 1st N. Y. Cav., July 11, 1863; wounded, no date; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.

David E. Champion, private, Co. E, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Peach-Tree Creek; disch. June 5, 1865.

Samuel C. Knox, private, Co. E, 20th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 23, 1861; disch. May 23, 1863.

Morris Kane, private, Co. B, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. July 20, 1865.

Charles A. Knox, private, Co. E, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; trans. to 6th N. Y. Art.; pro. to sergt.

Jefferson Decker, private, Co. I, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga., and also at Peach-Tree Creek; disch. May 5, 1865.

Wm. H. Brown, corpl., Co. H, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to sergt. and 2d Lieut.

Wm. T. Carey, corpl., Co. I, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to sergt.; mortally wounded at Dallas, Ga.; died May 31, 1864.

Wm. N. Joslin, private, Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga.

Stephen S. Cornell, private, Co. B, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. Oct. 13, 1865.

Samuel Hubble, private, Co. E, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 21, 1861; disch. May 23, 1863.

Charles Harris, private, Co. H, 188th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch. July 11, 1865.

Nathaniel C. Rippard, private, Co. I, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. March 11, 1863, disability.

William Rose, private, Co. I, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863; wounded at Wilderness; died July 2, 1864, of wounds.

Charles Washburn (substitute), private, 10th N. Y. Regt.; disch. July, 1865.

Francis L. Patterson, private, Co. L, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; wounded; disch. March 9, 1865.

Edward Lurcock, private, Co. M, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 12, 1863; taken prisoner before Richmond; died at Andersonville, Aug. 29, 1864.

George N. Cooper, private, Co. H, 46th Penna.; died May 28, 1864.

Harry H. Cooper, private, Co. M, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded at Wilderness; died May 9, 1864, of wounds.

G. P. McDowell, private, Co. I, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. June 16, 1865.

Ray Warren, private, Co. I, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1865; deserted.

Aaron Slade, private, Co. E, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 6, 1861; disch.; no date given.

Guy Wynkoop, private, Co. H, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. November, 1861; taken prisoner Oct. 12, 1863; died at Andersonville.

Sager Wynkoop, private, Co. E, 20th N. Y. Regt.; enl. October, 1861; disch.

John Harrington, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 20, 1862; disch.

Stowell H. Campbell, private, 2d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863.

Peter V. Carey, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Bartholomew Cavens, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Delos J. Tillman, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Isaac Howell, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Samuel Ruggles, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Wm. McCutchin, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863.

Pery Tanner, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Wm. McMaster, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Henry O. Bennett, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Elmer Howard, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.

Jonas D. Swain, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

Daniel Dewitt, Jr., private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.

Jacob H. Roblyer, private, 1st N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 5, 1864.

John H. Miller, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.

Charles P. Crawford, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.

Walter H. Parcells, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864.

John Baldwin, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864; re-enlisted.

George Smith, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864; re-enlisted.

Wm. Jordan, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864; re-enlisted.

Charles R. Lawrence, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enlisted Feb. 19, 1864.

Thomas Chambers, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 28, 1864.

George W. Cown, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; re-enlisted.

John Koluene, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 30, 1864.

Patrick Slatsteton, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 30, 1864.

Edward J. Clark, private, 24th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.

Albert D. Field, private, 24th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1861 (substitute).

Archibald Bensley, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.

Richard Murphy, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.

Sawyer P. Fuller, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 24, 1864.

Thomas H. Cannon, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.

Trueman W. Lewis, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.

Jacob L. Decker, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 24, 1865.

Timothy Brockway (substitute).

Thomas Pierce, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

John H. Jackson, private; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.

Jacob Smith, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.

Peter Kelly, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864.

Michael Cahill, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.

Wheeler Sisson, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

James Stanler, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

Patrick Broidley, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

John Galyger, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

Patrick Hagerty, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

Moses H. Spillman, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.

George Weed, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

Theron E. Foster, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

James Little, private, 184th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.

Jonas L. Miller, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.

Abraham Miller, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864.

George Benjamin, private, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.

Harry Benjamin, private, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.

Nelson Benjamin, private, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864.

S. W. Miller, private, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864.

Thomas V. Metcalf, private, 28th N. Y. Battery; enl. Sept. 20, 1864.

Thomas Graham, private, 97th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.

John M. Utter, private, 97th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864.

Samuel D. Bodine, private, 1st N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864.

Samuel D. Wilcox, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864.

Smith Wilcox, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864.

Valentine Smith, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1864.

George Burke, private; enl. Jan. 11, 1865.

John W. Huntley, private; enl. Jan. 11, 1865.

John Salter, private; enl. Jan. 11, 1865.

Wm. Swain, private; enl. Jan. 12, 1865.

John Hinderson, private; enl. Jan. 12, 1865.

Emigh Roberts, private; enl. Jan. 14, 1865.

Wm. McCellan, private; enl. Jan. 14, 1865.

Aaron G. Idsmith, private; enl. Jan. 14, 1865.

Hugh O'Brien, private; enl. Jan. 18, 1865.

James Donohou, private; enl. Jan. 18, 1865.

Charles Dunn, private; enl. Jan. 18, 1865.

Charles H. Washborn, private; enl. Jan. 19, 1865.

Lemuel B. King, private; enl. Jan. 20, 1865.

Tracey Emigh, private; enl. Feb. 2, 1865.

Wash. B. Rutgers, private; enl. Feb. 2, 1865.

David E. Evans, private; enl. Feb. 8, 1865.

Edward Jenkins, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 8, 1865.

Wm. Dickson, private; enl. Feb. 9, 1865.

John F. Harrison, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 9, 1865.

Theodore Bartholf, private, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 22, 1865.

James Griffin, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1865.

Squire Clark, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1865.

Horace Mandeville, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 28, 1865.

Andrew J. Coldgrove, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.

James L. Robb, private, 191th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 7, 1865.

Wm. H. Simpson, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 1, 1865.

Charles Darling, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 7, 1865.

Ezra P. Whitmore, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.

John L. Johnson, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.

Robert F. Crandle, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 3, 1865.

John Brantford, private, 187th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

NELSON WARREN

was born Aug. 26, 1806, in the town of Chemung, being the fifth son of Enoch and Betsey Warren, both natives of Connecticut, who emigrated to New York in the year 1791,

locating one year at Nanticoke, and from thence moved to Chemung County, then Tioga. Here the worthy couple lived to a good old age, rearing a family of ten children, three of whom are now living.

Enoch Warren died in the year 1834, aged seventy years. His wife died in 1859, aged eighty-nine years.

Nelson began life as a farmer, working on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age. He then started out for himself, turning his hand to whatever presented itself to earn an honest dollar. He purchased his first land in the year 1832, and the following year purchased the farm on which he now resides, which at the time was heavily timbered; and having from time to time added to the first purchase, his broad acres now reach the high figure of 1300.

July 19, 1832, he married Jerusha, daughter of Gideon and Azuba Griswold, of Chemung, formerly of Connecticut.

The first years of their married life were passed in a log house, near the site of their present residence.

Six children were born to them, two of whom are now living. Tabitha S., wife of Miles Decker, now living at Addison, Steuben Co.; Ray, married Charlotte L., daughter of William and Agnes Cooper, of Chemung; Polly A., now deceased, married Miles Cooper, two children survive her. The following are also deceased: Nile, Isabell, and Zachary. Mr. Warren endured all the privations and hardships of pioneer life, but being possessed of industry and energy, coupled with an indomitable will, has succeeded in accumulating a goodly portion of this world's goods.

Politically Mr. Warren was a Whig, subsequently a Republican, and now is identified with the Greenback movement.

In addition to agricultural pursuits he has been largely engaged in lumbering, and in partnership with John Johnson erected a steam saw-mill. Although on the down-hill of life, past the Scriptural age of threescore years and ten, he retains in a remarkable degree the vigor and elasticity of youth. May the remainder of his life be passed pleasantly, enjoying the fruits of his toil!

CHAPTER LIII.

ERIN.

THE town of Erin extends from near the centre of the county to the north border. Van Etten bounds it on the east, Baldwin on the south, and Horseheads and Veteran on the west. It has a total area of 26,493 acres, of which 11,559 acres are improved.

By the census of 1875 it had a population of 1556 inhabitants, of which 1537 were natives, and 19 foreign born; 1522 white and 34 colored; 801 males and 755 females. Total number of voters, 424, of which 415 were natives, and 9 naturalized. Persons of military age, 306.

Number of persons of school age, 236 males, and 214 females. Number of land-owners, 225. Persons twenty-one years of age and upwards, unable to read or write, 38.

The surface is an upland, hilly, and broken by many valleys. The water-courses are small; Newtown, Baldwin,

Jackson, and Wynkoop Creeks being the principal ones. The soil is a gravelly loam, productive, but better adapted to grazing than tillage. The people are principally employed in agricultural pursuits and lumbering.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers in the town of Erin came from the towns of Danby and Newfield (Tompkins Co.), and from the counties of Delaware and Orange, of this State. In most instances they came in with their own teams and conveyances, cutting out their own roads as they advanced farther and deeper into the then howling wilderness.

The Indians had long since disappeared; but the dense forests of pine and hemlock were infested with countless numbers of wild and savage animals, who preyed upon the sheep and other domestic animals of the first settlers for twenty years afterwards.

From the best sources of information, we are led to believe that Basil Sperry, who came from Newfield, Tompkins Co., made the first settlement, in 1815. He located on the lot now owned by Sylvanus Smith, and remained but a very few years.

The next year (1816) John Banfield, James Elya, Abraham Elston, Daniel and Gabriel Curtis, brothers, James Van Houter, and Thomas, his brother, and Philip Thomas,—all from Tompkins County,—came in and located near each other in the Red Chalk Section.*

The same year Isaac Shoemaker, Thomas Baker, Alexander McKey and his son John, James McMillan, with his sons John, James, Jr., George, and Joseph, William D. Stewart and his brother, Robert Stewart, Jeremiah Barnes, and Levi Decker, all from Delaware Co., this State, settled at or very near Erin Centre, while Robert and Alexander Park (brothers), from New Jersey, Robert McDoel and his son Varnum, from Vermont, located about two miles north of the centre; and Ardon Austin, from Connecticut, Samuel, Daniel, and James Vaughan (brothers), located themselves on Austin Hill. Jesse White also settled the same year in the northwest corner of the town.

Isaac Boyer, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, with his sons James and Israel, came in in 1817 and took up the lot now owned by Charles McMillan. They were from Schuylkill, Pa.

Richard Walker, from Newfield, was also one of the first settlers, and located where John Torrey now resides.

David Herrington and sons, from Dorset, Rutland Co., Vt., settled at Herrington's Corners in 1817, taking up 300 acres of great lot 150. One of the sons, Amasa L., resides on the homestead at the present time.

Colonel John Tuthill and son, John Tuthill, Jr., very prominent and worthy citizens, came in from Orange County in 1817, and took up a large tract of land in the south part. Henry, Anthony, and John Hollenbeck, brothers, and James the son of Henry, came from Middleburgh, Schoharie Co., N. Y., in 1819, and settled in the "Red Chalk" section. The Hollenbecks are of a Holland Dutch

* This section, which is the northwest one of the town, derives this name from the fact that when it was originally surveyed, the corners and lines were marked with red chalk, an unusual thing at that time.

family. Their father—James—was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and Anthony, one of the brothers, was a soldier of 1812. James, the son and nephew, and the only surviving one of the pioneers, is a large land-owner, the father of fifteen children, and an active, hearty man at the age of seventy-seven years.

David Caywood, a Revolutionary soldier, with his son William, emigrated from Orange County, near Port Jervis, in 1800, and first settled at Ithaca. They removed to Erin in 1828, and located on the "Red Chalk" section. William, the son, was a soldier of 1812, and cleared and opened the farm where his son, Richard Caywood, now resides.

Peter Blauvelt and his brother, Abraham Blauvelt, from Goshen, Orange Co., settled here in 1832, as did also Cornelius Becker and his family, from Delhi, Delaware Co.

Among those who settled here early it may be mentioned that John Banfield was a leading citizen, energetic and active in all that pertained to the best interests of his town and county.

The Stewart brothers, the McKeys, and Ardon Austin were all men of ability and fair culture. Mr. Austin became the owner of large tracts of land. He removed to New Jersey several years since, and died there May 22, 1878, aged eighty-two years.

Philip Thomas' father emigrated at an early day from Connecticut to Wyoming, Pa. He afterwards removed to Newfield, and died when his son Philip was but six years of age. Young Thomas was apprenticed to one Cranse, who was both a blacksmith and miller. He learned the milling business, and at the age of eighteen years was employed by John Shepard at Tioga Point as the chief in his grist-mill. After remaining with Mr. Shepard for some years, he gave up that occupation, and taking up two hundred acres of land in what was then Chemung township, he cleared and opened the farm where he now resides. In his eighty-sixth year, he is a hale, hearty gentleman, universally respected, and one of the last living links which connects pioneer and present history. Mr. Thomas had a half-brother—John—who was a soldier of the Revolutionary struggle. He also relates that the first two years of his residence here his taxes on two hundred acres of land amounted to but seventy-five cents per year.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Basil Sperry built the first house, in 1815, on the farm now owned by Sylvanus Smith. Thomas Baker built the first framed house, in 1825. About the same time John Banfield built the first framed barn. James and Joseph McMillan, brothers, erected the first saw-mill, in 1824; it was on Newtown Creek, near Erin Centre.

Joseph Rodbourn built the first grist-mill, about 1835. Basil Sperry opened the first farm, and harvested the first crops. John Mitchell kept the first tavern; it was in the south part of the town, on Wynkoop Creek.

The first school-house was built in District No. 1, 1818, and Robert Stewart was the first teacher. The Presbyterians built the first church, in 1836; it was located about two miles southwest of Erin village. Rev. Mr. Beveridge and John Graham were influential in its construction. Mrs. Sperry and Mrs. Baker, the wife of Thomas Baker,

were the first who died in the new settlement. Dr. James McMillan was the first resident physician. James H. Radbourn established the first store, in 1867. John McKey and Ardon Austin were the first surveyors.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Erin was erected from Chemung, March 29, 1822, being all that part of Chemung lying north of the north line of great lots Nos. 138 and 139. By the same act, "All contractors for lands in Erin, of twenty-one years of age and upwards, and worth \$150 of personal property, or who have made improvements or payments for such lands to that amount, are hereby declared to be good jurors."

A part of Van Etten was taken off April 17, 1854.

To our mind it is an unsettled question how this town derived its name. There are still living here men who were present when the town was formed, and who voted at the first town-meeting, but they seem unable to settle this matter, nor have they any recollection concerning it. Others there are, who claim that it was named Erin as a compliment to Michael Robinson (the second supervisor), an Irishman by birth, and a gentleman of considerable local influence in the days of the early settlement.

This statement seems plausible, for we know that no considerable number of Irishmen settled here then or since. The McKeys, McDoels, McMillans, and Stewards were Scotchmen.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

"Whereas, the Legislature of the State of New York did, at their last session, erect the north part of the town of Chemung into a separate township, by the name of Erin, and ordained that the first town-meeting should be holden at the house of John Banfield, in said town, on the third Tuesday in May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

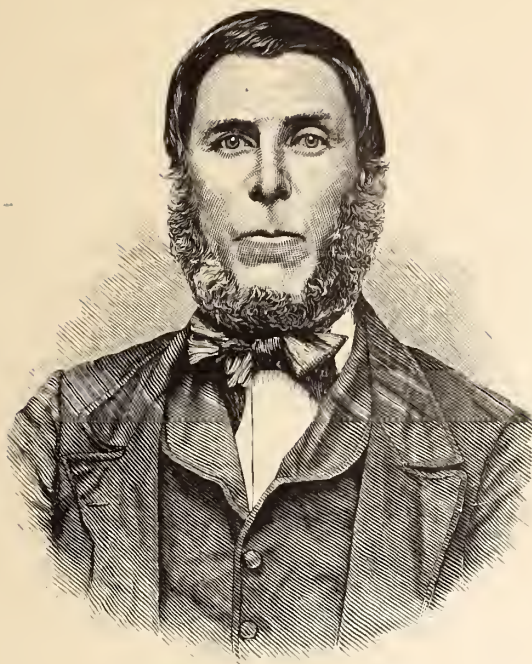
"Therefore, in conformity with the said act, the inhabitants of the said town of Erin assembled at the time and place before mentioned, when the following town officers were regularly chosen, to continue in office until the first Tuesday of March next:

"Alexander McKey, Supervisor; Ardon Austin, Town Clerk; Daniel Vaughn, Thomas Baker, Ebenezer Brown (third), Assessors; John A. McKey, Jared Patchen, David Swartwood, Commissioners of Highways; John Tuthill, William D. Stewart, Robert McDoel, Commissioners of Common Schools; Alexander McKey, Ardon Austin, Francis Banfield, Inspectors of Common Schools; John Tuthill and Robert McDoel, Overseers of the Poor; Varnum McDoel, Constable and Collector; Thomas Baker and John Banfield, Fence-Viewers; John Banfield, Pound-keeper.

The following is a list of those elected to fill the offices of supervisor, town clerk, and justice of the peace from the time of the town's organization to the present:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1822-24. Alexander McKey. | 1830-34. Ardon Austin. |
| 1825-26. Michael Robinson. | 1835-36. Robert Stewart. |
| 1827. John Tuthill, Sr. | 1837-38. Joshua Baker. |
| 1828-29. Michael Robinson. | 1839-40. Ardon Austin. |



GARRET M. HOLLENBECK.



MRS. G. M. HOLLENBECK.

GARRET M. HOLLENBECK.

The subject of this sketch is of German origin; his ancestors settled at or near Albany previous to the Revolutionary war. He is the son of John and Maria Hollenbeck, and was born in Erin, Chenango Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1820. His father was a native of Albany Co., N. Y., and removed to Chenango County in 1818 or 1819, and settled some four miles west of where his son, Garret M., now resides.

John Hollenbeck reared a family of seven children, five of whom are now living. He died May 16, 1853. His occupation through life was that of a farmer. His wife (Maria) died some three or four years previous to 1853.

Garret M. Hollenbeck has always been a very

successful farmer, and stands to-day among the most highly respected citizens of Erin.

He was married to Mary Woolever, of Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 18, 1843. She was born Feb. 28, 1822. By this happy union seven children were born, viz.: Chauncey; Mary A. and Charles, both dead (Charles died in Washington, while serving his country during the Rebellion); John J., Electa, Martha, and Wallace.

Mr. Hollenbeck settled on his present farm in 1845. In politics, a staunch Republican. He has been assessor for six years and supervisor for two years. He is a strong temperance man. He is ever alive to the best interests of society.

1841-43. Thomas N. Andrus.
1844-45. John Hoag.
1846. Daniel Long.
1847-50. Jason P. Woolever.
1851-52. John A. McKey.
1853-54. Samuel Roberts.
1854. John A. McKey (v.).
1855-56. Ardon Austin.
1857-58. Jason P. Woolever.
1859. Garret M. Hollenbeck.

1860-61. Hiram Tuthill.
1862-65. Alexander H. Park.
1866-67. Hiram Tuthill.
1868-69. William Chapman.
1870-71. Charles H. Lewis.
1872. Charles Baker.
1873. Garret M. Hollenbeck.
1874-75. Albert H. McDowell.
1876-77. J. J. Park.
1878. John G. Cowan.

TOWN CLERKS.

1822-24. Ardon Austin.
1825. Thomas Baldwin.
1826-29. Robert Stewart.
1830. James V. Baker.
1831. Robert Stewart.
1832-37. Daniel Vaughn.
1838. Ardon Austin.
1839-40. Isaac Saunders.
1841-42. Peter McKey.
1843-44. James McMillan.
1845-48. Zephaniah Richmond.
1849-51. Alexander H. Park.

1852-54. Charles Baker.
1855. Jason Frost.
1856-58. John Caywood.
1859. Peter Blauvelt.
1860-61. A. H. McDowell.
1862-66. Alvah B. Rosenkrans.
1867-69. Charles Baker.
1870-71. James Dibble.
1872-73. Sidney L. Dibble.
1874-77. Giles Hallenbeck.
1878. A. H. Van Gorder.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1822-25. Harmon Sawyer.
Green M. Tuthill.
1826-29. Daniel Vaughn.
Ardon Austin.
1830. Charles Chapman.
1831. Ardon Austin.
1832-33. William D. Stewart.
John White.
1834. Hiram Tuthill.
1835-36. Ardon Austin.
Philip Thomas.
1837. Charles Chapman.
Samuel G. Stage.
1838. John A. McKey.
1839. Ardon Austin.
Philip Thomas.
1840. Peter Blauvelt.
1841. M. Everitt.
1842. Joshua Baker.
1843. Jacob Banfield.
1844. Peter Blauvelt.
1845. Jeremiah Rumsey.
Samuel Roberts.
1846. Joshua Baker.
Allen C. Lott.
1847. Samuel Roberts.
1848. Peter Blauvelt.
1849. Zephaniah Richmond.
1850. C. C. Humphrey.
1851. Samuel Roberts.
1852. Peter Blauvelt,
J. B. Moore.

1853. Jason P. Woolever.
1854. Cornelius Hammond.
Francis Beveridge.
1855. Johnson Hawley.
William Chapman.
1856. Charles Baker.
1857. Ardon Austin.
1858. Charles H. Lewis.
1859. Philip Thomas.
1860. Peter Blauvelt.
1861. Alexander H. Park.
1862. John F. Hillaker.
1863. Albert H. McDowell.
1864. Amasa R. Herrington.
1865. William Chapman.
1866. Charles H. Lewis.
1867. Albert H. McDowell.
1868. Amasa R. Herrington.
1869. William Chapman.
1870. John F. Hillaker.
Peter Blauvelt.
1871. A. H. McDowell.
1872. Peter Blauvelt.
1873. William Chapman.
1874. John F. Hillaker.
William Kendall.
1875. Albert H. McDowell.
1876. Amasa R. Herrington.
John F. Hillaker.
1877. Alexander Shoemaker.
1878. Joshua Stevens.

The following list of persons assessed for highway labor, 1823, is interesting and valuable, because it shows the name of every resident of the town of Erin, at that date, over twenty-one years of age.

District No. 1.—Joseph Bennett, Silas Valentine, Zachariah Valentine, John McMillan, Isaac Van Tile, Joseph Mills, John Hartgrove, Levi Decker, James Decker, Henry Decker, Benjamin Smith, William Smith, James McMillan, George R. McMillan, James McMillan, Jr., Robert Stewart, William D. Stewart, John Burrows, John Cooper, Jeremiah Barnes, Isaac Shoemaker, Elijah Shoemaker.

District No. 2.—Robert Park, Alexander Park, David Park, Jacob C. Swartwood.

District No. 3.—James Boyer, Israel Boyer, Isaac Brown, William Brown, Silas Brown, Joseph Frost, Daniel Vaughn, Samuel Vaughn, Elihu Everitt, Andrew H. Everitt, Cornelius Westbrook, Ardon Austin, John B. Andrews, James Vaughn, Jeremiah Jareds.

District No. 4.—Robert McDoel, William Hoyt, Daniel Decker, Varnum McDoel, Thomas McDoel, Francis Banfield, Michael Robinson, Joshua Clark.

District No. 5.—Thomas Baldwin, John Boyer, James Elya, Oliver Elya, John Hollenbeck, Anthony Hollenbeck, Henry Hollenbeck, James Hollenbeck, Abraham Elston, Philip Thomas.

District No. 6.—James Van Houter, Thomas S. Van Houter, John Banfield, Daniel Curtis, Gabriel Curtis, David Jackson, William Groom.

District No. 7.—John W. Watkins, Lewis Catlin, John Elston, Nathaniel Campbell.

District No. 8.—Mathew N. Norris, Richard Walker, Jared Patchen, Ephraim Bennett, Daniel D. Bennett, Jedediah Bennett, Caleb Curtis, Daniel Howell, Elias Billington, James Bishop, Henry Clear, Morris Dean, John Walker.

District No. 9.—Charles Chapman, Herman Sawyer, Horace Sawyer, Smith Pareil, Nicholas Pareil.

District No. 10.—Eli Summers, Ira Simmons, Julius Simmons.

District No. 11.—Abraham Shoemaker, Daniel Swartwood, Isaac Shoemaker, Abraham Swartwood, David Swartwood, Jonah Osborne, Joseph McIntyre, William McIntyre.

District No. 12.—Brewster Goldsmith, Thomas Lewis, Christopher Hedges, Christopher Hedges, Jr., Farrel Hedges.

District No. 13.—John Tuthill, John Tuthill, Jr., Green M. Tuthill, Allen Hurlbut, David Herrington, Ransom L. Wade.

District No. 14.—Alexander McKey, John A. McKey. Total number, 111.

Of the persons named on this list, Cornelius Westbrook, Varnum McDoel, John Boyer, James Hollenbeck, Philip Thomas, John Elston, Mathew N. Norris, William McIntire, and Brewster Goldsmith are the only survivors.

In 1827 there were but *three* framed houses in town, owned respectively by Ardon Austin, Thomas Baker, and Robert McDoel, while Thomas Baker, John Banfield, Charles Chapman, George Humphrey, and Mathew N. Norris owned frame barns, and George and Cornelius Humphrey a saw-mill. All other buildings were of logs.

VILLAGES.

ERIN VILLAGE,

a station on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, is situated on Newtown Creek, in the central part of the town. It contains two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Baptist), one store of general merchandise, one grocery-store, one tavern, one steam saw-mill, three blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, two shoe-shops, one district school, about forty dwelling-houses, and two hundred inhabitants.

The village is of recent growth. Its building-up and

prosperity began with the establishment of Mr. James H. Rodbourn's mill,* in 1868, assisted by the completion of the railroad in 1874.

It occupies the land owned originally by Alexander McKey and Jeremiah Barnes.

PARK'S,

in the northeast part, is a post-office station on the line of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad.

HERRINGTON'S CORNERS

is a post-office station in the southern part of the town.

SCHOOLS.

In a report made to the State Superintendent of Common Schools, State of New York, by John Tuthill and Wm. D. Stewart, Commissioners of Common Schools for the town of Erin, dated July 4, 1823, they reported three school districts in the town. District No. 1 contained 33 children of school age, and school had been taught three months during the year, for which \$13.40 had been paid as teachers' wages. District No. 2 contained 51 children of school age; school had been taught three months during the year, for which \$20.71 had been paid as teachers' wages. District No. 3 had 41 children of school age; school had been taught three months, for which \$16.66 had been paid as teachers' wages; and they concluded their report as follows:

"And we, the said commissioners, do further report that the whole amount of money received by us for the use of common schools during the year ending on the date of this report, and since the date of the last report for our town, is \$50.77, of which sum the State paid \$25.77 and the town \$25.00. That the said sum of money has been expended in paying the wages of teachers qualified according to law. That the school-books most in use are the Holy Scriptures, English Reader, Daboll's and Pike's arithmetics, Webster's and Cobb's spelling-books."

In contrast with the foregoing we take the following from the report of the school commissioner, county of Chemung, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877:

The town has 13 districts and 12 frame school-houses, the latter valued, with their sites, at \$4675. Five hundred and seventeen children of the school age reside in the town, of whom 473 attended the public schools during the year. They were taught by 8 male and 19 female teachers, who were paid \$2371.58 for their services. Three hundred and fifty-two volumes in the libraries, valued at \$76. The income of the school treasury was \$1299.05 from the State, \$968.05 from taxes, \$496.55 from other sources; total, with balance on hand Sept. 1, 1876, \$2841.11. The total expenses, aside from teachers' wages, amounted to \$378.85. The State appropriation for 1878 is \$1371.05.

THE SIMPSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ERIN was formed in 1827. Among the original members were Jeremiah Barnes and his wife, C. C. Humphrey and his wife,

* The steam saw-mill of Mr. James H. Rodbourn, situated in the village of Erin, was established in 1868, and gives steady employment to 30 men. The engine is of 60 horse-power, and 2,000,000 feet of lumber are manufactured per year. There is connected with it a lath-machine and planing-mill.

Mrs. Baker (wife of Joshua Baker), Cornelius Becker and his wife, and James Baker and wife. The first meetings of the society were held in the school-house of District No. 1. They held meetings once in two weeks, and were supplied by preachers from the Oneida Conference. Rev. James Taylor was the first local preacher; Rev. Mr. Torrey the first circuit preacher. The society continued to hold its meetings in the school-house until 1874, when the present church edifice was completed, costing \$3500. Rev. William Saunders was the first preacher on the charge. Rev. S. T. Tackabury is the present pastor. The church will seat 250 persons. The society numbers 113 members, and the Sunday-school classes 130; Mr. A. H. McDowel being the Superintendent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF ERIN,

a branch of the Breesport Church, was organized in 1864. Miles Ennis and his wife, Teresa, Melzor Kellogg and his wife, James Dibble and wife, and Warner Baldwin were among the original members. Their first meetings were held in the school-house of District No. 8, and they continued to hold them there until 1871, when their present edifice, situated in the village of Erin, was completed at a cost of \$2400. It has sittings for about 300 people. The society has 25 members at the present time. Rev. Mr. Whitney was their first pastor. Alexander Shoemaker is the Superintendent of Sunday-schools.

The Presbyterian church, which was situated about two miles southwest of the village, and erected about forty years ago, was torn down in 1874.

The Methodist church on Austin Hill has fallen into disuse, and the society dispersed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad enters the town at the northeast corner, and running in a southwesterly direction, passes Park Station and Erin Centre, and thence following down the valley of Newtown Creek, leaves the town near the southwest corner. It was completed in 1874, and the town was bonded to the amount of \$30,000 to assist in its construction.

For valuable information and courtesies extended, we desire to return to Messrs. Philip Thomas, James Hollenbeck, Amasa L. Herrington, G. S. Becker, J. H. Rodbourn, Rev. S. T. Tackabury, Isaac Shoemaker, Charles Baker, and A. H. Van Gorder our thanks.

MILITARY RECORD.

Ara Carpenter, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863.
Daniel Dibble, private, Co. G, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Henry Conklin, private, Co. G, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Miles W. Elston, private, Co. G, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died of disease, no date.
William H. Lee, colored recruit; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
Asa G. Brooks, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Damon Lamphear, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
George Perry, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Oliver Timerson, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Ambrus Armstrong, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. 1864, disability.
Abram Elston, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Philander Collson, private, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Nathaniel McConnell, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Austin Leonard, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.

Orville Compton, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1863.
 Reuben B. Wheaton, private, 16th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; killed, no date given.
 Smith Greek, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Harvey B. Lowry, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 24, 1865.
 Joseph E. Utter, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864; had served one term of enlistment in a Penna. regt.
 James L. Wilsey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Theodore Redington, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864; served to end of war, and enlisted in regular service.
 Daniel E. Compton, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; re-enlisted; taken prisoner; disch. at close of war.
 Nathan Osborn, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Peter Halleran, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 3, 1865.
 William Neish, lieutenant, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. May 23, 1863.
 Isaac Northrup, private, 111th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1865.
 James Northrup, private, 111th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1865.
 Levi E. Cooley, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 David Howard, private, 174th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Anell Harding, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 William H. Ells, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 John Decker, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 James E. Campbell, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 William Hurd, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Samuel M. Dibble, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
 Solomon Degraw, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864.
 Peter Palmer, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 John J. White, private, 179th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Myron Vredenburg, private, 1st Vet. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1864.
 Henry F. Braze, private, 28th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Nehemiah Hodge, private, 28th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.
 James Doyle, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Isaac Davis, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 John Brady, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1864.
 Garrett Groesbeck, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
 John H. Beckwith, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
 Sprague C. Whitaker, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1864.
 John Benjamin, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Stephen Caruvike, private, 181st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Joseph Hessman, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 12, 1864.
 Edgar Bailey, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 10, 1864.
 Edward Lollia, private, 9th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 12, 1865.
 Thomas Crumlich, private, 61st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 12, 1865.
 William H. Mirrick, private, 61st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 13, 1865.
 John S. Curran, private, 61st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 14, 1865.
 Robert Galbraith, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 25, 1865.
 Cornelius Bouse, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 30, 1865.
 August Rachel, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.
 Michael Farrell, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.
 Henry C. Lee, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.
 William Kelly, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Spencer Brown, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 1865.
 Arnel Walker, private, 14th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 1865.
 Isaac Porter, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
 Nelson Smith (drafted), private, 189th Regt., 1863; wounded; disch. at end of war.
 Levi Decker (drafted), 1863; died of disease; no date given.
 Sylvester Blauvelt (drafted), 1863; disch. for disability; no date.
 David Vosburg, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 John Beaseley, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 George W. Hummer, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Samuel Elston, private, enl. 1862.
 Isaac Elston, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Charles Elston.

Persons who resided in Erin and went for other towns.

Myron Humphrey, John Humphrey, Horace Jones, James Neish, Edward Hawley, Andrew Winters, Albert McMillan, Ira Jones, Arnot Staples, Channcey Hallenbeck, Charles Hallenbeck (died in service), Alonzo White, David Leonard (died in service), Bradley Groom, Henry Inman, Ramsey Harrington.
 Jerome Hammer, private, 1st Vet. Regt.
 Sylvester Westbrook, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.
 Chester Harrington, private, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Avery P. Harrington, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Miles Harrington, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Andrus Harrington, enl. 1862.

CHAPTER LIV.

HORSEHEADS.

THIS town is geographically located near the centre of the county. The surface in the east part is hilly, and in

the west rolling and level. The summits of the hills are from 600 to 800 feet above Seneca Lake, and the summit level of the Chemung Canal at the village of Horseheads is 443 feet above the same. The soil of the town is a good quality of gravelly loam, adapted to all kinds of agricultural products, including tobacco, which has been cultivated to a considerable extent for several years. The area of the town is 28,969 acres. The principal streams are Newtown Creek and its branches. The Ezra L'Hommedieu Tract of 1440 acres, and part of the Lush and Robinson Tract, are included within the present limits of the town, and the "Old Chemung Line" runs through it a short distance south of its centre.

The origin of the name of the town is historic. From the best authenticated sources, it appears that during General Sullivan's encampment on the plains surrounding the village, on the 25th of September, 1779, the officer in command issued an order for the slaughter of a large number of superfluous horses. This was done, and their bones were afterwards arranged along the route by the Indians, and were thus found by the first settlers; and the circumstance being looked upon by them as typical of their own probable fate, they were ceaseless in their vigilance over the wily and treacherous aborigine. This name, therefore, though not as euphonious as some, is still cherished by the few remaining pioneers with great respect, and efforts to change it have always met with very decided opposition,—notably at the time the post-office was altered to Fairport, the old citizens never ceased their endeavors until the restoration of the old name was effected.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Considerable controversy has been had as to the priority of the settlement of John Brees and Colonel John Hendy in that part of the old town of Chemung that became Elmira in 1792 and Horseheads in 1854. Claims have been made by local writers, and also by other authorities, that Colonel Hendy was the first white settler in the Chemung Valley; while it is reasonably certain that Mr. Brees preceded Colonel Hendy, and that there were settlements effected prior to the arrival of either.

John Brees, his wife (whose maiden name was Hannah Guildersleeve), and eight children came from Somerset Co., N. J., in 1787. They started in the spring of the year, and traveled through the wilds of Northern Pennsylvania until they reached the Wyoming Valley; taking the river at Wyoming, they followed it to Tioga Point, where they halted a few days; then coming up the Chemung, they stopped at the Flats, about one mile and a half below the present city of Elmira, arriving in June, 1787. Two years later, or in 1789, Mr. Brees with his family removed to what is now the town of Horseheads, building the first log house, which he located on the east side of the road leading from the river to Seneca Lake, on the farm subsequently owned by Civilian Brown, Esq., and now occupied by his son, Menzo Brown.

Among Mr. Brees' children, who became prominent settlers, were Azariah, who was in his sixth year when his father came into the Chemung Valley; born Sept. 5, 1781, died June 21, 1866; Sarah, who was born Feb. 18, 1789,

in Horseheads, now the widow of John Jackson, and in her ninetieth year.*

Those preceding Mr. Breese were Lebbeus Hammond, —who was one of the two men who escaped the Wyoming massacre,—Samuel Tubbs, and Phineas Stephens, of whom Mr. Tubbs was the only one having a family. They partook of the hospitality of the new-comers in the shape of tea and rum, partaken of under a tent and on the family chest, which served as a table. This primitive gathering has been facetiously termed the "first tea-party in the Chemung Valley," by D. W. C. Curtis, Esq., in his admirable sketch of "Horseheads and Vicinity," published in 1868.

In 1790–91, Asa Guildersleeve, brother-in-law of the elder John Brees, came in and settled on the farm, a part of which is now owned by the widow and heirs of William Chappée, and built a house which, until recently, stood as a landmark of "ye olden time." Its venerable antiquity made it deserving of preservation. About the same time as the above came John Winkler, who settled on the David McConnell farm; David Powers, who located on the farm now owned by Colonel H. C. Hoffman; Christopher Vandevender, who built the house near the former site of the Major John Puff Hotel. Concerning the settlement of the Conkling and Sayre families, William Curtis says, "About the 12th of April, 1791, a company left Bloominggrove, Orange Co., N. Y., to try their fortunes in this valley, consisting of Jonathan S. Conkling, wife and three children, James Sayre, wife and seven children, Ebenezer Sayre, John Sayre, wife and one child. This company started with a pair of horses ahead of a yoke of oxen attached to a cart. This vehicle, with the aid of one hired team and wagon, carried their earthly possessions, except a few cows, which were driven by the company. In this manner they traveled through the almost unbroken wilderness of Northern Pennsylvania, until they arrived at the Susquehanna River, near Wilkesbarre. Here they placed their goods on board of a flat-boat. Everything being in readiness the men started the boat, poling it up the stream, while the women on horseback, some with two children each, with the cows, followed along the banks. At night the boat was tied to the shore, the cloth-tents spread, and their frugal meal prepared and partaken of in common. In this manner, after a wearisome journey of sixteen days, the company arrived at a place called 'Conent's Cove,' situated on the Lowman farm, in the town of Chemung. At this place James Sayre and family, with Ebenezer, stopped, while Mr. Conkling and John Sayre, with their families, continued their journey, and arrived here about the 1st of May."

Mr. Conkling purchased 120 acres lying south of the John Brees road, and located his house near where the dwelling of N. Van Dusen now stands. The next spring, 1792, James Sayre and family, and Ebenezer, came up from Chemung and purchased 700 of the 1440 acres contained in the L'Homedieu Patent and built houses thereon. These pioneer families—Brees, Conkling, and Sayres—have a numerous posterity in this town and county, —the former of whose descendants in the second, third,

and fourth generations, in the town of Horseheads alone, number eighteen. Of the second generation only two remain, namely, John Brees, who resides in the old homestead, and Sarah, widow of John Jackson, before mentioned. Of the Conkling family three members of the second generation remain,—Captain Vincent Conkling, Rebecca, wife of Samuel H. Maxwell, and Susan, widow of Richard Hetfield.

Among those who arrived prior to the war of 1812 were Colonel Brinton Payne. He was a victim of the old British prison ship and an officer of the Revolution, taken prisoner while on active duty, and then maltreated with many other suffering patriots. He died at the advanced age of eighty-one years. George Payne and son, Solomon More, Jacob Powell, Mordecai Rickey, who settled on the farm where he died seventy-three years later, Oct. 9, 1867, and which is now occupied by his son Wilson; Joseph Rickey, another of his sons, is an old and respected resident of the town; John Tenbrook; Gershom Livesay, father of Joseph Livesay; John Jackson, who is accredited with having built the first frame barn in the town. Among those who arrived after the war of 1812 and prior to 1830 were Darius Bentley, a surveyor, still a resident of the village, who came in 1815; Paris Green, Rev. James Taylor, Joseph and John McConnell, and Ziba, son of Joseph and father of Hiram H. McConnell, a prominent citizen. Madison now lives on the old homestead farm; Daniel Carpenter and Zeno Carpenter, father of John L. Carpenter; Levi Maxwell, father of Samuel; Levi, Isaac, and Josiah Maxwell; Almer, Jesse, and David Shappee; J. C. Wamaker.

Timothy Wheat, father of Alfred M. Wheat, came in from Sullivan County in 1832, and settled on the farm now occupied by Simeon Fish. Captain William Wood, who died in May, 1878, at the advanced age of ninety-one, came in many years ago. Richard Hetfield, father of Charles K. Hetfield and husband of the first white woman born in the county, was an early and prominent settler. The Ormiston, Bennetts, Huletts, Bowmans, Burritts, Marriotts, came later, but are prominent citizens.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first house erected within the present limits of the town was by John Brees, in 1789. It was built of hewn logs, and was located on the east side of the road leading from the river to Seneca Lake, on the farm now occupied by Menzo Brown, a short distance south of the village.

The first birth in the town (or county) was that of Sarah, daughter of John Brees, who subsequently became the wife, and is now the widow, of John Jackson. She was born Feb. 18, 1789, and is consequently in her ninetieth year, and is remarkably well preserved. The next birth was that of Susanna Conkling, Feb. 3, 1793.

The first marriage is generally believed to have been that in which William Dunn and Mery Sayre were the contracting parties. We were unable to get the exact year, but it was probably about 1790–91.

The first death was that of Susanna Conkling, which occurred March 3, 1793.

* See under head of "Initial Events."



JOSEPH LIVESAY.



MRS. JOSEPH LIVESAY.

PHOTOS BY P. J. WARD, HORSE HEADS.



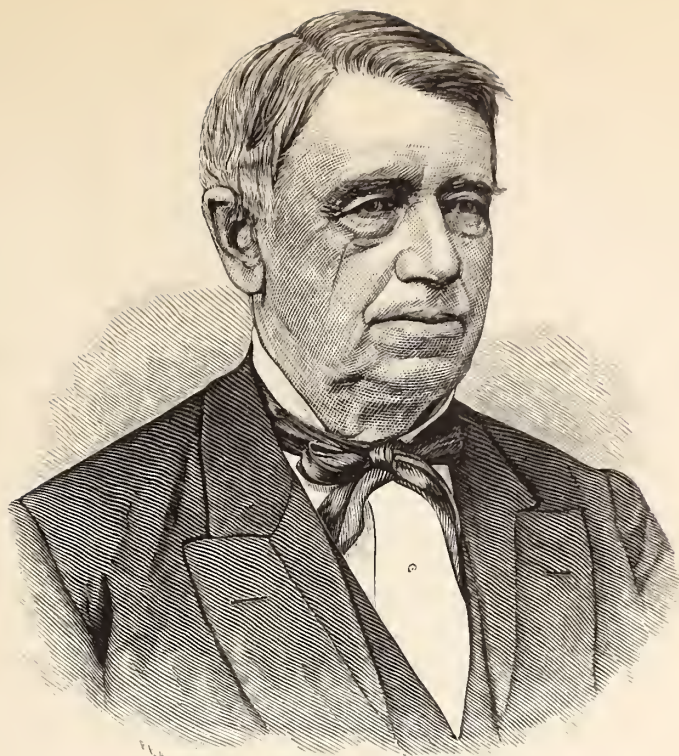
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH LIVESAY, HORSE HEADS, N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA DA



RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN WESTLAKE, HORSEHEADS, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.



C Hulett

HON. CHARLES HULETT was born in the town of Reading, Windsor Co., Vt., Feb. 19, 1805. His ancestors were of English descent, and the emigrants are supposed to have come to America about the year 1620; leaving England on account of religious intolerance, and came to this country that they might enjoy larger religious freedom.

His great-grandfather settled in Hadley, Mass. His grandfather settled in Wallingford, Rutland Co., Vt., was a farmer by occupation, and raised a family of six sons and one daughter, viz.: Nehemiah, John, Amos, Asahel, Mason, Thomas, and Phebe.

His father, John, lived in Reading until the year 1827, when he came with his family and settled in the town of Veteran, Chemung Co., where he died at the age of eighty, in the year 1847, Jan. 12.

His mother was Martha, a daughter of Deacon Clark, of Weathersfield, Vt., at which place she was married. She died also in the town of Veteran, in her forty-ninth year. Their children were Laura, Guy, Clark, Asahel, John Madison, Charles, Almira, Martha, Mason, Nehemiah, Marcia, and George W. and Benjamin F. (twins), of whom five only are living.

Charles spent his minority at home on the farm, receiving only a limited opportunity for any education from books. At the age of twenty-one he came to the town of Veteran, this county, and in connection with his brother Guy (who was afterwards associate judge of Chemung County), who was then a practicing physician in that town, bought one hundred and two acres of land, which was held by the brothers for some six years; when Mr. Hulett received by division one-half of the land which was paid for, to which he made a small addition, with buildings thereon. From this time until the time of writing this sketch he has gradually acquired property, and has spent a life of activity and industry as an agriculturist.

In the year 1844 he removed to the town of Elmira, where he has since resided. This was prior to the division of the town of Elmira. Previous to his removal from the

town of Veteran he was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled for some seven years, and resigned that the people might fill the vacancy at the coming election. The same year of his removal to Elmira he was elected justice of the peace in that town, and held the office from the following January after his election until the year 1862, when the great fire at Horseheads not only consumed the business part of the town, but his docket for his entire justiceship.

Mr. Hulett has always been an unswerving Democrat, casting his first vote for president of the United States for Andrew Jackson. In politics he has been an ardent, active, and influential man, and prominent in the councils of his party in advocating its principles. During the late Rebellion he was a staunch supporter of the Union cause, and acted on the war committee of this district with Charles Cook, General Diven, Dr. Beadle, and others.

In the year 1860, Mr. Hulett represented Chemung County in the Charleston Convention for nominating a candidate for President of the United States. In 1863 he represented his county in the Legislature of the State, and for several years has represented Veteran, Horseheads, and Elmira as supervisor, and for some two years was president of the Agricultural Society of the county.

In the year 1833 he married Nancy, daughter of — McDowell, of Erin, this county, who died just two years from the day of her marriage, leaving a daughter, — Martha, afterwards Mrs. Rollin R. Smith, of Addison.

For his second wife he married Ann Elizabeth Munson, about 1836, by whom he had four children, — Mrs. John Arnot, Jr., of Elmira; Edward Munson, of Fort Scott, Kansas; Mrs. Edward Comstock, of Rome, N. Y.; and Sophia, who died at the age of twelve years.

Mrs. Hulett died in 1859. Mr. Hulett again married, being united in matrimony with Eliza P. Hulett, daughter of Thomas Hulett, of Rutland Co., Vt. By this union there were born five children, none of whom are living. The mother of these children died in April, 1863.



HON. PETER WINTERMUTE.

Peter Wintermute was of Dutch and English descent. His grandfather immigrated to this country, and settled in Sussex Co., N. J., at which place, on the 20th day of August, 1806, the subject of this sketch was born. The father, whose name was also Peter Wintermute, was a farmer, and brought up his sons to follow the same occupation, and they received, as most other farmers' boys at that time, only a common-school education. The father died in New Jersey in 1837. The son having evinced a decided aptitude for trade, upon reaching his majority entered upon the mercantile business at Ridgebury, Orange Co., N. Y., and was reasonably successful. In 1841 he was married at Warwick, in that county, to Miss Emeline Lain, daughter of Deacon David Lain. She still survives him. Soon after their marriage they started for Chemung County, and upon their arrival at Horseheads, Mr. Wintermute entered into a copartnership with his older brother, Isaac, who had preceded him in business at that place. He continued in trade at the same place, with different partners, for about twenty years.

In the fall of 1858 he received the nomination (by the Republican party of Chemung County) of member of Assembly, and although the county politically was opposed to his views, he was elected; and faithfully and intelligently represented his constituents in the Legislature of this State during the session of 1858-59. His efforts during this session to remedy the unequal assessments for tax purposes, though unsuccessful, will be remembered as an honest effort to accomplish a much-needed reform.

In 1860 he purchased a large property near Van Etnenville, and removed there and took charge of its management. He remained there three years, when he sold out and purchased the farm now owned by H. M. Seers in the town of Veteran, and removed there. His habits and liking for trade, cultivated by so many years in mercantile pursuits, led him to sell

his farm, and in 1865 he returned to Horseheads and opened a boot and shoe store, which he continued until 1868, when, wishing to relieve himself from that active and continuous labor which had characterized him during a long and successful business life, he transferred his stock to his only sons, Thomas J. and L. M. Wintermute, who are still leading and enterprising dry-goods dealers in the village of Horseheads. Besides the two sons, he had one daughter, Mrs. Anna M. McDanolds, now residing at Branchville, New Jersey. For two or three years prior to his death, which occurred on the 4th day of May, 1876, it became evident that the seeds of disease had been too thoroughly implanted to be eradicated; and during the long weeks and months which preceded his death, it was the source of his greatest enjoyment to converse with his old friends and associates. To the last he retained his strong intellectual faculties, and a deep interest in the political affairs of the county, and a calm, unfaltering trust in a happy future, which could only be born of a well-founded, intelligent Christian hope.

Mr. Wintermute, during a long business career, was known for his integrity; and his tact in making collections without prosecutions has been seldom equaled. While he always had very positive opinions and tenaciously maintained them, no one who had ever met him in conversational debate doubted the honesty of his convictions. The confidence of his immediate neighbors and friends in his ability and interest in the local affairs of the village induced them to frequently place him in positions of trust and responsibility, and during the thirty years of intimate acquaintance there has never, to the knowledge of the writer, been brought against him a charge of dereliction of duty. Mr. Wintermute was a devoted husband and father, warmly attached to his friends, and a useful member of the community in which he so long resided.



J. B. Mosher

JONATHAN BRANDT MOSHER was the eldest of a family of eleven children, five only of whom still survive: Luthan Mosher, of Iowa; William, of Illinois; Oliver, of Millport; Walter and Herman, of the village of Horseheads.

The father, Joseph Mosher, was born in Rhode Island, and was a descendant of Hugh Mosher, who was one of three brothers who came from England. A short time prior to 1808 the father left Rhode Island, and coming to the State of New York, settled in the town of Scipio, Cayuga Co., at which place the subject of this sketch was born, on the 7th day of December, 1808. His advantages for education in early life were limited to what he could obtain at the district school by attendance during the winter. He early acquired habits of industry, and intuitively grasped the details of business.

By the time he arrived at full age he had acquired a reputation as a master-builder which insured success.

On the 25th of October, 1831, he married Millie T. Daggett, daughter of Clark Daggett, late of the town of Ulysses, Tompkins Co.

Soon after their marriage they settled on a farm in the town of Veteran, about one and a half miles east of Millport. In the spring of 1842 he removed to the village of Millport, and in the fall of the following year commenced at that place the mercantile career which he continued to follow until his death, on the 30th day of May, 1876.

At the time of commencement of business in Millport the Chemung Canal was in full tide of prosperity, and boat-building one of the leading industries of that place. Mr. Mosher, while carrying on successfully the mercantile business, was also largely interested in the construction of canal-boats.

In April, 1855, desiring a larger field for his enterprise, he removed to the village of Horseheads, and soon after commenced trade in the corner store of the old brick block erected by the Horseheads Building Association. He continued business at the same place until the 12th of August, 1862, when the building, together with the whole business portion of the village, was destroyed by fire. In the mean time Mr. Mosher had become the owner of a large portion of the stock of the building association. After the fire a meeting of the stockholders was called to take into consideration the rebuilding of the block of stores. Most of the stockholders not desiring to invest more means in the enterprise, Mr. Mosher, in connection with John E. Westlake, in 1862-63, rebuilt the present

building known as Mosher Block, on the completion of which he recommenced trade, which he actively and successfully continued during the remainder of his life. In 1857 he purchased of the late Samuel D. Westlake the vacant land lying west of Railroad Street, and erected a fine brick residence, where he resided at the time of his death.

Besides his large commercial transactions, he was quite largely interested in real estate in Chemung County, and also in the State of Michigan, regarding that class of property a safer investment of capital than personal assets, so liable to destruction by fire. One of his characteristics was that he always improved the property he owned.

Few persons had more extensive business relations in the locality where he resided. To the casual observer he appeared somewhat cold and unsocial, but his intimate friends well knew he possessed a warm heart, and many are they who cheerfully bear witness that, but for his aid, financial ruin must have stared them in the face.

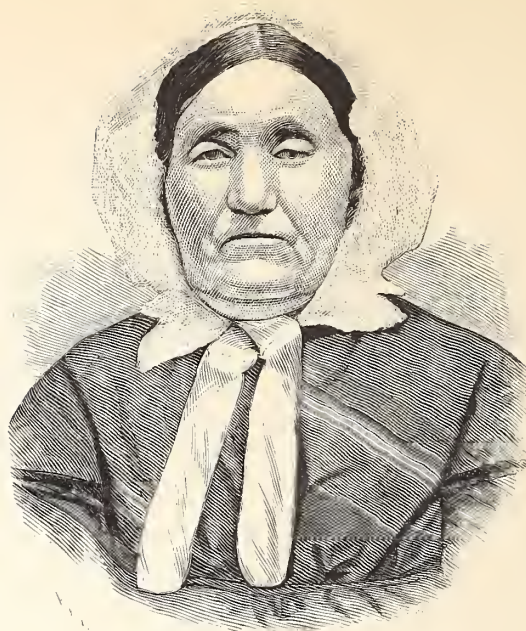
His business habits were such that he had no time and little taste for anything like amusement or even recreation, and it was his pride that during the forty years of active business life his paper never went to protest. Whatever he undertook he gave to it an energy and perseverance that could only bring success. He had no sympathy with the idle, indolent, or spendthrift. Although he had decided political opinions he never sought political preferment, choosing to live in his business, and spend the hours not necessarily occupied therewith with his family and immediate friends. To his enterprise and capital the village of Horseheads is much indebted for its prosperity. Though reared under the influences of a father who was attached to the faith of the Quakers, and having the greatest respect for their convictions and general rectitude of life, he never adopted their peculiar views or habits, but was an attendant and supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The father, Joseph Mosher, died at the village of Horseheads, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, on the 9th day of December, 1876.

The wife, Mrs. M. T. Mosher, is still living, as are also four of the nine children, viz., Mrs. Hannah M. Curtis, wife of De Witt C. Curtis, Esq.; Bernice Tober, wife of Charles F. Tober; Miss Millie T. Mosher, and Jonathan B. Mosher, Jr., all of the village of Horseheads.



COMFORT BENNETT.



MRS. COMFORT BENNETT.

COMFORT BENNETT.

Among the active business men who gained a prominent and influential place in the affairs of this section, may be mentioned the gentleman whose name heads this biographical notice.

Comfort Bennett was born Jan. 18, 1781, in Warwick township, Orange Co., N. Y. He was the son of Abraham Bennett, who was a farmer by occupation. When eight years of age his father died, leaving a family of eleven children.

Educational advantages in those days were limited; but at the common school he succeeded in laying the foundation for a successful business career. When eighteen years of age he came to Chemung County (then Tioga), and for eight years gained an honest living by working on a farm; and also with his brother, who was a carpenter and joiner.

Nov. 3, 1806, he married Abigail, daughter of Alexander Miller, of Horseheads, formerly of Orange Co., N. Y.

His portion of his father's estate amounted to two hundred and fifty dollars, which was spent for farm improvements and housekeeping utensils in partnership with his brother John. After three years this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Bennett began life independently. He first located at Big Flats, on Sing Sing Creek. Being possessed of indomitable

will and industry, together with rare good judgment, he gained a wide reputation as being the leading spirit of the community in which he resided.

He reared a family of twelve children, six of whom are now living. The names of the children are as follows: John, George, Daniel, Sally, Charles, Horace, Nancy, Chester, Morris, Clarinda, Mary, and Andrew J. As the children grew up he gave each a comfortable home within a radius of six miles of the old homestead.

At the time of his death he was known as the wealthiest farmer within five adjoining counties, all having been acquired in agricultural pursuits, never entering any field of speculation. The latter part of his life was pleasantly passed, and yearly reunions of the family were held on his birthday, which were very enjoyable events.

Mr. Bennett was an active and progressive farmer, harvesting in one year, when reapers were not known, five hundred acres of winter grain. In politics he was a stanch Jacksonian Democrat, but never a seeker after official honor. The deep interest he took in the politics of the day marked him as a strong party man, whose judgment could be relied upon. He died Aug. 12, 1864, and his wife survived him until Feb. 27, 1872.

The first school was taught in a small log house by Miss Amelia Parkhurst, daughter of John Parkhurst, in 1793. This was among the first schools taught in the county. Israel Catlin and Seneca Roland followed Miss Parkhurst as teachers.

The first church edifice was erected by the Presbyterians the same year of their organization, viz., in 1832.

The first grist-mill was erected by the elder John Brees, about 1798. It stood on Newtown Creek, about two and a half miles east of the village. It was a primitive affair, the bolt for the cleansing process being turned by hand.

The first saw-mill was built by Nathan Teal, about 1805. It stood near the old Conkling mill, now owned by Kline, Hall & Company.

The first tannery was erected by Solomon More, in 1808. It occupied the site upon which now stands the tannery owned and operated by A. C. McCumbers.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Horseheads was formed from Elmira, Feb. 8, 1854. The first town-meeting was held at the house of Waterman Davis, on the 14th of February following, at which the following officers were elected: Samuel Maxwell, Supervisor; Ebenezer Mather, Town Clerk; Hiram S. Bentley, Superintendent of Common Schools; David Edwards, Joel Heller, and George H. Taylor, Justices of the Peace; John Ross, Lewis Carpenter, and Daniel Bennitt, Assessors; Joseph Rodburn, Commissioner of Highways; David P. Brees, Collector; William Reynolds and Abner K. Shappee, Overseers of the Poor; David P. Brees, A. D. Loomis, Moses P. Brees, Asa J. Jackson, and Hiram H. McConnell, Constables; Lewis H. Turner, Zeno Carpenter, and John C. Jackson, Inspectors of Election.

Those who have held the office of supervisor from 1854 to 1878, inclusive, have been as follows: Samuel Maxwell (3 years), John N. Brees, Cyrus Barlow (3 years), Daniel Bennitt (3 years), Israel McDonald (2 years), Ulysses Brees (2 years), Israel McDonald (2 years), Henry C. Hoffman (2 years), M. V. B. Bachman, Andrew C. McCumber, William H. Vansenzer, Josiah H. Marshall (2 years), Andrew C. McCumber, John Roblyer, present incumbent.

Clerks, Ebenezer Mather, Peter Wintermute (2 years), Charles Wintermute (2 years), Walter L. Dailey (3 years), Samuel C. Taber, Hiram H. McConnell, Elbert Thorn (2 years), Austin H. Whiteomb, Charles W. McNish, Jonah H. Marshall, Charles H. McNish (2 years), Thomas J. Wintermute, Collins L. Hathaway, John Eagan, Isaac Dennis (appointed to fill vacancy, Dec. 16, 1873), Isaac Dennis (3 years), William Park, W. H. Egbert, present incumbent.

Justices of the Peace, Charles Kline, Cyrus Barlow (vacancy), David Edwards, Cyrus Barlow, Robert Stuart (vacancy), John Nichols, John N. Brees, Hiram H. McConnell, Charles Wall, John Nichols, Cyrus Barlow, and Samuel H. Maxwell (vacancy), Joel Heller, Hiram S. Bentley, John C. Cowan (vacancy), H. H. McConnell, W. D. Adams, H. S. Bentley, M. G. Shappee (vacancy), R. F. Stewart, M. V. B. Bachman, Walter L. Dailey (vacancy), H. H. McConnell, Henry A. Treat, Theodore V. Weller,

John P. Brees (vacancy), Civilian Brown, H. H. McConnell, John P. Brees, Theodore V. Weller, Joseph B. Ripson (vacancy), Henry C. Hoffman, M. V. B. Bachman.

The present town officers, except those given above, are William Armstrong, Marcus D. Snyder, and Hiram M. Root, Assessors; E. B. Warner, Road Commissioner; N. Van Duzen, J. J. Brees, and Benjamin Westlake, Auditors; William K. Sly, Overseer of the Poor; Vincent Conkling, Collector; George W. McCumber and Isaac M. Ballard, Inspectors of Election District No. 1; George W. Harding and Charles S. Freer, for District No. 2; De Witt Staring, Samuel M. Perry, John Hogan, John B. Alling, and David L. Harding, Constables.

HORSEHEADS VILLAGE.

The early history of the village of Horseheads, together with that of its subsequent development, form an interesting feature in the general history of the Chemung Valley. It dates back to the time of the Indian occupancy of Central and Southern New York, when the powerful Confederation of the Six Nations held almost undisputed sway over a large portion of the surrounding country. Soon after the expedition of General Sullivan, the white pioneer arrived and erected his rude log cabin, and tilled the fertile soil with the primitive agricultural implements of the time. Thus we see the advent of the succession hereabouts of a race of people more enlightened than the aborigine, if not more happy. The cares and vicissitudes attending pioneer settlements do not constitute the happiest period of the life of the early settler, although the broad hospitality, the earnest friendship, and the general sharing by all of the precarious existence incident to new settlements, tended in a very large measure to alleviate the necessary trials, to instill good feelings, and to foster contentment. The earliest settlers on the present site of the village were Jonathan Stoddard Conkling, James Sayre, John Sayre, Ebenezer Sayre, and Nathan Teal, who purchased of William Secley, and he of Ezra L'Hommedieu.

The first house was erected by Jonathan S. Conkling, and stood on the site of Hulett's Block; the next by John Winkler, on the present location of the residence of Judge Darius Bentley.

The first tavern was opened by Vincent Conkling, in the house originally built by his father. He continued in the business six years, when Charles Dunn succeeded him, and kept the house one year, after which Richard Hatfield, familiarly known as "Uncle Dick," became proprietor.

The first store was opened by George Whitman and Elias Culver, whose stock consisted of a small quantity of groceries and a few dry goods. The store was a small building, which stood on the south side of Franklin Street. Two years later, Vincent Conkling and Jacob Westlake opened a more pretentious mercantile business in a wooden building, near where the grocery-store occupied by Thomas Lawrence now stands.

The first church edifice erected in the village was by the Presbyterians, in 1832. It stood upon a lot donated by H. Hutchinson, C. Rowe, and J. Westlake, and upon which is now the residence of J. B. Mosher.

The first grist-mill was erected by Captain Vincent

Conkling, in 1837. It is the one now owned by Kline, Hall & Company.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

In May, 1837, the village was first incorporated under the name of Fairport, which it retained until April, 1845, when the original name was restored. In 1850 the village began to extend on the north side of Steuben Street, which, up to this period, was not included in the old plat surveyed by Holmes Hutchinson, and extended in July, 1841, so as to include the lands of Colonel J. Westlake and Chauncey Rowe. About this time, Rev. C. C. Carr laid out some lots on the south side of Steuben Street. He was followed in this enterprise by Captain Vincent Conkling, and he by Fletcher Matthews, and the south part of the corporation thereupon began to improve rapidly.

In 1855, D. W. C. Curtis prepared a new charter for the village, which passed the Assembly April 14 of that year. Several amendments have since been made thereto, notably that of March 8, 1873.

On the 12th of August, 1862, a destructive conflagration visited the village, in which the records of the corporation were burned. Subjoined we give a list of the presidents of the village from 1863 to 1878, inclusive, together with the entire officiiary for the latter year:

Presidents, Hiram S. Bently, Jonathan B. Mosher (2 years), F. C. Bloomer (2 years), Charles F. Taber, Charles Kline (2 years), J. H. Marshall, A. D. Loomis, Robert Colwell, Joseph Putnam (2 years), C. F. Taber, Hiram M. Root (2 years), present ineumbent; Trustees (1878), H. M. Root, Henry Boone, Thomas Hibbard, John L. Carpenter, and A. C. McCumber; Clerk, Marquis D. W. Curtis; Treasurer, Will Park; Assessors, Robert Colwell, Peter P. Howell, and Charles Hathaway; Collector, Nathan Van Duzen; Chief of Police, De Witt Staring.

THE CHEMUNG CANAL.

The construction of the canal from Seneca Lake to the Chemung River at Elmira, with a feeder at Horseheads, was the most important epoch in the history of the village. The undertaking was commenced in 1830, and completed in 1833, at a cost of \$344,000. Its length was twenty-three miles, and the navigable feeder from the summit-level at Horseheads to the village of Corning sixteen miles, where is a capacious basin formed in the Chemung River. The canal and feeder are together thirty-nine miles in length, had fifty-three locks, overcame an ascent and descent of five hundred and sixteen feet, had eight waste-weirs, twenty-four road bridges, three towing-path bridges, eleven farm bridges, and three aqueducts. The first two boats launched on the canal were the "General Sullivan" and "Lady Sullivan," built by John Jackson, of Horseheads. The office for collection of tolls was located at Horseheads. The first collector was Thomas Maxwell; the last John Butcher. The office was discontinued in 1876.

The village now contains three dry-goods, two drug, and two hardware stores, one boot and shoe store, three millinery establishments, one flour and feed store, one furniture warehouse, two meat markets, three harness shops, four blacksmithies, one carriage and wagon shop, one iron foundry,

one machine shop, one steam saw and two steam grist mills, one tannery, a cooper's shop, and one woolen mill. It has a bank, two hotels, the "Trembley House," of which J. L. Patterson is proprietor, and the "Ryant House," which is kept by Homer Ryant; also three good restaurants, and one livery stable. There are four churches,—one Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, one Protestant Episcopal, and one Roman Catholic,—one graded and one select school, one newspaper,—the *Journal*,—one blue lodge and one chapter of Masons, one lodge of Good Templars and one lodge of the Sons of Temperance, one grange of Patrons of Husbandry. It has eight lawyers, six physicians, two resident ministers of the gospel, and three insurance agents. There are two railway depots, the New York, Lake Erie and Western, and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira, with express and telegraph offices. Street cars run between the place and Elmira every alternate hour during the day. It is a post village, and its population is fairly estimated at 2500.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Horseheads has been quite a manufacturing centre for many years. In its earliest days distilleries, mills, and tanneries existed, and later establishments of greater importance have been put in operation, notably the

Horseheads Foundry, which was established in 1849, by C. A. Granger. It stood on Franklin Street until destroyed by fire in January, 1870, at which time it was owned by Oakley & Clapp. The present foundry was built by Bogardus & Bennitt, in 1870. They manufacture mill-irons and machinery, building-fronts, fences, and agricultural implements, employ ten hands, and do general job work.

The Horseheads Brick-Yard is among the most extensive establishments for the manufacture of bricks in the State. It was originally started by a man named Albright, on a small scale, about 1840. In 1855, William Westlake operated it to the extent, perhaps, of 1,200,000 per annum. In 1858, Benjamin Westlake, the present proprietor, purchased the yard and surrounding land, and since then has added improved machinery and increased the business to 6,500,000, with a capacity for at least 10,000,000 per annum. There are six tempering-pits and six moulding-machines, run by a steam-engine of fifty horse-power, and giving employment to sixty men and ten teams. Mr. Westlake has recently added improved facilities for cleaning the clay, which will add greatly even to the present excellent quality of brick made by him, and will place his productions among the best for hardness and durability.

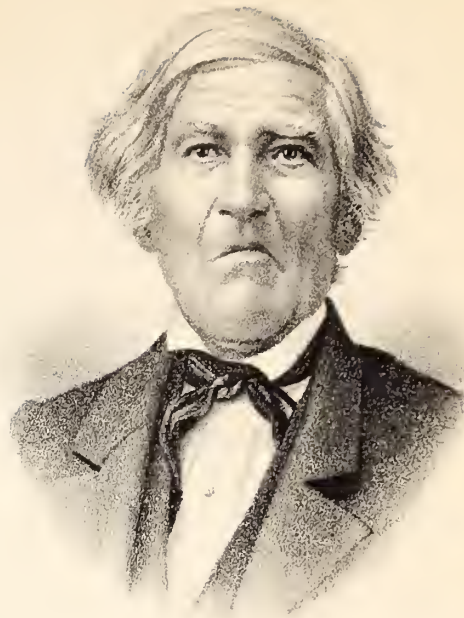
The Horseheads Tannery occupies the site of the one built by Solomon More, in 1808. The present tannery was erected by A. C. McCumber, the present proprietor, in 1863. The number of hides tanned per annum is 7000; average number of hands employed, ten.

Horseheads Mills.—These mills were erected in 1837, by Captain Vincent Conkling. They are now operated by Kline, Hall & Co. Its annual product is about equal to that of the Empire Mills.*

* Though applied to, the firm failed to furnish the data for a more complete sketch of these mills.



MRS. JOHN BREES.



JOHN BREES.

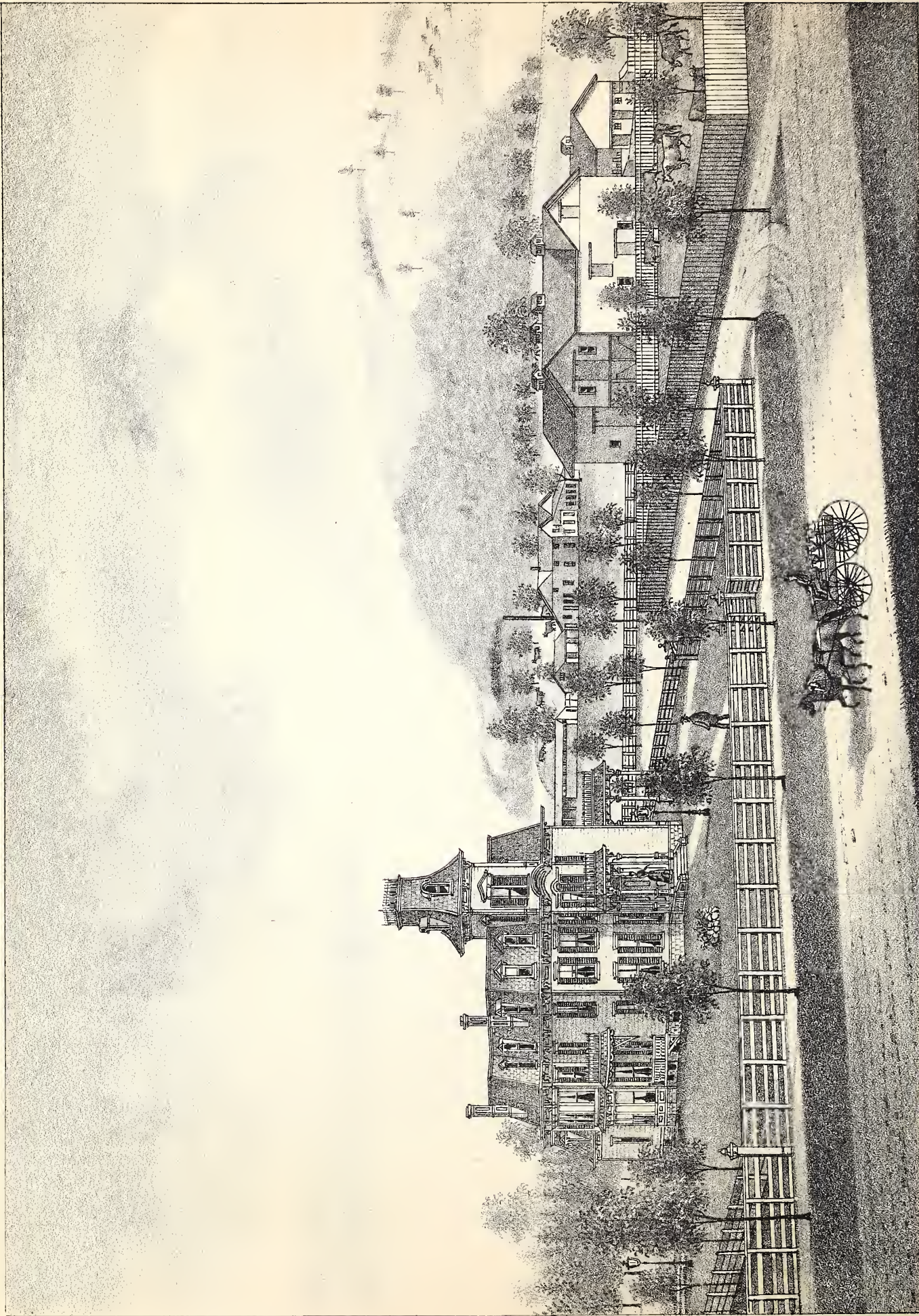
JOHN BREES.

Among the very earliest settlers—or the first ones—of this town may be mentioned the Brees family. They are of Dutch origin, their ancestors having come from Holland previous to the Revolution and settled in New Jersey.

John, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in New Jersey, and married Hannah Guildersleeve, a native of the same place, by whom ten children were born. Two of these, Sarah and John, were born in Horseheads. Mr. Brees settled in the Chemung Valley, within a few miles of the present village of Horseheads, in June, 1787, and in 1789 on the farm, which now includes a portion of the village of Horseheads, where he spent his remaining days. He died March 24, 1829, and his wife died Jan. 15, 1844.

The subject of this sketch was born April 29, 1791, upon the farm at Horseheads. He remained with his parents till their death, and then came in possession of the "Old Home" by paying off the heirs. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Truesdale, a native of Orange Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1817; Miss Truesdale was born Aug. 12, 1797. By this happy alliance eleven children were born,

namely: Caroline, Lamoyne, Josiah, Sarah, Esther, John, Hannah, Catherine, Angeline, Horace J., and Mary, all of whom are now living in this State and in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Brees celebrated their golden wedding Jan. 14, 1867, at which were present ten children, nineteen grandchildren, one brother, one sister, and a host of friends who were young men and women when this aged couple were married, all of whom brought valuable gifts, kind wishes, and pleasant words. They continued to live together until March 3, 1874, when Mrs. Brees died. She was a kind and affectionate wife, and a devoted mother. For more than forty years she was a worthy member of the Baptist Church at Horseheads. Mr. Brees has been a member also for many years, and by word and deed has done his part in building up good schools and churches. In politics a Democrat. He never held any official position, preferring the quiet of home to any official honors. His occupation has always been that of farming. He is now hale and hearty, a man of more than eighty-seven summers, and whose mind is as good as ever. Fine portraits of himself and wife may be seen above.



FARM & RESIDENCE OF COL H. C. HOFFMAN, HORSE HEADS, NEW YORK.
THE BARN & HOLSTEIN CATTLE ARE ON THE RIGHT OF CREAMERY IN THE DISTANCE.

LITH BY L. R. ECKERTS, PHILA.

Empire Mills.—The first mill on the site now occupied by the Empire Mills was erected about 1845 by William T. Hastings, and operated by him until he failed in business, when the property fell into the hands of George and Maurice Bennitt, who conducted the business until 1861, during which year the mill was destroyed by fire. They rebuilt it in 1862, and in 1865 C. F. & B. T. Taber purchased a half-interest in the property. Present proprietors, C. F. Taber and Daniel and Comfort Bennitt. Merchant work per annum, 4000 barrels; custom work, 16,000 bushels. Run of stone, 4; and 1 pony.

Horseheads Steam Saw-Mill was built by Maurice Bennitt, in 1869, and operated by him until 1874, when the present proprietors—Reynolds & Tuttle—purchased the property. They have a sash-, door-, and blind-factory and shingle-mill connected with the saw-mill, employ 20 hands, and saw 2,500,000 feet of lumber per annum.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office was established at the village of Horseheads about 1822, when Jonas Sayre was appointed postmaster. The name of the post-office was changed to "Fairport" in 1837, but in 1845 the old name was restored by an almost unanimous vote of the people. The present postmaster is A. D. Loomis.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On the 22d of August, 1873, the nucleus of the present fire department was formed by the organization of the "Horseheads Steamer and Hose Company, No. 1." About six months later the hose company withdrew, and shortly thereafter organized the "Pioneer Hose Company."

The first foreman of the steamer was John W. Lovell; of the hose, Richard Donavan.

The department was incorporated June 2, 1876. The present officers are George W. McCumber, Chief Engineer; C. W. Cox, First Assistant; J. W. Slayton, Second Assistant; A. W. Corel, M.D., Secretary; John L. Carpenter, Treasurer.

In 1875, Independent Hose Company, No. 2, organized, and after about one year's existence, disbanded.

Aeme Hose Company, No. 2, was organized Nov. 14, 1877. Its present officers are Charles E. Whitney, Foreman; Fred. E. Herriek, Recording Secretary; Edward H. Fleming, Financial Secretary; Dora Smith, Treasurer. Number of members, 24.

The officers of Pioneer Hose Company are Horace S. McConnell, Foreman; F. E. Mosher, Secretary; J. W. Staring, Treasurer. Number of members, 38.

Officers of steamer company,—J. Fred. Bentley, Foreman; E. R. Benedict, Secretary; Harry Boone, Treasurer. Membership, 34.

The equipments of the entire department are 1 Silsby steamer, 2 hose-carts, 1 four-wheeled carriage, 2500 feet of hose, and total membership, 96 men.

THE UNION SCHOOL.

was organized under the statutes Oct. 11, 1865. An academic department was created in 1877, which is in full operation and under the direction and visitation of the Regents.

The principals in their order since its organization as a union school have been as follows, namely: Sylvester D. Booram, Alonzo Eveland, W. G. Vanzant, John W. Osborne, Robert P. Bush, R. D. Eastman, F. M. Beardsley, G. E. Atwood. The present incumbent is W. H. Benedict; Assistants, Misses Jennie Bloomer, M. Addie Renny, Kate L. Spoor, Amanda Osborne, Annie L. Whitney, and Ida M. Hathaway.

A new and well-selected library, chemical and physiological apparatus, the property of the school district, is kept in the building. The statistics for the last school year are contained in those given of the schools generally in the history of the town. The present Board of Education consists of Benjamin Westlake, President; D. W. C. Curtis, Dr. W. H. Davis (Secretary), Rev. C. C. Carr, Joseph Putnam, and Henry Boone.

SECRET BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Horseheads Lodge, No. 364, F. A. M., was granted a dispensation Feb. 1, 1855, and a warrant from the Grand Lodge was issued June 27 of the same year. Officers appointed in the warrant were James A. Christie, W. M.; O. D. Chatfield, S. W.; James Barlow, J. W. The original charter was destroyed in the "great fire" of Aug. 12, 1862; but the lodge was authorized to work under a dispensation until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge. The number of charter members was 15. The present officers are Calvin G. Eddy, W. M.; Thomas Hibbard, S. W.; Wm. C. Haines, J. W.; Collins L. Hathaway, Sec.; Charles Kline, Treas. Number of members, 90.

Horseheads Chapter, No. 261, R. A. M., was instituted in April, 1871, and the warrant was issued in February, 1872. The charter members were R. P. Bush, M. E. H. P.; Calvin Eddy, E. K.; S. A. Palmer, E. S., and 15 others. The present officers are R. P. Bush, M. E. H. P.; Comfort Bennitt, E. K.; Harrison Clark, E. S.; Charles R. Egbert, C. H.; Charles Taber, Treas.; George S. Bennitt, Sec.

Evergreen Chapter, No. 18, O. E. S., was instituted July 25, 1870, by Sidney W. Palmer, of Electa Chapter, No. 6, with 15 charter members. The first officers were: Worthy Patron, Calvin G. Eddy; Worthy Matron, Sophia V. Humphrey; Associate Worthy Matron, Ruby A. Brown; Secretary, Lydia J. Carpenter; Treasurer, Jennie S. Kies. The present officers are: W. P., Civilian Brown; W. M., Mary J. Wintermute; A. W. M., Alice E. Loomis; Secretary, Mary E. Fleming; Treasurer, Fannie E. Brown. Present membership, 35; place of holding meetings, Masonic Hall; time, second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

Horseheads Lodge, No. 807, I. O. G. T., was instituted Jan. 15, 1869. The first principal officers were Dr. Orlando Groom, W. C. T.; Mrs. F. B. Northway, W. V. T.; John Oakley, Sec.; G. T. W. Griffith, Treas. The present chief officers are E. S. Rockwell, W. C. T.; Mrs. O. S. Haskill, W. V. T.; Bertha J. Westlake, Sec.; Miss Augusta Young, Treas. The present membership is 63. Lodge reported in a flourishing condition.

Horseheads Grange, No. 105, was organized Feb. 18, 1873, with the following gentlemen as chief officers: W.

H. Van Duzer, Master; Charles K. Hetfield, Overseer; James McQueen, Treas.; J. F. Westlake, Sec.; Mrs. Samuel Marshall, Ceres; Mrs. Wilson Rickey, Pomona; Miss Kate Van Duzer, Flora. The present principal officers are Civilian Brown, Master; J. W. Young, Overseer; Benjamin Wanning, Treas.; George W. McNish, Sec.; Martha Rickey, Ceres; Mary Shappee, Pomona; Mary Marshall, Flora. Present membership, 94.

BREESPORT.

This village is conveniently located on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. It was laid out in 1854, on land principally owned by Messrs. Wm. R. and Ulysses Brees, and the plat surveyed by Azariah Brees. Among the early settlers in the place and vicinity were Benjamin Smith, Israel Boyer, A. Schoonover, Silas Brees, father of Wm. R. and Ulysses Brees, the Heller family and others.

The first store was erected by Wm. R. Brees, in the spring of 1855, and the first tavern by the same person in the fall previous.

The first saw-mill in the vicinity of the village was erected by the Heller Brothers, as early as 1830. The first in the village proper by Joseph Rodbourn, Esq., in 1857.

The first grist-mill was also erected by Joseph Rodbourn, in 1860.

The village now contains two general stores, of which Joseph Rodbourn and the Harding Brothers are the proprietors respectively; one grocery, kept by B. Burgess, one drug-store, two meat-markets, two blacksmithies, two wagon-shops, and tin-shop, one steam grist-mill, one steam saw-mill, both operated by Joseph Rodbourn; one steam oat-meal mill, a tannery, a creamery, an extensive brick-yard, a woolen- and carding-mill, the machine and repair-shops of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. It has three churches,—one each of the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, and Presbyterian denominations,—each of which have handsome and commodious edifices; there is a departmental school, under the care of Professor Sitzler, two resident physicians, one lawyer, and three ministers of the gospel. The population is fairly estimated at 600.

THE POST-OFFICE

was established in 1857, and Warren Lincoln was appointed first postmaster; the present incumbent is Barzillai Burgess. The great impetus to the growth and prosperity of Breesport was the construction of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. To no one man is due a greater measure of commendation for the successful prosecution of this enterprise than to Joseph Rodbourn, Esq., the now efficient general manager of the road. To his untiring energy and zeal, aided by the financial assistance of the great philanthropist, Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca, belongs the honor of the ultimate success of an undertaking that was fraught with difficulties almost insurmountable, and as such its present status shows its completion to have been a brilliant triumph.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Breesport is quite a manufacturing centre. Here are located the machine-shops of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, employing an average of 25 hands.

The Breesport Steam Grist-Mill was erected by Joseph

Rodbourn, in 1860. It has four runs of stone, and all the modern improvements in the way of machinery, etc. The annual products are 3000 barrels of merchant- and 50,000 bushels of custom-work.

The steam saw-mill was erected by Joseph Rodbourn in 1857. Its capacity is 3,000,000 feet per annum.

The woolen-mill and carding-factory of James Bert was established at Breesport in 1869. It employs 4 operatives; does custom-work wholly.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious sentiment of the early settlers of the town was expressed long before they were financially able to sustain a settled ministry, but by aid from the churches of surrounding towns, and by leading local members, the religious wants of the community were in a measure supplied. Meetings were principally held at private dwellings until the erection of the first frame school-house on the Teal "Meeting-House Lot," after which public worship was had by all denominations in it. The first minister of whom any knowledge exists was Rev. Daniel Thatcher, a Presbyterian clergyman, who preached hereabouts in 1801. The first regularly-organized church in the town was the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT HORSEHEADS,

which was formed Feb. 8, 1832, by Revs. Ethan Pratt and Marshall L. Farnsworth, and Elder John McConnell. There were 24 constituent members, from among whom Theodore Valleatt, Hector Sayre, and Myron Collins were appointed elders. The church was under the care of the Presbytery of Bath until December, 1837, when it was transferred to the Presbytery of Chemung, then holding its first session. The first pastor was Rev. Ethan Pratt. His successors in the pastorate have been Revs. W. Adams, 1835-36; Orin Catlin, 1837-41; C. C. Carr, 1841-56; B. G. Riley, 1857; N. E. Pierson, 1857-61; Irving L. Beaman, 1862; April 1, 1862, Rev. Mr. Carr was recalled, and has since remained with the church.

Their house of worship was erected in 1832; removed from the original site in 1849; remodeled and refurnished in 1858-59, and is now a commodious building. The present trustees are T. S. Day, J. N. Barbour, J. W. Young, John Ross, William R. Light, Alexander Hayes, and James M. Ormiston. The present elders, T. Valleau, J. N. Barbour, T. S. Day, William R. Light, Morgan L. Egbert, and James M. Ormiston. Membership, 131; Superintendent of Sunday-school, James M. Ormiston; number of teachers, 12; scholars, 140.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT HORSEHEADS

was organized as a class, composed of Benjamin Westlake (local preacher), Samuel D. Westlake and wife, Hannah Shute, James Taylor (local preacher) and wife, William F. Hull and wife, Obadiah Thorn and wife, David Holmes and wife, Lana Westlake (wife of Jacob Westlake), and Philip Smith, about 1827. The first quarterly meeting was held in a new large barn erected by Jonas Sayre. The church was incorporated Nov. 25, 1834. The first regular pastor was T. J. Campion. The society erected a church building in 1834, and enlarged it in 1855, and on the 20th of



MR. ULYSSES BREES.



MRS. ULYSSES BREES.

ULYSSES BREES.

The subject of this sketch is of Welsh ancestry, tracing his lineage back through several generations. We find his ancestors among the Jacobites and adherents of the Stuarts. John Brees, the great-grandfather of Ulysses, came to this country about 1735, and settled in New Jersey. He married Dorothy Riggs, and located in Barnard township, Somerset Co. A large family of children were born to them, and the worthy couple attained the ripe old age of ninety years each. He died March 4, 1803, and his wife November 23, the same year. A son, John, came to this section and settled just below Elmira (then Newtown), in 1789, and two or three years subsequently removed to Horseheads. Silas, son of John, and father of Ulysses Brees, was born May 1, 1785. Upon attaining the age of manhood he married Mary Bennett, who was born March, 1784. They reared a family of eight children, six of whom are now living. Politically he was a firm supporter of the Democratic party, and in religious matters identified himself with the Universalist Church. Being of a happy and cheerful disposition, he gained the esteem and respect of all who knew him.

Ulysses Brees, born March 28, 1822, is the sixth son of a family of eight children. His educational advantages were limited; still he succeeded in acquiring a practical business education, and at twenty-four years of age he married Elizabeth, daughter of Amos and Mary Lee Langdon, of Erin, Chemung Co., formerly of Dutchess Co., N. Y. He remained

on the Horseheads farm a few years after marriage, and in September, 1850, purchased a tract of timbered land lying in the eastern part of the town of Horseheads. He soon after, in partnership with his brother William, laid out the village of Breesport, now one of the thriving villages of the county. The shops of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad are located there, making it an important station. In the year 1851 he was instrumental in establishing a post-office. The little hamlet then consisted of three buildings,—a hotel (which was kept by Mr. Brees eleven years), a blacksmith shop, and a store.

In 1861 he purchased the old homestead, remaining upon it about thirteen years, at which time the spirit of enterprise again seized him and he built the fine hotel now standing at West Junction, which certainly does credit to his architectural taste. The family of Mr. Brees consisted of six children; three only are now living,—Franklin M., born Oct. 12, 1850; Matthew C., born June 24, 1853; Wellington, born May 24, 1857. Matthew C. now occupies the old homestead.

Mr. Brees is a staunch Democrat, having been chosen for supervisor twice. His career has been a prosperous one; and, as an evidence of his industry and success, has a goodly heritage of over four hundred acres of land. Honorable and upright as a citizen, he is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



Photo. by Ward.

WALTER L. DAILEY

was born on the 4th day of September, 1836, at the town of Veteran, in the county of Chemung. He is of Irish extraction. His father, Walter L. Dailey, Sr., was born on the farm now owned by James McQueen, north of the village of Horseheads, on the 20th day of February, 1801. He followed the pursuit of a farmer until after his marriage to Maria M., daughter of Hon. Amos Benney, on the 18th day of March, 1824. Shortly after his marriage he entered the law office of Hon. William North, at Elmira, as a student, and was admitted to practice about the year 1830. He immediately commenced practice at Millport, and for a period of over twenty years held a position at the bar second to none in the Southern Tier.

In 1847 he entered into partnership with Hon. Theodore North, which continued a short time. Mr. North removed to Elmira, when he associated with Hon. Gabriel L. Smith, under the firm-name of Dailey & Smith. In 1853 he went to Hornellsville, where he held large landed interests, and remained there until his death, which occurred on the 10th day of October, 1856. His wife survived him twenty years, and died July 19, 1876.

He was a lawyer by nature as well as by profession.

With a mind framed to grasp and master the principles and subtleties of the law, and in the application of legal principles to facts and evidence, he often excited the wonder and admiration of the bench. As a special pleader, under the old system of pleading, he had few equals.

The subject of this sketch entered the office of his father at the age of nine years as clerk and copyist, and remained until 1851, when he entered Alfred Academy, where he remained four years. In 1855, and before reaching his majority, he commenced his legal studies under his father's supervision at Hornellsville, N. Y. In 1856, after his father's death, he went to Millport and took charge, as administrator, of the settlement of his deceased father's estate. In October, 1857, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the State. In 1858 he removed to Horseheads, and has continued the practice of law ever since.

In November, 1877, he was elected for a term of three years as district attorney of Chemung County, and ever since 1870 has served the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad Company as its attorney.

His practice is extensive in all of the courts of his State, and in the Federal courts held in the State.



Photo. by Ward.

Isaac Wintermute

ISAAC WINTERMUTE was born in Sussex Co., N. J., on the 18th day of August, 1802. His father, Peter Wintermute, was of German extraction; was the head of a large family of children,—seven sons and three daughters; a farmer's son. Isaac spent his earlier years upon the homestead farm, receiving but a limited education, only such as the common schools then afforded. In December, 1829, he married Sarah J., daughter of Chauncey Smith, an estimable young lady, and the union proved a very happy one, lasting almost half a century, and dissolved only by death. After marriage, Mr. Wintermute continued his farm life until 1837, when he removed to Horseheads, N. Y. In 1838, and in a period of the greatest financial disturbance and business calamity, he embarked in trade. With no experience in the business, with limited capital, and with wreck and ruin on every side, he confidently, and with stern purpose to succeed, made the daring venture by which he staked every dollar he possessed. But with a sagacity and sound judgment which seemed unerring, and an integrity that no temptation could move, and a strict personal attendance to business, he succeeded, and so well that in a period of less than twenty years he was enabled to retire and enjoy his fortune in elegant leisure to the close of his life, and leave a rich inheritance to his children.

Mr. Wintermute was in many respects a remarkable man. He had within him the elements of greatness, and had the exigencies of his life made the demand, he would have risen equal to any emergency. He was positive at all times, negative in nothing. "He was a plain, blunt man." There were no sophistries about him. He was frank and outspoken when called upon to speak; warm-hearted and generous, without being impulsive. His favors were awarded with

just discrimination. With no vain pretensions, yet his influence and personal power were always felt. Whether liked or disliked, all the world united in the sentiment, "He is an honest man." He was an affectionate husband, a kind, indulgent father, a good-natured and obliging neighbor, and a trusted and respected member of society, prompt to meet all his engagements. He was lenient to the last degree as a creditor, and many a man in Chemung County owes his financial salvation to his indulgence, when the exactions of a hard creditor would have been financial ruin.

Mr. Wintermute was the father of four children: Anna, wife of George W. Smith, died a few years ago at Nashville, Tenn.; Peter P., a man noted for his enterprise and ability throughout the West and Northwest, died at the early age of forty-five, in January, 1877; Charles, a successful trader in Montana, and Sarah E., wife of Adam L. Staring. One of the most beautiful and talented ladies Chemung County ever boasted was his youngest child.

Mr. Wintermute was proud of his success; proud of his family, wife, and children; proud of his unsullied name, maintained to the last unspotted through prosperity and adversity; gratified that his health was preserved unimpaired to the last; and he died, as he had often wished, without that languishment of suffering on a sick-bed, helpless and hopeless, which so often precedes dissolution. He was stricken with paralysis on the 25th day of April, 1878, and remained comatose until the 28th, when he died.

He was for nearly a quarter of a century a member of the Baptist Church at Horseheads, giving to it a liberal support, and he died with the unwavering hope of a blessed resurrection, and in the firm faith of a better life beyond the grave.



February, 1856, they rededicated the house, which is the largest in the place. In 1868 they erected a neat, comfortable parsonage, making the value of their church property \$12,000. The present trustees are Benjamin Westlake, D. W. C. Curtis, Charles F. Taber, Peter Howell, and John Nichols. The present pastor is Rev. F. J. Whitney. Membership, 163; Superintendent of Sunday-school, T. V. Weller; number of teachers and scholars, 139; number of volumes in library, 200. Both the church and Sunday-school are reported in a flourishing condition.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT BRESFORT was organized as a class in 1839, of which Isaac Van Gordon was the first leader. The formation of the class occurred during the time Rev. P. A. Johnson was pastor of the Erin circuit, of which Breesport constituted a part. The first church edifice was begun and completed in 1852, during the pastorate of Rev. R. M. Beach. Since the organization of the class there has been a regular succession of ministers, and preaching usually every Sabbath day. In the summer of 1875, the society commenced the erection of a new church edifice, which is still (July 4, 1878) uncompleted. When finished it will be valued at \$3500. The present trustees are Nathan Carey, John G. Cowan, William R. Hilliker, George Elston, and Lewis Butters. The present membership is 45; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 50; Superintendent, Charles L. Wallace; Pastor, Rev. S. T. Tackabury. Breesport is a part of the Erin and Breesport charge, and is in a generally prosperous condition.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT HORSEHEADS was organized April 22, 1840, under the name of the "Baptist Church of Fairport," with twenty-two members, of whom eight were males and fourteen females. Deacon Joseph Smith, John Tenbrook, Sr., Ebenezer Mather, and Deacon Increase Mather were among the prime movers in the organization of the church, and in erecting a suitable building for public worship. Elder Aaron Jackson was the first pastor, and his successors Elder Philander D. Gillett, who remained with the church until his death in March, 1845, Elders George M. Spratt, Zolotus Grenell, Worham Mudge, Philetus Olney, D. Porter Leas, Phillips, Abrams, Perry, Whitmarsh, and the present incumbent, A. M. Bennett.

The society erected their church edifice in 1840, and dedicated it to the service of God in February of the following year. Ten years afterwards it was enlarged at an expense of \$1600. In 1867 it was remodeled at an additional cost of \$1000, making the present value \$3000. It will comfortably seat 300 persons. The present Trustees are Orlando Groom, C. G. Eddy, Conrad Smith, Wilson Riekey, and Isaac Dennis, Jr.; Deacons, A. M. Wheat and Josiah Brees. Present membership of the church, 130; of the Sunday-school, 140 scholars, 11 teachers, and 4 officers. Superintendent, Charles Hathaway; Secretary, L. F. Jackson.

ST. MATTHEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized through the efforts of Samuel H. Maxwell (deceased), and Mrs. N. Van Duzen, in 1862, as a semi-

monthly mission, the only communicants then being S. H. Maxwell and wife, Mrs. N. Van Duzen, Mrs. Fanny Sayre, Mrs. A. H. Judson, Stephen Johnson, and Rowland Parker. Public services were held in a building on the Matthew Sayre estate. The Rev. A. Hull, of Elmira, visited this little congregation, and held service and preached until October, 1862, when Rev. H. M. Brown was appointed mission rector. On the 8th of October, 1867, the Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, bishop of the diocese, consecrated a substantial brick edifice, situated on the corner of Main and Steuben Streets, in which the congregation have since worshiped. This building is valued at \$8000. The present number of communicants is 39. The Rev. T. D. Hoskies, of Elmira, holds services in the church every Sunday afternoon, as the congregation has no regular rector at present.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF BRESFORT

was formed probably about 1830, and was in a somewhat impoverished state for many years, its membership falling off to a very small number, but in 1867 it revived by the admission of 40 members of the Baptist Church at Horseheads, dismissed from that church for the purpose of reorganizing the church at Breesport. Further information we failed to get, after repeated applications to the authorities of this church for full data concerning its history.

SS. PETER AND PAUL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

was organized in the summer of 1865, and a church building erected on a lot purchased by Father Kavanaugh of J. B. Mosher. The building was consecrated in June, 1866, by Fathers Kavanaugh and Percell, of Elmira. Value of church property, \$4000. Present number of members, 75.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

As early as 1793 the early settlers, ever mindful of the best interests of their children, opened a common school. Fortunate, indeed, it is for the future of the country that our fathers were so thoroughly imbued with the idea that the common-school teacher should follow close on the track of the pioneer. Touching the first school, and matters pertaining thereto, we refer the reader to a previous mention under the head of "Initial Events." From the annual report of Robert P. Bush, County School Commissioner, we glean the subjoined statistics: Number of districts, 10; school-houses, 10; value of same, with sites, \$11,725; number of children of school age, 1110; number attending school, 928; number of weeks taught, 332; number of teachers employed, 17 male and 25 female; number of volumes in library, 439; value of same, \$349. Receipts: State appropriation, \$2296; raised by tax, \$3985; from other sources, \$253. Payments: teachers' wages, \$5395; all other expenses, \$1093.

The population of the town, according to the State census compiled in 1875, for the five lustriums of its existence, was as follows: in 1855, 2648; in 1860, 2277; in 1865, 2838; in 1870, 2961; and in 1879, 3399.

The data from which the above history of Horseheads was written were furnished us by the following gentlemen and authorities, to whom and which we extend our grateful

acknowledgments: Captain Vincent Conkling, D. W. C. Curtis, John Brees, Benjamin Westlake, Mrs. Sarah Jackson (the oldest living pioneer), A. M. Wheat.

MILITARY RECORD.

- Alvin V. Mosher, private, Co. L, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Mar. 7, 1862; disch. Mar. 7, 1865.
- Jonas S. Seely, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Mar. 7, 1862; disch. Mar. 7, 1865.
- John A. Westlake, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Mar. 6, 1862; pro. to sergt.-major.
- Irving W. Brewster, private, 91st N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1863; disch. July 3, 1865.
- George Stung, private, 26th U. S. Col'd; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Charles Reed, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862; re-enl. in same co. and regt. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. Aug. 5, 1865.
- Neil McDougal, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 25, 1862; re-enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
- John Beesley, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 30, 1862; disch. June 5, 1864.
- Wm. H. H. Everett, private, Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 20, 1865.
- James H. Monroe, private, Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt.; must. Sept. 11, 1862.
- Joel M. Johnson, musician, 141st N. Y. Regt.; must. Sept. 11, 1862.
- Robert F. Stewart, 2d lieutenant Co. C, 141st N. Y. Regt. must.; Sept. 10, 1862; res. Nov. 11, 1863; must. a captain of Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt., April 13, 1864; lost left foot June 17, 1864; must. out Dec. 23, 1864.
- Benjamin F. Rogers, private, Co. D, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Dean West, private, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862.
- Nathaniel Barber, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 18, 1863; planted the regimental colors on the enemy's works at Petersburg; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- John Williams, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 21, 1863; wounded at Fort Hell; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Lemuel Miller, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 13, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Charles Metter, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 9, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Henry Whitney, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- William H. Crandall, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 15, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. June 20, 1865.
- Jeremiah V. Decker, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 27, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Charles D. Carpenter, drummer, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1863; trans. to Co. A, Aug. 1864; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
- Charles E. Barbour, 1st lieutenant, Co. I, 38th N. Y. Regt.; pro. to capt. May 17, 1862.
- Martin V. B. Wade, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 3, 1863; was taken prisoner June 2, 1864, at Cold Harbor; sent to Libby Prison, then to Andersonville; never heard from since.
- Henry F. Rockwell, sergeant, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
- Jacob S. Babcock, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 17, 1863; taken prisoner June 2, 1864, at Cold Harbor; sent to Libby Prison, then to Andersonville; died in prison; disease.
- Lewis W. Robinson, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 21, 1863; taken prisoner June 17, 1864, at Petersburg; supposed died in prison.
- Henry Dyking.
- Harrison Tutbill, private; enl. Dec. 12, 1863.
- Wm. H. Robinson, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863; disch. June 13, 1865.
- John M. Thorne, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
- Jesse Harley, corporal, Co. E, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Henry Thompson, private, Co. H, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863; disch. Dec. 9, 1865.
- Alexander Thompson, private, Co. E, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Charles S. Mathews, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 16, 1863.
- Archibald Coryell, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
- Horace J. Parker, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
- Charles Darien, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
- Ellis W. Prime, private, Co. H, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Charles H. Tompkins, private, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; wounded July 17, 1864; discharged Sept. 1865.
- Charles W. Denning, private; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Thomas McWannaman, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- John Williams, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- Michael Flanagan, private, 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- Henry E. Smith, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- John Wesley, private, 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864.
- Eugene Gontchins, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- Horace J. Loughridge, private, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
- Stephen Hungerford, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864.
- Isaac Allington, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 16, 1864.
- George D. Carpenter, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1864; pro. 1st lieutenant, March 22, 1864, and capt., Dec. 23, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Levi Kellogg, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- John Herbert, musician, 8th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864.
- James E. Verner, private, Co. I, 26th U. S. Col. I.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. end of war.
- Joel Bostwick, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- James E. Wattleworth, corporal, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Joseph Jackson, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; deserted at Elmira.
- Mark Ransom, private, 26th U. S. Col. I.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. Oct. 1865.
- Sylvester Benjamin, private, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864.
- John J. Bailey, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864.
- William Carr, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. ——— 22, 1865.
- Stephen S. De Kay, corporal, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; died July 29, 1864, of wounds.
- William P. Chamberlain, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Asa C. Ottarson, corporal, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Darius Robinson, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Zaven Carey, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864.
- William Jackson, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Alexander Campbell, private, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864.
- James S. Coles, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864.
- Frank Davis, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
- William J. Newhall, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. June 17, 1865.
- John Dormand, private, 69th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864.
- William Scott, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864.
- William Morgan, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864.
- Benjamin Chandler, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864.
- Henry H. Cook, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Wm. D. Rundle, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Charles Cooper, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Albert Vorness, private, Co. F, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Cardwell B. Judson, private, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- James H. Decker, private, Co. F, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Michael Sullivan, private, Co. C, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Jonathan Greek, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Benjamin Southworth, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864.
- Alonzo Leonard, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- John Staples, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Theodore S. Spencer, private, Co. F, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. June 13, 1864.
- Olvin P. Robinson, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Levi A. Vandemark, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
- Seymour Staples, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.
- Wm. Woodhouse, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Sabin Robinson, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
- George H. Berlew, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Gabriel C. Jones, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Charles Taylor, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864.
- Elijah S. Thompson, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Fletcher Brees, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; died, no date given.
- Albert McMillan, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Arthur Elston, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Edward H. Hawley, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- James B. Neish, private, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Myron H. Humphrey, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Ira R. Jones, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- John Shields, enl. Nov. 21, 1864.
- James Curtis, private, 14th U. S. Inf.
- Henry Jacobs, enl. Dec. 8, 1864.
- John D. King, corp., Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. March 5, 1862; disch. March 9, 1864; re-enl. March 10, 1864, same company and regiment; disch. July 19, 1865.
- Edgar Northrop, private; enl. Dec. 20, 1864.
- Frank Flint, private; enl. Dec. 21, 1864.
- Thomas Lyons, private; enl. Dec. 7, 1864.
- Lewis H. Knapp, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.

Victor F. Peterson, private; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.
 Wm. Sparks, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.
 Charles H. Collins, private, 94th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
 George Smith, private, 94th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
 George Brown, private, 94th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Franklin Murphy, private; enl. Feb. 18, 1865.
 Merit Green, private, 14th U. S. Inf.
 Martin Towner, private; enl. Feb. 22, 1865.
 Charles G. Dean, private, 22d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 22, 1865.
 George D. Perry, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Ira A. Pease, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 23, 1865.
 Wm. Anderson, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1865.
 Richard W. Halm, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1865.
 Wm. M. Lawrence, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
 James Higgins, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 3, 1865.
 John Harkway, private; enl. March 8, 1865.
 James Miller, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 William R. Carey, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 George H. Daggett, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 John Allen, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 — McKearney, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 James Fassett, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 Richard Ormsby, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 Hugh Goodwin, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 William Biffin, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 8, 1865.
 Isaac Garabont, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 9, 1865.
 Frederick O. Edwards, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 11, 1865.
 James Gates, private, 194th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 11, 1865.
 Peter Brown, private, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 15, 1865.
 William T. Jud-on, corp., Co. G, 147th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1863; trans. to Co. F, 91st N. Y. Vet. Vols., June 10, 1865; disch. July 3, 1865.
 Corydon B. Brees, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. April 1, 1862; trans. to 5th U. S. Art.; taken prisoner at Winchester; disch. April 9, 1865.
 Silas B. Taylor; wounded and taken prisoner at Spottsylvania; died at Andersonville.
 James Taylor.
 Homer R. Barlow, musician, Co. A, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
 Richard Poppino, corp., Co. C, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
 James F. Donahue, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 24, 1862; disch. June 27, 1863, disability.
 Miles C. Richwell, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; taken prisoner at Cold Harbor; died at Andersonville.
 Theodore McConnell, private, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. June 22, 1865.
 Darius Robinson, private, Co. F, 38th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; disch. June 22, 1863.
 William Graham, sergt., Co. B, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 George W. Briggs, private, Co. B, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 8, 1863; disch. July 20, 1865.
 George Brees, private, enl. Sept. 11, 1862.
 William Zimmer, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1864; died at Andersonville.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES A. CHRISTIE

was born in the town of Middlesex, in the county of Ontario (now a portion of Yates County), on the 9th day of February, 1820.

His father, James Christie, who is still living, was born at West-Town, Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1791, and, with his father, Andrew Christie, moved to Middlesex about 1809.

The father of the subject of this sketch married Lydia Adams, daughter of Chester Adams, who was one of the earliest of the pioneers of Western New York from Massachusetts, and who settled near Canandaigua, about the year 1786. Both the grandfathers served under Washington, in our Revolutionary struggle for independence, from soon after it began until its close.

Until he was about sixteen years old the subject of this

brief sketch worked on his father's farm summers, and attended the district school where he lived. From that time he taught in the common schools a portion of the time, and pursued his classical studies at the academical



institutions of Prattsburg, Lima, and Geneseo, until he was twenty-two years of age. He then removed to the State of Indiana, and studied law in the office of Robert Douglass, of Angola, Ind., about a year. His health failing him there, he returned East, and pursued his legal studies under S. H. Torrey, Esq., now of Canandaigua.

He settled at Horseheads, Chemung Co., N. Y., on the 29th day of November, 1848, and was admitted to the bar at the general term at Auburn in March, 1849, and has continued in the active pursuit of the business of his profession ever since.

On the 9th day of November, 1848, he was married to Martha W., daughter of Samuel W. Powers, of Rushville, N. Y. She died March 30, 1857. The fruit of that marriage was one son, William H.

Mr. Christie, after the death of his first wife, married Miss Phebe A. Townsend, daughter of David Townsend, of Horseheads, on the 1st day of June, 1858, with whom he is still living. The offspring of his last marriage is one daughter, Carrie A., born Jan. 18, 1860.

ROBERT P. BUSH

was born in Branchport, Yates Co., N. Y., March 31, 1842. The name of the family was formerly Terboss, and it originated in Holland. The great-grandfather of our subject was a captain in the Revolutionary army. His grandfather also served in the same army, although only sixteen years old. They went from Dutchess County. The father, Dr.

Wynans Bush, whose mother's maiden name was Esther Bull, came "west" from Orange County about 1830. His wife's maiden name was Julia Ann Loomis. She was born in Coventry, Conn.

Robert is the youngest son in a family of nine,—four boys and five girls. His advantages for education were limited, but by working and teaching he was able to attend for a short time the Franklin Academy at Prattsburg, and Cortland Academy, in Homer.



Robert P. Bush

He was pursuing his studies at the latter-named place in 1861, when the President's call for soldiers was issued. He at once enlisted in Co. D, Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and served two years in the ranks, participating in many of the battles in Virginia, their first fight being at Blackburn's Ford, Va., July 18, 1861. After the expiration of his term of service he returned to school, and graduated with his class, in 1863. In the fall of the same year he commenced teaching in Cortland Academy, and also took up the study of medicine. In 1864 the call for soldiers being again urgent, he left his pupils and his studies and went to the front as captain of Co. E, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteers. His three brothers were all in the Union army at the time. He was soon made major of his regiment; was captured at Hatcher's Run, his horse having been shot under him, Feb. 6, 1865. After the close of the war he taught in Penn Yan Academy, still continuing the study of medicine. In 1868, after attending a course of lectures in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, he commenced the practice of medicine with his father in Branchport, N. Y., having a license from the Yates County Medical Society. In 1870 he took charge of the Horseheads Union Free School, and continued at its head for more than three years, leaving it to attend lectures at the Buffalo Medical College, from which institution he graduated Feb. 24, 1874. He at once returned to

Horseheads and formed a partnership with Dr. O. S. Greenman. Still, however, taking a deep interest in the subject of education, he was elected school commissioner for Chemung County in 1875, receiving the largest majority in the town of Horseheads that had ever been given a candidate.

He was married, Sept. 1, 1870, to a former pupil, Miss Saretta A. Ludlow, of Penn Yan. They have had four children, Rho S., Julia M., Robert F., and Walter W.

Dr. Bush is an earnest Mason, and has been honored by his brethren by being elected Eminent Commander of Jerusalem Commandery, High Priest of Horseheads Chapter, R. A. M., and Master of Horseheads Lodge, F. and A. M. Still keeping up an interest in military matters, he is major of the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, National Guard, State of New York.

JOSEPH LIVESAY.

Gershom Livesay, father of our subject, was a native of France, born in 1770. He came to America with his father about 1773, and located in Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., where his father died, but Gershom remained there until he was twenty-one years of age, in the indentured service of Judge Wheeler; on attaining his majority he removed (in 1792) to old Tioga County, locating seven miles west of Newtown (now Elmira), at a settlement formerly known as Sing Sing. He there squatted upon a large tract of land, but only succeeded in acquiring title to a small portion of it,—228 acres. Jan. 29, 1796, he married a widow lady, Mrs. Hannah Silsby, of Elmira. She was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1771, and died Sept. 11, 1842. Gershom Livesay departed this life Sept. 24, 1862, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Their children were

Charles Livesay, born Dec. 15, 1797; died in 1868.

George Livesay, born March 9, 1800; still living.

Judah Livesay, born Dec. 7, 1803; died in 1870.

Joseph Livesay, born Sept. 6, 1806; subject of this notice.

Jonathan Livesay, born May 27, 1809; died in 1867.

James Livesay, born Nov. 7, 1811; still living.

Rebecca Livesay, born Dec. 12, 1815; died, aged about thirty-seven years.

George and James are residents of Lenawee Co., Mich., whither they removed with their father in 1835.

Joseph Livesay spent his youth and early manhood upon his father's farm. April 28, 1831, he embarked for himself, without capital, but with willing hands and a firm resolve to make himself a home. He took farms in the neighborhood, which he worked upon shares. His first purchase of land was 62 acres, in June, 1835, of the Goble heirs, in the town of Big Flats. October 29 of the same year he married Sally Bennett, the eldest daughter of the late Comfort Bennett. She was born Oct. 20, 1814. They commenced housekeeping April 10, 1836, and have maintained their fireside and roof-tree through the forty-two intervening years. The record of their two sons and five daughters is as follows: George W., born July 25, 1839; Ellen, born June 1, 1841; Clarinda, born June 16, 1843; Morris B., born Aug. 22, 1846; Sally, born June 29, 1849;

Belle, born Nov. 24, 1853; and Kate S., born June 10, 1860. George and Morris died when quite young, and Clarinda at the age of fifteen years. Ellen married (Oct. 18, 1860) David D. Reynolds, of Horseheads. Belle married Mr. G. E. Reed, of Elmira, July 12, 1876. Sally, unmarried and an invalid, and Kate, the youngest, are both living at home with their parents.

Mr. Livesay made his residence in Big Flats from 1836 to 1870, when he removed to Horseheads, where he cultivates a small farm in the suburbs of the village; the remainder of his acreage, embracing about 760 acres in Big Flats and 240 acres in the town of Elmira,—near the Water-Cure on the east hill,—being operated by tenants.

Mr. Livesay is one of the very few remaining early residents of this valley, and has been identified with its interests, its growth and prosperity, for nearly a half-century. He was born in what is now known as the town of Big Flats, and his whole life has been passed in this vicinity. Although never a politician or office-seeker, he has held various town offices; he was a school trustee for thirty-one years, pathmaster for thirty-two years in Big Flats, and a member of the board of trustees of the village of Horseheads. He was one of the original charter members of the old Chemung County Agricultural Society, and one of the prime movers in the institution of its fairs. He always took an active interest in everything pertaining to agriculture, particularly in the improvement in stock, and introduced the first thoroughbred bull into his town. In religious faith he is a Universalist, and in politics a Democrat. He is still hale and hearty, and is enjoying a comfortable competence, as well as the respect and esteem of the community where he lives.

CHAPTER LV.

SOUTHPORT.

THIS town is located in the southwest corner of the county, and received its name with regard to its geographical location and the fact that it is partly bordering on Chemung River. The surface of the town is mostly hilly upland, integrated by the deep valleys of the streams. Chemung River, which forms part of the northern boundary, is the principal stream, and is bordered by broad, fertile, alluvial flats. Seely Creek receives as its tributaries, Smith, Bird, and Mud Lick Creeks, which, with itself, finally empties into the Chemung, in the town of Ashland. Hندی Creek flows along the north border. The area of the town is 28,969 acres. The soil upon the hills is a slaty loam, and in the valleys a fine quality of gravelly loam.*

Within the present limits of the town are included parts of the Wells and Holbrook Purchase of Nov. 6, 1788; Cutting Tract, patent issued to A. Bummerfield and Joseph Edsall, Oct. 31, 1788; Seely Tract to Nathaniel Seely, Jr., James Seely, Abner Hetfield, Samuel Edsall, and Aaron

Seely, 2553 acres, Nov. 3, 1788; Patent No. 113, to Abraham Miller and Lebbeus Hammond (issued to James R. Smith), Oct. 27, 1788, 1000 acres; Christian Minier, Patent No. 117, Oct. 28, 1788; Watson Patent (now called Lawrence Tract), Sept. 16, 1802, 19,927 acres; and several other patents for smaller tracts, among which, issued in 1788, were No. 103 to Thomas King, issued to Abraham Hardenburg; No. 124 to Jabez and John Culver; No. 102 to John Weir; No. 105 to Daniel De Witt; No. 111 to James Garlinghouse (620 acres); No. 190 to James Duntun; No. 107 to Albert Foster; No. 119 to John Harris; and No. 120 to John Williams.

Concerning Seely Creek, Rev. Clark Brown, in a chronicle entitled "A Topographical Description of Newtown, in the State of New York," written in August, 1803, has the following: "Seely's Creek, so called, is a much smaller stream than Newtown Creek. Its course is by the east side of the mountain already described (Mount Zoar), which lies in the west of the village (Elmira, then Newtown). It empties into the Tioga River at the south part of the town (now Ashland). It is called Seely's Creek in consequence of a number of families by the name of Seely originally settling near it. The land east of it, on which the settlements and improvements are, is excellent."

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town was commenced by the Millers, Griswolds, and McHenry. Judge Abraham Miller† came in from Northampton Co., Pa., in the spring of 1788. He was a man above the average pioneer in intellectual qualifications, and, recognizing this fact, Governor Clinton appointed him the first judge of old Tioga County, the commission bearing date Feb. 17, 1791. Judge Miller has served as a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and thus combined the noble virtue of patriotism to his many other excellent traits of character. John Miller, elder son of Abraham, was appointed judge of Tioga County April 3, 1807, and was, like his father, a prominent citizen. He moved to the town of Elmira, and was subsequently a member of Assembly.

From a work published by J. B. Wilkinson‡ in 1840 we quote the following: "Southport, which is a beautiful and extended plain on the south side of the Chemung, and the central part immediately opposite Elmira, was settled the first and second years after the settlement of the north side by Judge Caleb Baker, who still lives upon the sod that received its first cultivation from himself, John and Timothy Smith, Solomon Bovier, Lebbeus Hammond, Esq., William Jenkins, Esq. (still living), Rufus Baldwin, still farther down the river, Parson Jabez Culver, a Congregational minister, Lebbeus Tabbs, the father of Mrs. Hammond, Judge Abraham Miller, and Sannel Middaugh." The description of the town in the above is correct, but Mr. Wilkinson errs in asserting priority of settlement for Judge Baker, whose arrival was subsequent to that of Judge Miller and David Griswold nearly two years, and both Lebbeus Tabbs and Lebbeus Hammond were at least contemporary with Judge Baker.

* For alterations in the boundary of the town, etc., see "Civil Organization."

† See also under the head of "Bench and Bar of Chemung."

‡ Author of the "Annals of Binghamton."

The subjoined is furnished by Mr. A. D. Griswold, a grandson of David Griswold; and while we do not dispute its authenticity, yet we are of the opinion that David stayed with his father in Chemung for about two years after the arrival of the family there in 1787. "In the spring of 1787, David Griswold, a soldier, and afterwards a pensioner, of the Revolution, a native of Connecticut, of English descent, came up the river to Southport, with his wife and daughter Mary (who afterwards married Benjamin Smith), and his sons Thomas and David, the latter an infant, born at Tioga Point, Jan. 1, 1787. His father, Elijah Griswold, with three sons and three daughters, settled at Chemung, two miles east of Wellsburg. Another brother, Elijah, came with David, and settled where his venerable son James now lives. David built a saw-mill and a grist-mill on his farm, bringing the water of Seely Creek, more than a mile, by means of a dam, on land now owned by L. B. Smith. Previous to this wheat was ground on an oak stump hollowed out for that purpose, on land now owned by G. A. Goff. His first wife, Sallie, having died, David Griswold married Mrs. Jane Stull, whose father, John Durham, kept a ferry at Elizabethtown, N. J., across which Washington was rowed. Their daughters, Nancy and Sally, were married to Abner and Richard Hetfield, respectively, and their sons, John and Jonas, own the farm."

In 1787, Timothy Smith was living on Seely's Tract, 600 acres of which was granted to him in 1791, and he built on land now owned by Elias Snell. The barn was dated 1799, and now stands on the south side of the road.

His sons, Solomon L. Smith, Job Smith, Uriah Smith, a physician of successful practice till 1862, and Archibald and his daughters, Elizabeth Satterlee, Hannah Lowe, and Abbey Chapman, are represented now by numerous descendants in the valley. One daughter, Susan, was never married.

Timothy Smith was accompanied by four brothers, all men of tall stature,—one six feet four inches,—and their descendants made the Smiths numerous at a very early date. They came from Orange County. J. L. Smith is a son of one of the brothers,—John.

In the south part of the town, one of the most prominent of the early settlers was Philo Jones, who came from Norwalk, Conn., at the solicitation of his brother, the Rev. Simeon R. Jones, an early and noted Presbyterian clergyman, who came to Elmira as early as 1803, and was in Bradford Co., Pa., prior to that time.* Mr. Philo Jones arrived in Elmira in 1806, and removed to Southport in 1817, and settled on the place now occupied by his son, Simeon R. Jones. He held several offices of importance in the town, notably those of Supervisor in 1839–40, and Justice of the Peace in 1857. He also served two terms in the State Assembly in 1849–50. Mr. Jones was born in Norwalk, Conn., June 25, 1791, and died in Southport, Feb. 24, 1872. His children now living are Albert, a retired merchant of Elmira; Simeon R., who resides on the old homestead; Finla M., postmaster at Seely Creek; Philo, who lives in Caton, Steuben Co., N. Y.; Julia S. and Laura J., both reside near the homestead in this town.

Among others who settled in this part of the town were Archibald Marvin and Dr. A. Gates White, who came in 1802 and settled,—the former below Pine Woods, and owned the present site of the hamlet; the latter at Webb's Mills. Archibald Marvin's daughter, Mrs. Robert Beckwith, is still on the old homestead, and Seth Marvin, one of his sons, is a resident of the town. General Seth Marvin, father of Archibald, was with the surveyors in 1788, and purchased a large tract, where Seely Creek, Webb's Mills, and Pine City are now located,—a part of the Wells & Holbrook Patent. John Wheeler Pedrick came to Elmira about 1797, and was the first shoemaker there. He settled in Southport in 1802, and bought a lot between those of A. Marvin and Dr. A. G. White, on part of which two of his grandsons, Nathan and E. C. Pedrick, now reside, and on the other part, H. F. Wells and others occupy. John Kelley bought a tract on the State line in 1800.

Other early settlers in various parts of the town were John McHenry, who came in about 1790. His son, Abraham, was born on the farm now owned by John D. Miller, in 1797, and died on the same place in 1846. Miller, Guy P., and Julia, now the wife of Sheldon Tense, of Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., were all born in Southport. Wm. Fitzsimmons, who was with Sullivan in his expedition of 1779, came into the town to settle about 1790. John Fitzsimmons came about one year later. Davis Fitzsimmons was born on the old homestead in 1805.

Daniel Beckwith settled on the farm now occupied by the widow and family of his son John, in 1793. Daniel Beckwith died July 30, 1844, John Beckwith, Aug. 17, 1877. Jude, Guy, and Ida are his only children. Peter Stryker, father of Abraham Stryker, came in about 1795. Valentine Strouse came with his parents and their large family of children, from Easton, Pa., in 1827. Charles Evans came in from Delaware in 1825, and settled on the farm now occupied by Solomon L. Smith. Charles Dense arrived from Orange Co., N. Y., in February, 1829. Philetus P. Rathbun came in 1831, and settled near the Corners, where he has since resided.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first house erected within the present limits of the town was by Abraham Miller, in the spring of 1790.

The first saw-mill was built by Colonel Abraham Miller, on a branch of Seely Creek, as early as 1798.

The first grist-mill, by David Griswold, about the years 1799–1800.

The first factory was that for the manufacture of wool, erected by Silas Billings, in 1821–22, and sold to Solomon L. Smith about 1823–24.†

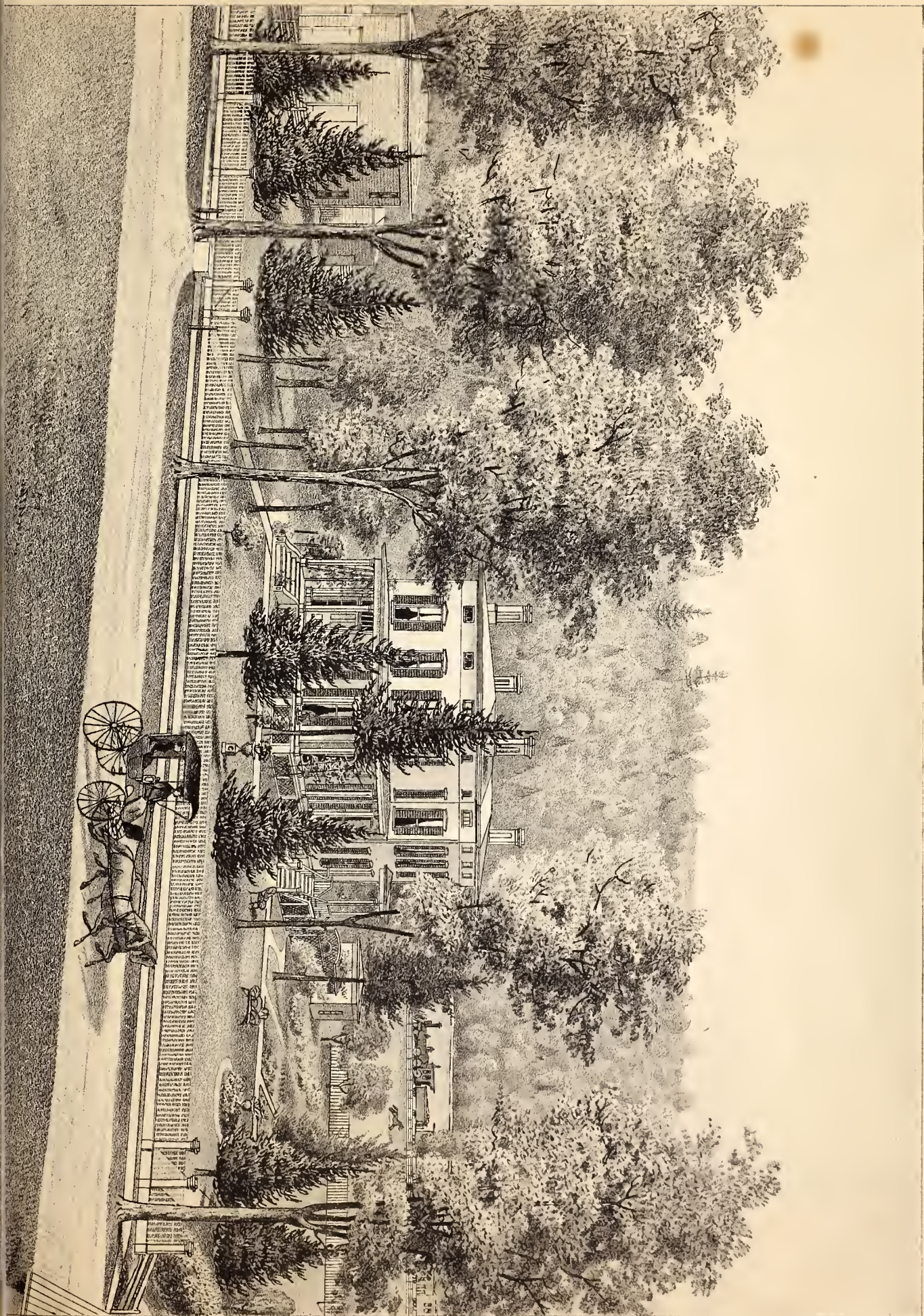
The first distillery was erected by Solomon L. Smith, about the year 1820. He manufactured his whisky from both rye and corn.

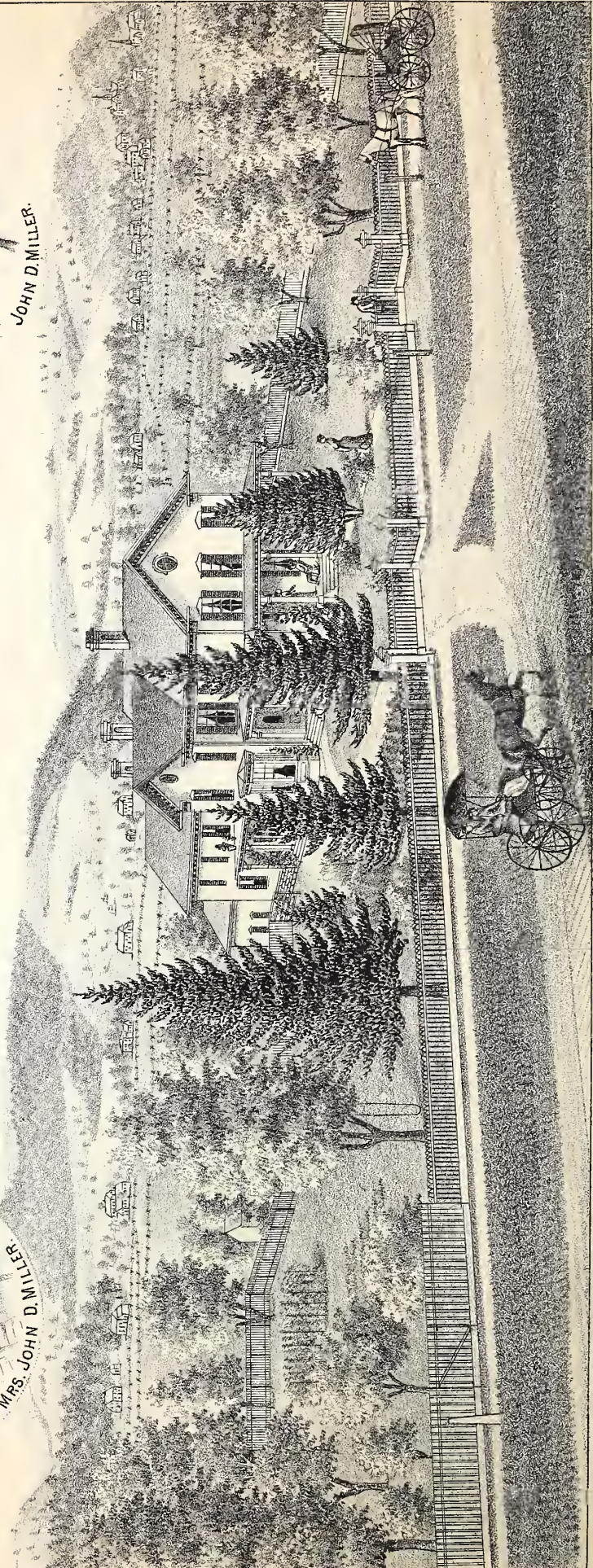
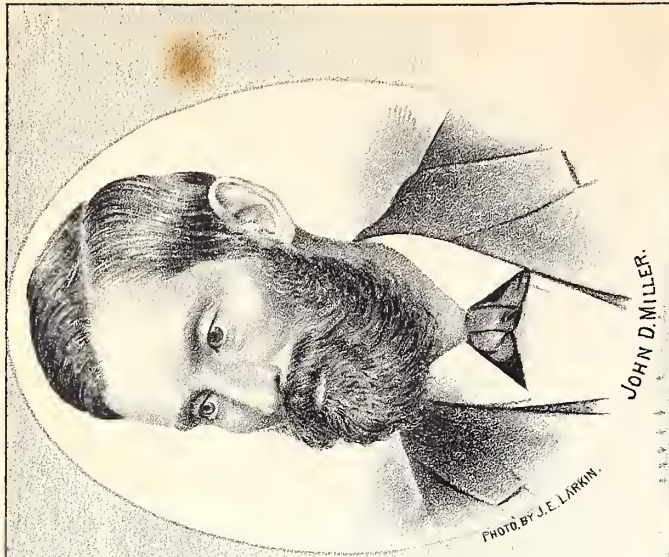
The first school-house was erected about the year 1800, in the Griswold neighborhood. One was erected near the present residence of Draper Nichols, in the southern part of the town, in 1806.

The first church edifice was the Presbyterian, built about

* See under head of "Presbyterian Church" in history of Elmira.

† See under head of "Southport Post-office."





RESIDENCE OF JOHN D. MILLER, SOUTHPORT, NEW YORK.

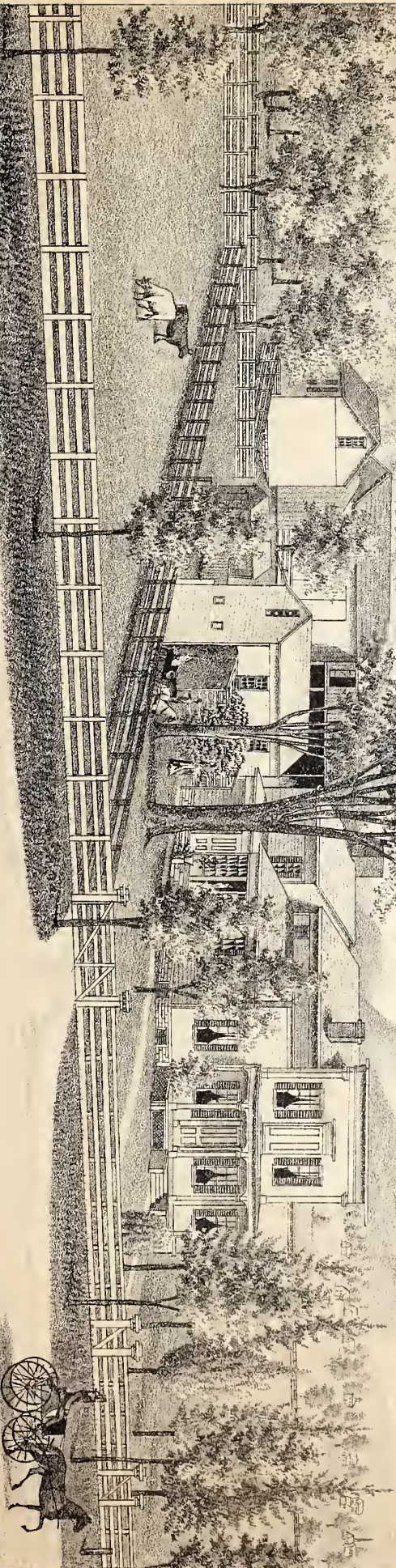
LITH BY L. H. EVANS, PHILADELPHIA.

PHOTO BY J. E. LARSEN

Miller McHenry

PHOTO BY J. E. LARSEN

Angelina McHenry
(DECEASED)





Daniel Dalrymple



Emily Dalrymple



RESIDENCE OF DANIEL DALRYMPLE, SOUTHPORT, CHEMUNG CO. N. Y.

LITH. BY L. E. EVANS, PHILA.

the year 1820, and destroyed by fire in 1831. It stood on the river-road, on the farm now occupied by James Griswold.

The first store was kept by Samuel Gibson, at Webb's Mills, in 1835.

The first tragedy in the town was the murder of James Kelley, by a youth of eighteen years named George Lucas, June 19, 1820. The shooting was done in a corn field, near the present site of the barns of Allen Cooper.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Southport was formed from Elmira, April 16, 1822, and a part of Ashland was taken off in April, 1867. The boundaries as described in the act by which the town was erected are as follows: "All that part of Elmira lying south of a line beginning on the pre-emption line at the corner of lots Nos. 54 and 55 of the subdivision of Watrous' large tract in said town; thence south 88° east to the southeast corner of lot 95, in said subdivision; thence northerly to the southwest corner of lot 103, in said subdivision; thence north 80° 30' east to the Tioga River; thence down the same as it runs to the head of Davis Island; thence down the channel on the southerly side of said island; thence down the river to the head of Big Island; thence on a line through said island which divides the farms on the east and west sides of said island, to the lower part thereof; thence down the middle of the river to the head of Rummerfield's Island; thence down the channel of the river on the south side of said island and Carpenter's Island to the Chemung line." The area of the town is 28,969 acres.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of John Ware, on the 14th of May, 1822, at which the subjoined list of officers was elected, namely: Solomon L. Smith, Supervisor; William Wells, Clerk; John W. Knapp, Wm. Jenkins, and Samuel Strong, Assessors; John L. Smith, Platt Bennett, and Samuel Strong, Commissioners of Highways; William Benson, James B. Goff, and Platt Bennett, Inspectors of Common Schools; William Jenkins, William C. Ware, and Jacob Miller, Commissioners of Common Schools; John Fitzsimmons and John L. Smith, Overseers of the Poor; Nathaniel Knapp, Collector; Aaron Brown and Nathaniel Knapp, Constables; Samuel Strong and John L. Smith, Fence-Viewers; John Ware, Poundkeeper; Samuel Middaugh, John Bovier, John Fitzsimmons, John Sly, Wm. K. Knapp, Philo Jones, Thomas Comfort, and Jeremiah Coleman, Overseers of Highways.

At the first town meeting it was

"Voted to authorize the town clerk to purchase books to the amount of five dollars, for the purpose of keeping the town-records."

"Voted that the sum of \$25 be raised for the support of the poor of this town."

"Voted that all hogs weighing less than 80 pounds, that shall be found in any inclosure, that the owner of the same shall pay the occupant of said inclosure, if the fence be good and lawful, 25 cents per head."

"Voted to give 50 cents for every fox-sealp."

Annexed we give a list of the supervisors and town clerks who have served the town from 1822 to 1878, inclusive; and the justices of the peace from 1830.

Supervisors, Solomon L. Smith (5 years), William Wells, Solomon L. Smith (4 years), John L. Smith, Solomon L. Smith, Jacob Miller (2 years), Albert A. Beckwith (2 years), Philo Jones (2 years), David Howell, James Griswold, Lewis Miller, Solomon L. Smith (3 years), Treadwell O. Seudder, Solomon L. Smith, Lewis Miller, Richard Baker, John Baldwin, Jr., Richard Baker, Charles Evans (3 years), James Griswold, Jud Smith (2 years), Edmund Miller, William T. Post (2 years), Edmund Miller (3 years), H. F. Wells, Edmund Miller (8 years), William Brown, Miller McHenry (3 years), John Brown (2 years).

Town Clerks, William Wells, Henry Baldwin, John L. Smith (8 years), George Hyde, David Howell (3 years), Isaac L. Wells, David Howell (2 years), Nathan Boynton, Nathaniel Seeley (2 years), John Baldwin, Jr. (6 years), Hiram T. Smith (4 years), Miller McHenry (3 years), Charles A. Eekensberger, Miller McHenry (3 years), Charles A. Eekensberger (2 years), Harvey Smith, Charles A. Eekensberger, John Bryant, Charles A. Eekensberger, Charles W. Evans (8 years), Philetus P. Rathbun, Charles W. Evans (4 years), E. C. Pedrick.

Justices of the Peace, James Griswold, Samuel Giles, Abraham Stryker, George W. Miller (vacancy), William Lowe, James Griswold, William McClure, David Brewer, Wm. T. Knapp, Edmund Miller, William McClure, George W. Miller, H. W. Atkins, Shepard Miller, John Baldwin, Jr., George W. Miller, H. W. Atkins, Warren K. Hopkins, Festus A. Webb (vacancy), John Baldwin, Jr., Timothy T. Brown, Ezra Canfield (vacancy), Abner Wells, Hiram Roushey (vacancy), William Webb, Andrew Hancock (vacancy), Abner Wells, Thomas Maxwell, Hiram Roushey, Wright Dunham, Mark A. Burt, R. S. Perine, Philo Jones, Hiram Roushey, Andrew Middaugh (vacancy), Hiram Middaugh (long term), Thomas Maxwell (vacancy), Mark A. Burt, James Griswold, William Webb (vacancy), Charles Evans, Wm. K. Shepard, George W. Roberts, Nathan Nichols, Charles Evans, David McWhorter, Mark A. Burt, Nathan B. Nichols, Cornelius B. Putman (vacancy), Charles Evans, James M. Edsall, Cornelius W. Putman, H. B. Knapp, Wm. T. Bower (vacancy), Lewis B. Smith, Isaiah V. Mapes, George W. Cooper, Charles Evans, Nathan Pedrick, Isaiah V. Mapes,—the last four present incumbents (1878).

As a sample of the patriotism that generally prevailed during the national struggle of 1861-65, we quote the following from the proceedings of a special town-meeting held at the house of Charles G. Smith, Aug. 9, 1864:

"Voted that means be raised for the payment of bounties to fill the quota of 200,000 men, under the last call of the President." On the ballots being counted they stood 98 for and 4 against.

The present town-officers, other than those included in the above lists, are Daniel Dalrymple, Aaron B. Beardsley, and Charles Antes, Assessors; Emmett Holmes, Collector; Andrew Fitzsimmons, Cornelius B. Chase, and John C. Todd, Inspectors of Election, District No. 1; D. C. Beckwith, S. M. Helms, and Allen Cooper, for District No. 2; Daniel Maek, Jacob Weyer, and Thomas Curran, Auditors.

WEBB'S MILLS

is a post-village located on the Southport plank-road, in the southern part of the town. Its site is included in the old Webbs and Holbrook Patent. Among the early settlers there were Josiah Seely, as early as 1798; John W. Pedrick, in 1803; Dr. White, about 1805; and later, Wm. Spencer Nathan, E. C. Pedrick, Festus A. and Mortimer T. Webb, I. V. Mapes and others. The place now contains one general store, of which M. T. and F. J. Cassada are the proprietors; one millinery-store, one grist-mill, and one saw-mill,* operated by John Brown, Esq., two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, and one church of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, a historical sketch of which will be found under the head of "Religious" farther on. There is a resident justice of the peace, namely, Nathan Pedrick, Esq. The population of the settlement is fairly estimated at 250.

PINE CITY,

so called from the fact that its site was until within the memory of many yet living covered with pine timber, is located on the Tioga, Elmira and State Line Railroad. The first settler there was Charles Atkins, who was a cooper by trade, and came here in 1830. He was followed within a few months by John Egbert, who built a saw-mill. Other early settlers were the Hatches, Damon, Dorus, and Harvey. The contents of the place may be briefly summarized as follows: two general stores, one hotel, two blacksmithies, one wagon-shop, one Baptist church, and about 200 inhabitants. There is one resident justice of the peace, namely, I. V. Mapes, who is also a lecturer and literary character. The post-office was established here in 1874, and Emmett Holmes was appointed the first postmaster, and has since retained the office.

SEELY CREEK POST-OFFICE

was named after the creek upon which it is located, and the creek, as before stated, after the Seely family, that was once numerously represented in the town. It was established in 1833, and John Brownell was the first appointed to the office; the present incumbent is Finla M. Jones, who was appointed by Abraham Lincoln in 1861. He is also the merchant of the place. It is on the Tioga and Elmira State Line Railroad, and is a distributing point for mail for points south.

SOUTHPORT

is a small hamlet, the village proper of that name having been annexed to Elmira as its Fifth ward. It was here that Nathaniel Seely, the pioneer hatter, settled, and opened a small shop where he made hats for the old settlers. Those of the pioneers still living will remember him as an industrious and practical workman. Here also is the old Presbyterian church, erected in 1832 in place of the old Gehall edifice, which once stood on the river, and was destroyed by fire. The post-office here was the first in the town, having been established as early as 1827. John L. Smith was the first postmaster; the present one, Philetus P. Rathbun.

Southport Corners also contains the site of the old woolen-factory, first started here by Silas Billings, not far from 1820. In 1825 the property passed into the hands of Solomon L. Smith, with whom Charles Evans became connected in the business soon afterwards. The old mill, which was among the first of its kind established in the county, stood for more than fifty years, until on the 25th of June, 1877, it was destroyed by fire. And thus perished a venerable landmark of the industry of the old settlers.

BULK HEAD.

This hamlet is so called from the peculiar architectural design of the old Captain Dalrymple Hotel, erected there at an early day. Solomon L. Smith, Esq., subsequently became proprietor of it, commencing about 1818-19. Mr. Smith came into the town from Orange Co., N. Y., in 1790. He was the first supervisor of the town, and several times subsequently held that office, in all fourteen years. His deed for his place is by Adam and Israel Seely, and bears dates in 1805 and 1806. Solomon L. Smith is the father of Jud Smith, now of Wellsburg.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The principal manufacturing establishments of this town, and among the most extensive in the county, are

The Northern Central Railway shops, which were established here in the fall of 1866, and work commenced therein during the following winter, and put into full operation in the spring of 1867, under the management of Mr. James Strode as master mechanic. The dimensions of the various shops are as follows:

Round-house, 800 feet in circumference; machine-shop, 90 by 185 feet; blacksmith-shop, 50 by 100; office and store-room, 30 by 50; engine-room, 15 by 48. These buildings are all of brick, which, with temporary wooden sheds and a large water-tank, occupy an inclosure containing 20 acres, and give employment on an average to 170 men.

James Strode, upon whom the management of this great industrial establishment devolves, was born on a farm in West Calm township, Chester Co., Pa., May 8, 1832. He received his education at the common schools of his native town. When a youth he was apprenticed to the machinist trade in the shops of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and early evinced an aptitude and mechanical genius which have secured for him important positions, notably those of general foreman of the shops of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Fort Wayne, the same position in the shops of the company at Alleghany, and also at Chicago, from whence he came to assume his present position in 1866, which he has since retained to the entire satisfaction of his employers.

The La France Manufacturing Company was incorporated April 12, 1873, with George M. Diven as president, and Eugene Diven as secretary and treasurer. The company was established for the purpose of manufacturing the "La France Rotary Steam Fire-engine" and the "La France Rotary Steam-pump," both of which now enjoy a reputation second to no similar commodities in the country. The La France Fire-engine is built from patents invented by Mr. T. S. La France, who now occupies the position of master mechanic of

* See under head of "Manufacturing Interests."



PHOTOS BY J. E. LARVIN, ELMIRA.

Martha C. Brown

John Brown



FARM VIEW OPPOSITE THE RESIDENCE.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN BROWN, SOUTHPORT, CHEMUNG CO. N. Y.



Pamela Miller



Edmund Miller

PHOTOS BY J. E. LARKIN, ELMIRA.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE HON. EDMUND MILLER, SOUTHPORT, N.Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADELPHIA.

the establishment. This fire-engine is very highly indorsed by cities and corporations which have used them, and was also awarded a medal from the Centennial Commission at the National Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and also one by the American Institute in 1874. The company have a capital of \$100,000, and give employment to 40 hands. Their main building is of brick, 300 by 40 feet, with a wing 50 by 50; wooden building is 100 by 80, and three stories high; boiler shop is 50 by 50; pattern and store building, 50 by 30, and two stories high. The present officers are George M. Diven, President; Hon. John T. Rathbone, Vice-President; Eugene Diven, Treasurer; H. R. Micks, Secretary; and T. S. La France, Superintendent of the Shops and Master Mechanic.

The Seely Creek Mills, located at Webb's Mills, and for several years called after the present name of the post-office, were erected by Hezekiah Dunham about 1835. At first there were but two runs of stone, but on the property passing into the possession of Festus A. Webb it was improved and enlarged. From Festus A. Webb it was disposed of to M. T. and William Webb, and by them in 1866, to the present proprietor, John Brown, Esq. During the time the Webbs owned the property, they called it "Webb's Mills," from which circumstance the post-office was named. Mr. Brown has greatly improved the mills, and has added a new engine and boilers. There are now four runs of stone for flour and feed, and one for buckwheat. The product for the year ending Dec. 31, 1877, was about 2000 barrels merchant, 40,000 bushels general custom, and 10,000 bushels buckwheat; average number of hands employed, 10; capacity of saw-mill adjoining, 1,000,000 feet per annum. A saw-mill was erected on the present site of that now owned and operated by Mr. John Brown, by Dr. A. G. White, about 1818.

The Southport Mills, erected by Jacob Weyer, in September, 1876, operated by him until June 21, 1877, when destroyed by fire, rebuilt the latter year. Has three runs of stone, manufactures 2000 barrels of merchant and 25,000 bushels of custom per annum. A mill was built about 1820, by John H. Knapp, and used by him as a grist-mill. In 1862, Jacob Weyer purchased the property, and converted it into a saw- and plaster-mill. In 1876 he removed the machinery to his new mill at Bulk Head, where it was when the mill burned.

Seely Creek Saw-Mill was erected by Philo Jones in 1841, and by him sold to his son, Simeon R. Jones, the present proprietor, in 1843. He converted it into a steam mill in 1867, as at present. Its annual capacity is 500,000 feet.

On the same site Philo Jones erected a woolen-mill in 1829, and commenced operations in 1830, which he continued until 1843, when he disposed of the property to Simeon R., who conducted the business until 1848, when he sold the machinery to William Benedict, who removed the same to Wysox, Bradford Co., Pa., where it is still in use.

The Southport Tannery was erected by H. F. Wells and R. Hammond in 1852. The former has retained an interest in the concern until the present time. The firm is now Wells, Burt & Co. The annual product is 40,000 hides

per annum, in the tanning of which 4000 cords of bark are used, and 25 men employed.

The Woolen-Factory erected by Solomon L. Smith about 1823, and operated by him and Charles Evans for several years, is mentioned in the history of Southport Corners Post-Office. It was the oldest manufacturing establishment in the town at the time of its destruction by fire in 1877.

There are other manufacturing interests in the town, although the above is a capital showing in this connection; but of their history we have received no data from which to prepare the customary notices.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious interests of the town received the attention of the pioneers at an early day. While we find no actual records of the existence of a regular organization prior to 1819, yet, from various authentic sources, we gather the fact that missionaries of the Presbyterian faith and the Methodist itinerancy were in the town probably twenty years earlier than the date above given. Records exist of a Baptist society at Wellsburg in 1789; and doubtless many of the old settlers of Southport of that faith attended worship there.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SOUTHPORT.*

The fording of the Chemung River being a formidable barrier to church-goers of Southport, a church was built on the river-road on land donated by Elijah Griswold, now occupied as a cemetery. The building was erected in 1819, and was held by a variety of sects, whose dissensions culminated in the destruction of the building by fire in 1832, and immediately the Presbyterian society built the house now standing on the plank-road, on land of heirs of John L. Smith.

The church was organized Oct. 31, 1821, and John Fitzsimmons, David Griswold and Jane his wife, Milly Smith, Sarah Baker, and Philo Jones were from the First Church in Elmira; Partial Mapes, Bethiah Kinner, Amy Holmes, Betsey Brown, Phitty Wing, and Hannah Comfort were from other churches. William Wells, Richard Comfort, and Sabia Jones made profession of their faith, and Rev. Henry Ford preached to this newly-constituted church, followed in June, 1822, by Rev. Simeon R. Jones for two years or more.

In April, 1826, Rev. Richard Williams began preaching, followed in 1828 by Rev. David Harrower, for two years, these last two only preaching half the time.

As early as June, 1831, Rev. B. Foster Pratt began preaching, and during the year was installed as the first pastor; and during his three years' ministrations "the church was blessed by renewed visitations of the Holy Spirit, and its numbers were largely increased."

Rev. John Gray succeeded till 1836, followed by Rev. George Spalding till September, 1842, when B. M. Goldsmith, a licentiate, followed, who was ordained and installed February, 1845, and continued till October, 1849.

Rev. F. S. Howe has been preaching since May, 1871, and the elders are Jonas Griswold, H. R. Osborne, Jesse Lev-

* Contributed by A. D. Griswold.

erick, and A. D. Griswold. Walter Dense, Emory S. Smith, and Irving Hopkins are the deacons; and Thomas Hopkins, Clayton Griswold, L. B. Smith, Walter Dense, H. R. Osborne, and A. D. Griswold are the trustees.

Irving Hopkins superintends the Sunday-school of 75 scholars, assisted by seven teachers. The church property is worth two thousand dollars.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTHPORT

was originally formed in a school-house on the site where the old chapel was built in 1831. It was recently removed to what is now the Fifth ward of the city of Elmira, in the history of which city can be found a fuller account of the old society, from data furnished by Charles Evans, Esq., an old resident of Southport.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF SOUTHPORT

is located at Pine City, and was organized in May, 1855, by Elder T. S. Sheardown, who was installed the first pastor of the church. He was followed in the pastorate by Elder T. S. Mitchell, and he by the present incumbent, Elder D. R. Ford, who has been with the church nearly fourteen years. The church edifice was erected prior to the regular organization of the society, having been built in 1853, and dedicated in February, 1854, the Rev. T. S. Sheardown conducting the dedicatory exercises. It originally cost \$2200, but is at present valued, with furniture, organ, and lot, at \$5000, and the society has \$2000 at interest, and is free of debt. The present trustees are John Brown, John A. Roy, Albert Seely, Nathaniel Ellison, William H. Gosper, and Ransom Tanner; Deacons, John Brown and Nathaniel Ellison; Clerk, E. O. Haven. The present membership of the church is 115; number of teachers and scholars in the Sabbath-school, 100; Superintendent, Dix Smith; number of volumes in library, 300.

THE SECOND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SOUTHPORT

is located at Webb's Mills, and was formed in 1855, though a class had existed for at least a quarter of a century before. The lot upon which the church building stands was purchased by the trustees of the church of the Josiah S. Pedrick estate, the deed bearing date Feb. 8, 1855. The house of worship was erected during the summer of the same year, and dedicated the following fall. The first pastor was Rev. D. Leisenring; the present incumbent, Rev. J. Jolley. The present value of church property is \$4000. Trustees, T. J. Bradbury, William Brown, Lyman Miller, Nathan Pedrick, William Sherman, Henry B. Knapp, and W. W. Goodwin. Membership, 55; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 40; Superintendent, Homer C. Wade.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

Contemporary with the preparations for the necessary comforts of shelter and security, the pioneers began to consider the necessity of furnishing educational advantages for their children; and hence we find at an early period in the history of the town, here and there, a humble log house, in which the primitive pedagogue was employed to impart

to the youth at least the rudiments of learning. Invariably was this interest evinced by the early settlers, who themselves principally without extensive knowledge, yet possessing that common sense without which the most elaborate education is of little worth, felt the importance of practical scholastic attainments. Therefore, as early as the year 1800, we hear of a school having been taught, and of others within a lustrum from that year. The progress in educational matters has been equally rapid with that of the material development of the town. From the last annual report of Robert P. Bush, Esq., County Superintendent of Schools, we glean the subjoined statistics, which afford a good showing for the time as regards its schools: There are 16 districts, and as many school-houses, the value of which, with sites, is \$12,965; 1277 children of school age, of whom 961 attended school; 535 weeks were taught by 11 male and 20 female teachers, whose compensation for the year was \$5386; there are 288 volumes in the library, which are valued at \$150. The town received for educational purposes—from the State, \$2383; from taxation, \$4191; from all other sources, \$73; the payments (besides that for teachers' wages) were, for school-houses, building, and repairing, \$2008; all other expenditures, \$839.

The subjoined shows the population of the town for the lustrums from 1845 to 1875, inclusive: In 1845, 2539; in 1850, 3184; in 1855, 4479; in 1860, 4733; in 1865, 3412; in 1870, 2727; in 1875, 3285.

The information from which the above history of the town of Southport is prepared was kindly furnished by the following persons and authorities, to whom and which we hereby acknowledge our indebtedness:

Charles Evans, Finla M. Jones, Abraham Stryker, Charles Dense, Jonas and — Griswold, the McHenrys, the Fitzsimmons, Philetus P. Rathbun, Seth Cooley, the Millers, Nathan Pedrick, Esq., John Brown, Esq. (Supervisor), E. C. Pedrick (Town Clerk), James Strode (in manufacturing interests), Hon. Thomas Maxwelles, and J. B. Wilkinson's historical sketches, and the various State Gazetteers from 1813 to 1872.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DANIEL DALRYMPLE.

The family from which Mr. Dalrymple is descended was of English origin. His paternal grandfather resided near Bennington, Vt., at which place Ephraim, the father of our subject, was born, June 26, 1792. Ephraim married Abigail Bridgman, a native of Afton, Chenango Co., N. Y. She was born March 10, 1793; the daughter of Reuben and Abigail (Town) Bridgman, whose parents emigrated to Chenango County from Vermont, about the year 1790. His father having died when he was about twelve years old, Ephraim came to Chenango County in 1804, and lived with an older brother. He served in the war of 1812. He followed the trade of a carpenter and millwright, and in later years engaged in farming. In 1831 he moved to Jackson, Tioga Co., Pa., where he resided until 1841, when

he purchased the farm now occupied by his son Daniel in Southport. He subsequently left the farm to the charge of his son, and engaged for several years in the lumber business in Potter Co., Pa., where he died April 22, 1856. He was twice married; first to Abigail Bridgman, as above stated, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Mary Ann, Daniel, Adna, Delia Ann, William, Abigail, and Lydia Sophia; all living except the first named. His second wife was Sarah Bovier, widow of Noah Bovier, and by this marriage were born to them Mary Ann, Sophronia Maria, Hannah, and Ephraim, all living and residing in Southport. William and Sophia are living in Potter Co., Pa., while Adna, Delia A., and Abigail reside in Illinois.

Daniel Dalrymple, the eldest son of Ephraim, was born in the town of Afton, N. Y., June 11, 1819. With his father he moved to Jackson, Pa., in 1831, and with him, ten years later, came to Southport, which has since been his residence. Besides the 100 acres of the homestead farm (given him by his father for his years of service), he owns 600 acres of farming lands in Wells, Pa., stocked with seventy-five cows. Some years since he sold his mill interests in Potter County to his brothers and sisters residing there. He is no politician, but has been a life-long Democrat, as was his father before him; has held the office of assessor, but much prefers to leave official cares and duties to others, and to follow agricultural pursuits and enjoy the quiet life of a farmer. With no educational advantages, in early life he was self-reliant, industrious, and trustworthy. From the age of fourteen years he had the entire charge of his father's farm, in addition to which for years he kept the books and settled the accounts of the lumber business, which, at one time, embraced eleven different saw-mills. He thus developed into a practical business man,—a successful manager. He married, first, Sophronia M. Morrell, Jan. 12, 1843, who died Feb. 27, 1843. His present wife, Emily Edsall, was born in Columbia, Bradford Co., Pa., Feb. 18, 1830. Her father, Jesse, son of Samuel Edsall, was born in Southport, in 1790; her mother, Clarissa, daughter of Thomas Wright and Sarah Owens, was born in 1801. Her grandmother, Sarah Seely, was a native of Orange Co., N. Y. Jesse Edsall drove the first stage between Elmira and Binghamton, in 1802. In 1803 he settled in Columbia, Pa., where he died Oct. 2, 1861. He and his wife were both members of the Baptist Church. He was a man of much social influence, possessed of a strong intellect, vigorous constitution, and a clear judgment. His wife died Aug. 31, 1876, and was buried by his side in the town of Columbia. Of their children, Hiram, Jonas, Hila, Charles, and Harriet are deceased; Emily, Austin, and Jesse reside in Southport; Sara, in Columbia; and Amanda, in Elmira.

Mr. Dalrymple has three children: Clara, born Sept. 1, 1852; Charles E., born Feb. 5, 1854; and Cora, born April 30, 1865. Clara married Wisner J. Roy, resides in Wells, Pa., and has two children; Charles married Emma Metzger, has one child, and lives on his father's farm. Daniel Dalrymple has the reputation of being one of the most thorough, persevering, and industrious farmers in the town, and the competence he now enjoys was only attained by years of toil and economy.

JOHN BROWN

was born in the town of Truxton, Cortland Co., N. Y., April 7, 1824. His father, William Brown, was a native of Massachusetts, and after residing in Rhode Island, Norwich, Chenango County, and Cortland County, finally settled in the town of Caton, Steuben Co., in October, 1826, and was one of the pioneer settlers of that town.

He married Lurana Simmons, of Connecticut birth, about the year 1808, by whom he had eleven children, five sons and six daughters,—Mrs. E. A. Miller (deceased), William A., Mrs. Abigail J. Rowley, Charles (deceased), Mrs. Mary Helmer, Mrs. Clarissa Higman (deceased), Mrs. Lurana Bovier, John, Anthony, Mrs. Achsah Clough, Comfort S. (deceased).

The father died at Port Deposit, in Maryland, about the year 1833. The mother died two years afterwards.

John was two years of age when his father came to Steuben County, spent his minority at home until he was twelve years of age, and upon the death of his mother resided with his brother-in-law, E. A. Miller, until he was seventeen, when he bought the balance of his time until he would reach his majority, and went out to work on a farm. At the age of twenty he began to work in saw-mills more or less.

At the age of twenty-two he married Martha C. Waier, of Southport, daughter of William C. and Mary (Jones) Waier.

After farming for three years, from 1848, Mr. Brown removed to Wells, Bradford Co., Pa., where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, buying some fifteen hundred acres of timber land, from which he took the logs, and for twelve years manufactured some one million feet of lumber each year. In 1865 he settled on his farm located at Pine City, in the town of Southport, a view of which may be seen in another part of this work.

Since this time he has engaged in farming, lumbering, and the manufacture of flour,—the two latter at Webb's Mills.

Mr. Brown has spent an active business life, and in all his dealings and business transactions has preserved that integrity of purpose characteristic of the family.

Mr. Brown has never been an active politician, but preferred the quiet of business to the emolument of office and the strife of a political life. He has generally been identified with the Republican party, and has held important offices in the gift of the people in Wells, Pa., and also in Southport, and is now holding his second term as Supervisor of the town of Southport.

His children are William D., Louisa C., Mrs. Frank J. Cassada, John H., and Mattie L.

HON. EDMUND MILLER.

Edmund Miller was born Nov. 1, 1808, in the house in which he died,—the old family residence on the Wellsburg road. His home was a short distance below Governor Robinson's mansion, about two miles from Elmira.

His ancestors were among the very earliest pioneers of the valley. His grandfather, Abram, settled here prior to

1790, coming from Northampton Co., Pa.* His father, Jacob Miller, was a farmer, and Edmund, in due time, took up the same pursuit; he soon became one of the most successful and prosperous farmers of this section. He remained on the old home farm, enlarging its territory and applying himself earnestly to its cultivation. With his industry was allied a keen, sagacious, business discrimination, and he became known as one of the wealthiest farmers of the county.

For years Mr. Miller was the leading, most influential citizen of the town of Southport; and year after year he ably and satisfactorily represented his town in the Board of Supervisors, many times serving as chairman. In politics he was ever a staunch Democrat, and the party frequently honored him. Three times he was sent to the State Legislature,—once in 1868, next in 1874, and again in 1876, after one of the most exciting canvasses ever made in the county. Despite factious opposition in his own party, he was crowned with a majority of over 800, so great was the confidence of the people, and so deeply impressed were they of his capacity and honesty. The public career of "Honest" Edmund Miller was in the highest degree creditable. At Albany he was noted as an industrious, upright, and useful member; and his entire legislative course was satisfactory to his constituents, without regard to party. He was instrumental of much legislation of practical and lasting benefit.

Mr. Miller was noted for the heartiness with which he enjoyed life. His home was ever the centre of a generous hospitality to a large circle of friends and relations. He was a farmer of the old time, one of the lords of the soil, whose means permitted the exercise of those hospitalities. The happiness of his domestic life was enhanced by children grown to the estate of manhood and womanhood, six of whom, with the partner of his life, survive him. They are John D., residing near Southport Corners; Edmund, living at home; Mrs. S. W. Forman, whose home is at the homestead above the house of her father; Mrs. Jesse Leverich, living near Wellsburg; Mrs. T. S. Flood, of Elmira; and Amelia, at home. The widow was a Miss Dubois, of Tioga Centre.

For a year prior to his decease, Mr. Miller had been in failing health, and for months suffered severely from rheumatism, later aggravated by dropsical symptoms, from which relief was impossible. He died, as if going to sleep, March 28, 1878.

His was eminently a useful life. He served his day and generation faithfully, honorably, well; and there is left to relatives the tender remembrances of family affection and devotion, and to the world at large the example of a life whose bright success illustrates the value of industry and honesty.†

MILLER McHENRY.

The grandfather of the subject of this notice, John McHenry, was a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and moved to

* Abram Miller was the first judge of the old county of Tioga after its erection in 1791. He served with distinction as a captain in the Revolution. He also erected, on a branch of Seely Creek, the first saw-mill in the town of Southport.

† *Elmira Gazette*, March 29, 1878.

Elmira in 1792. He married Anna Miller in 1793. Of his family of thirteen children Abram (father of our subject), the third son, was born on the place now occupied by John D. Miller, in Southport, Feb. 11, 1796. Abram's wife, Ruth H. Brewster, was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1799, but removed to Southport in the year 1818. They were married May 1, 1818, and raised a family of six children, of whom three survive, viz.:

Catharine, born Aug. 12, 1819; died Feb. 2, 1871.

Lyman, born Nov. 14, 1821; died April 8, 1867.

Miller, born Dec. 11, 1823.

Eliza, born July 23, 1826; died March 7, 1863.

Guy, born July 27, 1830.

Julia, born June 18, 1832.

The latter married Selden Tense, in March, 1855, and is now residing in Whitehall, N. Y.

Miller McHenry married (Oct. 12, 1847) Angeline Seely, a native of Lawrenceville, Pa., removing thence to Southport when very young. Her father, Nathaniel Seely, Jr., was one of the early residents of Southport, and to her grandfather, also named Nathaniel (senior), is accorded the honor of having erected the first frame dwelling in the valley on the south side of the Chemung River, in 1792. Her father was born Feb. 15, 1795; her mother, Henrietta Holdridge, was born Jan. 28, 1802. They were married April 22, 1819, and had three children,—Angeline, Morris, and John Arnot; of whom only Morris survives. Nathaniel Seely, Jr., and his wife died May 14, 1868, and June 10, 1876, respectively.

The family of Mr. McHenry are Abram, born July 4, 1848; Sarah Frances, born Aug. 9, 1850; Nattie, born July 21, 1852, and died Dec. 21, 1858. His son Abram married (Feb. 28, 1872) Sarah Ward, and have three children, viz., Nattie, born Dec. 11, 1872; Laura, born May 2, 1874; and Bertie, born Sept. 4, 1876,—all living.

All his life Mr. McHenry has followed the avocation of his father,—that of farmer,—and now in the prime of life is enjoying the result of his years of labor, but greatly missing the faithful companion of those years of toil, whose loss he has so recently been called to mourn. She departed this life March 23, 1878, aged fifty-eight years.

Mr. McHenry has held the offices of town clerk, assessor, and supervisor, each for a term of years, having been favored by his townsmen in this regard almost continuously since 1844. He was also for many years a director in the old Elmira and Southport Bridge Company, and has always taken a lively interest in the affairs of his town.

CHAPTER LVI.

VETERAN.

THIS town lies on the north line of the county and west of the centre. The surface is principally upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. The highest lands are from 400 to 700 feet above the valleys, and from 1300 to 1600 feet above tide-water. It contains 22,743 acres, of which 16,853 acres are improved, and has a population of





DAVID TURNER.



MRS. JULIA ANN TURNER.



2371 inhabitants, according to the census of 1875. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam of good quality. The principal stream is Catharine Creek, which rises in the northern portion of the town, and flows southerly through the centre and into Horseheads, and enters again near the western boundary, and flows northerly along the west line, passing out on the north near the line between this town and Catlin.

In early times lumber was largely manufactured; and in the prosperous days of the Chemung Canal, boat-building was carried on largely along the canal from Upper Pine Valley to below Millport, but in latter years the attention of the inhabitants is mainly directed to agricultural pursuits.

Although it is evident that this region had for ages afforded a rich hunting-ground for the wild men of the forest, no Indian history or legend of that race in this section has been preserved; yet there are abundant indications showing that the deep valley running through the western portion of this town was once the home of numerous savages, who roamed at will over these hills, and sheltered themselves from the rude winds of winter in the deep valleys among these mountains.

The large quantities of arrow-tips which are found in certain localities indicate that these were fields on which the natives of the forest had frequently met in deadly strife. In excavating a cellar, in the spring of 1842, Mr. Roswell Wheeler found, a few rods southeast of the Methodist church in Millport, the skeleton of an Indian, buried in a sitting position, with a small brass kettle placed by the side of the head, in which was found his brass jewelry and other trinkets, together with the claws of some large and powerful animal. The bones were quite decayed, except those in the immediate vicinity of the kettle; these were in an almost perfect state of preservation.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The men who first settled here have long since passed away, leaving few traces of their existence, and not often a stone to mark their final resting-place; yet enough remains in the memory of a few of their descendants to establish the fact that they were men of great endurance and indomitable courage. The first white man who settled in this town was Green Bently, who was born in Rhode Island, and emigrated with several other families to Warwick, Orange Co., in 1775, with a view of settling in the Wyoming Valley; but, fearing difficulty with the Indians, they remained at Warwick, when he joined the Revolutionary army, and served as an officer through that long struggle for independence.

At the close of the war, with the others who emigrated with him, they removed to the Wyoming Valley, where they remained three years (when the Pennamite trouble arose), and, with sixteen other men, built a boat, on which they placed their families and effects, and pushed and poled up the river, while driving the cattle and horses along the river-banks. After a long and fatiguing journey of thirty days they reached the place now known as Wellsburg. Here Bently purchased three hundred acres at this point, where the creek, since known by his name, enters the Chemung River. Here he remained until 1798, when he

sold out, and bought three hundred acres of land, on a part of which Millport now stands, and built a log house on the west side of the highway, directly opposite the old house afterwards built by his son, Green Bently, Jr., where Mrs. Oliver Greene now lives.

His remains now rest in a little burying-ground on the old Bently farm, a short distance below Millport.

In 1799 a man by the name of Hubbard, from Connecticut, settled on the spot where the old Parsons tavern stood for many years, now owned by Chauncey Taylor, and built a log house and died there alone, and when found his body was nearly devoured by wild animals. The stream from the west which enters Catharine Creek at that point has since been known as "Hubbard's Run." Green Bently, Jr., next built a log house south of where P. S. Tanner lives.

From this time the settlement spread to the southeast. In 1803, Abiard Lattin, with his two sons, came from Fairfield Co., Conn., and settled on the farm now owned by Harvey Turner. In 1805 a settlement was commenced east of Millport, on the middle road, by emigrants from Connecticut and Vermont, among whom were Elder Malory, where B. B. Parsons now lives, Daniel Parsons, Gusta Lyons, David and Asa Coe, Luther Coe, John Daley, Hawkins Fanton, John McDougal, David and Eli Banks, Nathan Bedient, and Zaccheus Morehouse. David Banks, Bedient, and Morehouse married daughters of Daniel Parsons. In this neighborhood were built a school-house and two distilleries, one of them having been built prior to the school-house. In this settlement the first frame houses were built, two of which are now standing, B. B. Parsons living in one built by his father in 1805, and the other built by Gusta Lyon, near John St. John, about the same time. Very little change occurred in these settlements up to 1823, when Myron Collins, from Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., came to Millport and built a carding- and clothing-mill, since used as a bedstead-factory, and the old building is now standing. He was followed in 1825 by James T. Gifford, who purchased eighteen acres of the Bently farm, on which he built a house and tannery, and laid out a village plat, calling it Millvale.*

About the same time, Elijah Sexton, also from Sherburne, came in and settled at what is now known as Lower Pine Valley, about a mile south of Millport, and applied for and obtained a post-office. The prospect of a canal through the Catharine Valley called the attention of those desirous of finding new homes in the direction of Millvale, and considerable numbers had been added to its population when, in 1829, the canal bill was passed, and when this fact reached the place a general gathering took place, at the store of Erastus Crandall, to celebrate the event. Speeches were made, and powder and brandy were freely used, the powder being burned and the brandy drunk, of course. At this meeting the name of the village was discussed, and a resolution was offered and carried to change the name to Millport, by which name it has since been known. Be-

* Mr. Gifford, in 1835, removed to Illinois and founded the now flourishing city of Elgin, and was one of the most prominent citizens of Kane County, in that State, till his death, which occurred in 1851, from cholera.

tween the years 1825-30 there were large accessions to the town.

On the Ridge Road were Eber and Amos Crandall, David, John, and Harvey Turner, Wm. Van Duzer, and Allen Kendall. On the middle road were Welcome Mosher, Welcome Mosher, Jr., and Morris Hewitt, all farmers.

In the valley at Millport, Myron Collins, clothier, James T. Gifford, tanner, Henry Crandall, lumberman, Richard Dearborn, shoemaker, John Egbert, carpenter, P. S. Tanner, carpenter and boat-builder, Erastus Crandall, and Benjamin and Jeremiah Hackney, merchants,* Ebenezer Longstreet, tailor, Horton Frost, blacksmith, and Horace Scaman, physician. A little later came J. D. Mandeville, Jervis Langdon (who afterwards removed to Elmira and became prominent there), and Wm. H. Philips, merchants, and Patrick Quinn, tanner. Mr. Quinn came with his father when a boy seven years of age from Ireland, and settled in Tyrone, Steuben Co., where the parents of Chas. O'Connor and Francis Kernan reside. Here the boy grew to manhood, learning the trade of a tanner. His opportunities for an education were limited, but in general intelligence and brilliancy of intellect he was superior. Few men were better versed in the political issues of the day than he. In politics he was a Democrat, but early took sides with the anti-slavery movement, and was one of its strongest advocates till slavery was abolished. He was an eloquent, witty, sarcastic speaker. He came to Veteran in 1835, and bought the Gifford tannery, which he conducted many years. He was justice of the peace for several terms. His brother, Edward Quinn, was a noted lawyer of Chemung County. He removed to Cattaraugus County, and died in 1871 or 1872.

The first settlers in Pine Valley were Wm. Bently, Jabez Bradley, and Elijah and John L. Sexton (the latter is still living at Big Flats). About 1830, Daniel and B. B. Parsons built the Pine Valley Hotel, then the largest and best house between the head of Seneca Lake and Elmira. As late as 1830 the town was little changed from its primitive condition. With the surrounding country, it was largely covered by the dense forests, and in many places the principal highways were so overshadowed by the lofty trees on either side, that noonday would resemble the twilight of evening. At this time the people were largely engaged in lumbering and hauling the lumber to Havana, selling their best pine for \$4 per thousand feet.

The construction of Chemung Canal, commenced in 1830, required about three years for its completion, and during this period the people, contrary to their expectations, were so fleeced by the sub-contractor that they found themselves much poorer than when it commenced.

* The Hackneys were of German descent, born in Schoharie County, in 1805 and 1807 respectively, and came to Millport in 1830. They were very enterprising and conscientious men. They removed to Aurora, Kane Co., Ill., in 1846 or 1847. Benjamin was for years a leading man in his village, now a city of 15,000 inhabitants. He served one or two terms as a member of the Legislature from his district, and contributed largely to the establishment of the Free Methodist Academy in his town, of which society he was a prominent member. He was a very conscientious man, and yet accumulated a large property. The same may in truth be said of his brother, Jeremiah. They are now dead.

At the height of its prosperity, Millport contained about 1000 inhabitants, and did a large and prosperous business. But the numerous saw-mills and the boat-building interest, encouraged by the construction of the canal, soon swept away the grand old forests, and left to the present population the heritage of the uncovered hills, exposed to the bleak winds of winter, and the more direct rays of the summer sun.

Instead of a lumbering town, Veteran has become an agricultural one, which will compare favorably with most others in the county. The log structures have given place to more substantial frame buildings, and where the sullen gloom of the forest once prevailed, the earth is now often covered with green meadows and fields of waving grain.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first land-grant in this town was Preserved Cooley, of 60 acres, where C. W. Sleeper now lives, March 23, 1791. The first settler was Green Bently, in 1794, who built the first log house.

In 1808 the first distillery was built, near where Hezekiah Banks now lives.

Where Elder Mallory settled, he cut the first fallow, and one Sunday, while he was preaching in his house, his son Charles set the brush on fire, and it was suspected that the elder knew of it, thinking while they were all together they could watch it. At any rate the elder utilized the gathering to fight the fire, and it was with difficulty they kept the house from being destroyed. This occurred in the year 1806, and Ransom Latter, yet living, remembers it well, and the eclipse of that year. Having no almanacs, they thought the "great day" had surely come.

The first school-house was built near the distillery, and the first teacher was Simeon Squires.

The first frame house was built by Daniel Parsons, in 1805, where B. B. Parsons now lives. He also kept the first tavern.

The first saw-mill was built by a Mr. Teal, of Geneva, about 1805, on Catharine Creek, near what were afterwards known as the Arnot Mills, and the second about 1820, by Green Bently, Jr., near Allen & Banks' flouring-mill. From this time they soon multiplied, and in 1832 there were over twenty saw-mills in the valley.

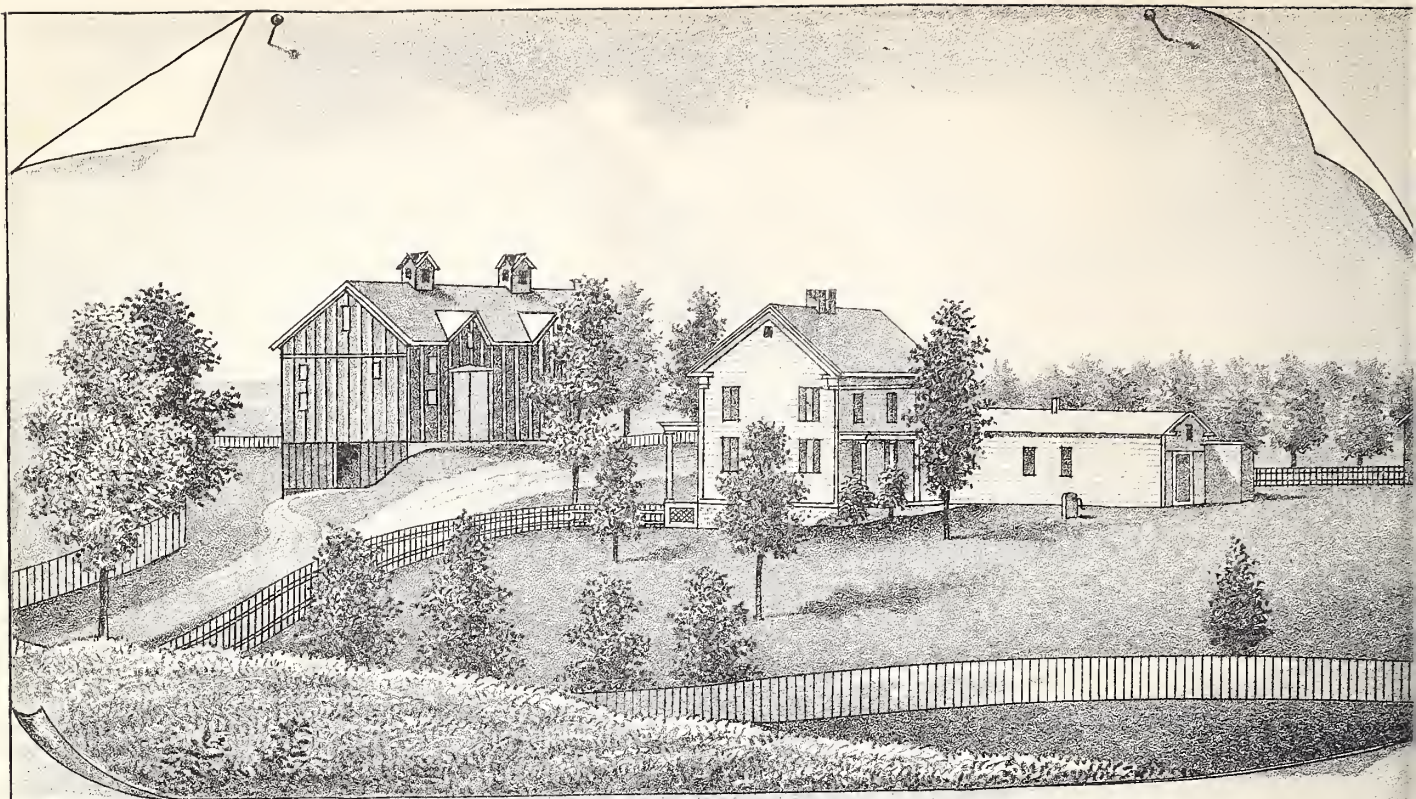
The first grist-mill was built by David Coe and Thomas McArty, in 1823, on the site where Hoffner & Sherman's mill now stands.

This year Myron Collins came in and built carding and cloth works, where the chair-factory now is.

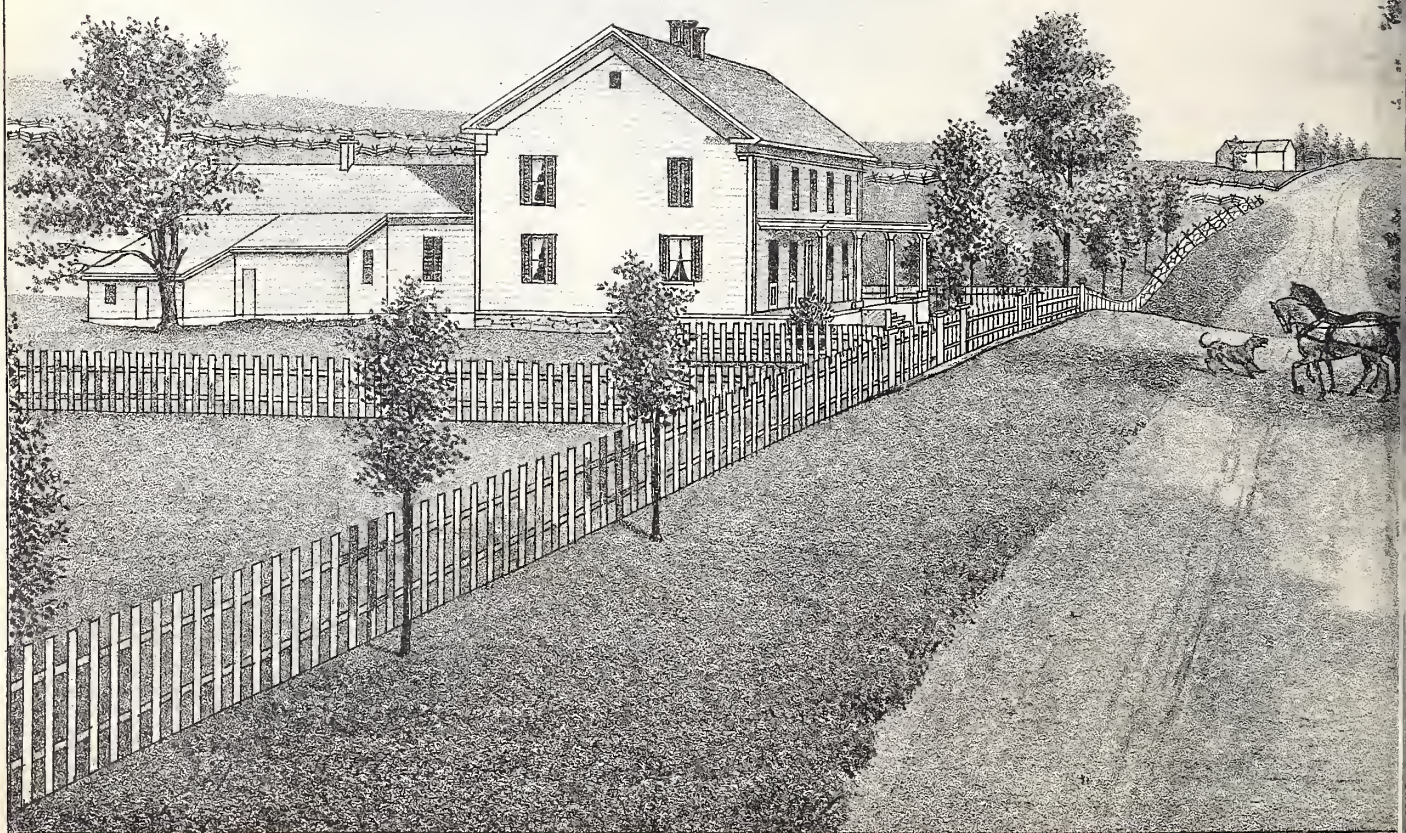
James T. Gifford, in 1825, built the first tannery in the village of Millport.

The first road was built by General Sullivan, in 1779, when marching through the Catharine Swamp, as it was then called, and some traces of it are still to be seen. The first recorded road is what is now known as the middle road, and was built about 1800, and started from the valley road, near Mark Fall's house, running northeasterly to Johnson Settlement, and was for many years the only road east of the valley.

Two post-roads were established as early as 1825; one running from Elmira over the old turnpike-road, through



SOUTH VIEW OF RESIDENCE.



RESIDENCE OF REUBEN T.



PHOTO BY J. J. WARD



MRS. SALLY TIFFT.
(DECEASED.)



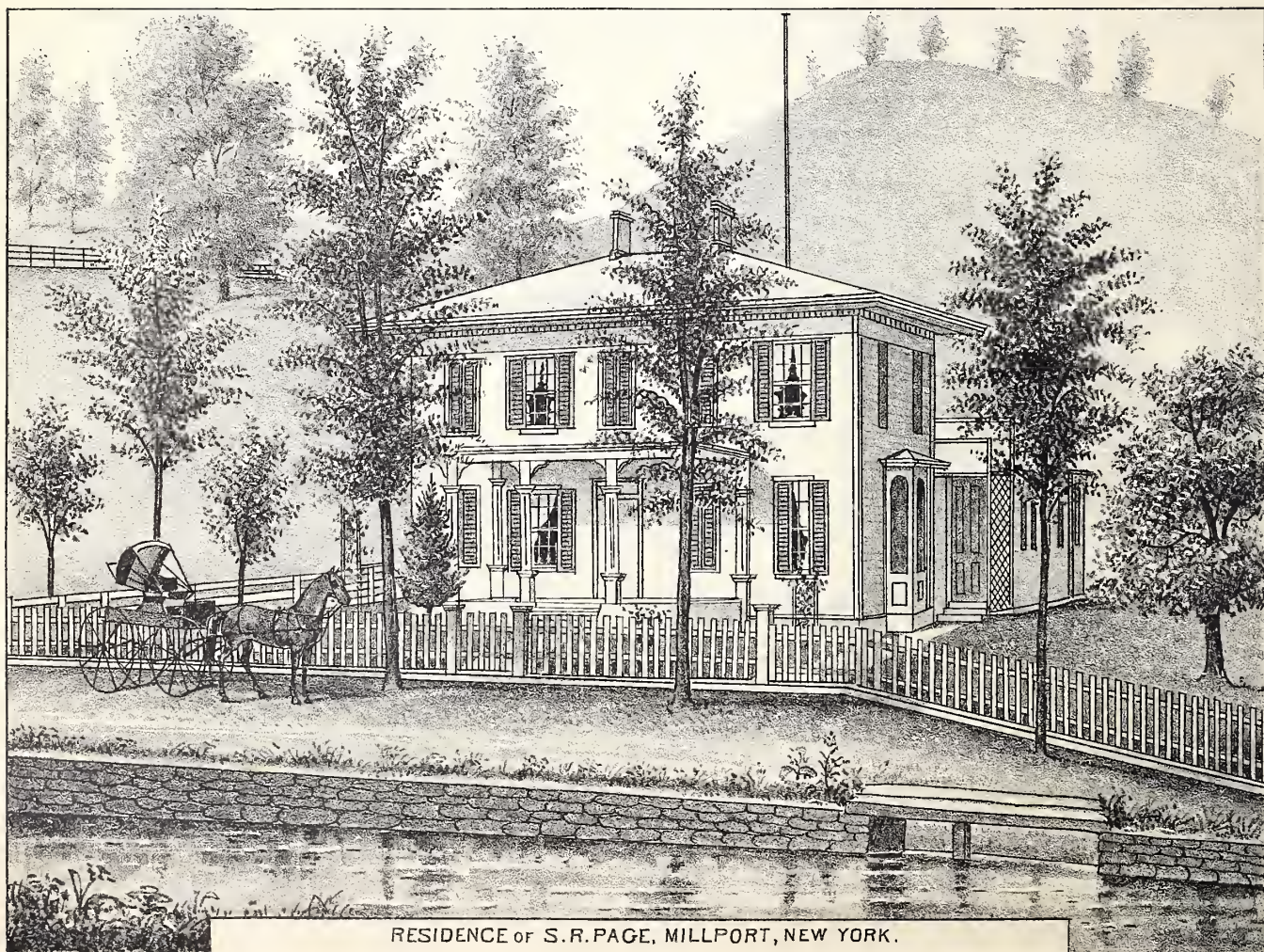
Reuben Tifft

Mrs. Lucinda M. Tifft





S. R. PAGE.



RESIDENCE of S. R. PAGE, MILLPORT, NEW YORK.

the Catharine Valley, to the head of Seneca Lake, with the office at the public-house of Daniel Parsons, of which Elijah Sexton was first postmaster; the other, starting also from Elmira, left the northern route at Horseheads, and followed the ridge road to Johnson Settlement. The office was at the public-house of Wm. Van Duzer, and he was postmaster.

The first religious services were held by Elder Mallory and John McDougal, who were both ministers in Connecticut. The first church was built by the Methodists, in 1832, where it now stands.

The first physician was Dr. Horace Seaman, who is still living.

The first canal-boat was built by Jonathan Thomas, in 1834, north of Munson Hall's house.

The first brick building was built by P. S. Tanner. Erastus Crandall kept the first store at Millport, before 1826.

EARLIEST GRANTS.

Certificates of location were granted to Preserved Cooley of 60 acres, called the first tract (where Chas. W. Sleeper now lives, and who has the original deed, dated March 23, 1791, in consequence of a location made by him, and signed Governor Geo. Clinton, which deed was assigned to Chas. Annis in 1793), and of the same date, the second and third tracts, each containing 22½ acres. Aug. 8, 1793, to John Pazley three lots, each containing 200 acres. Jan. 28, 1794, to John Carpenter and Henry Wisner, 200 acres near the Big Swamp. Nov. 15, 1792, a return of survey to John Nicholson of 700 acres (now in the towns of Veteran and Catlin). All of these tracts are on the road leading from Newtown to Catharinetown. July 25, 1794, all the remaining lands in this town were included in the Watkins and Flint Purchase.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Elder Mallory and John McDougal came in this town in 1805, and both held services and preached occasionally, but it was not until Dec. 31, 1832, that a church was regularly organized. John McDougal and wife, David Banks and wife, Ira Miles and wife, John Daly, Oliver Greenoe, and Dedrick Shafer were among the first members.

The church was built in 1833-34. John McDougal supplied the pulpit part of the time. This church was part of a circuit including Havana, Millport, Horseheads, and Johnson Settlement, and the preachers in charge were Wm. Goodwin, David Fellows, John Champion, and Ralph Bennet, until 1843, when it became a regularly-appointed station, and E. Colson was the first preacher, succeeded by Henry Wisner and Austin Chubbuck. Robert Townsend is the present pastor. The church now numbers about 170 members, and the Sunday-school in connection with it shows an average attendance of 85 scholars and teachers.

A class was organized of Methodists at Pine Valley in 1858, of about 15 members, under the charge of the Millport Church. Services were held at the Baptist church in this place.

In 1832 a class and church were organized at Sullivanville, and were composed of Dedrick Shaffer, Leader, Sarah Shaffer, Ezra Mallory and wife, and soon after Peter and

Any Compton. Rev. Mr. Piersall was the first pastor, in 1832, and was succeeded by Revs. Goodwin, Case, Fellows, McElheny, Settus Day, Jorolenien Blades, Matteson, Giles, Northway, Gardner, Canfield, Cochran, Watts, and T. J. Whitney, who is the present pastor. A meeting-house was erected in 1855, thoroughly repaired in 1877, and on June 27, 1878, was rededicated by Rev. M. S. Hard, Rev. Dr. Queal preaching the sermon from the 63d Psalm, 1st verse.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT MILLPORT

was organized Dec. 24, 1844, at the house of P. S. Tanner, and was called the Millport Baptist Church. Rev. P. D. Gillette was the first pastor. The Council was composed of delegates from the Big Flats, Southport and Elmira, and Elmira and Fairport Churches, and the church was constituted with 17 members. P. S. Tanner, Chas. C. Coston, and Chauncy Palmer were chosen deacons.

They have had thirteen pastors in the thirty-four years of their existence, as follows: Rev. P. D. Gillette, E. A. Hadley, G. M. Spratt, S. M. Brokeman, Wm. Sharp, Richard Hultze, B. F. Capron, T. E. Phillips, Wm. Brown, — Whitney, T. F. Dean, L. D. Worth, and D. D. Babcock, who is pastor at present. Services were held chiefly at the churches of the Methodists and Presbyterians until 1867, when P. S. Tanner purchased the Presbyterian church, and repaired it at a cost of about \$1100. Services were held in this church, and in March, 1871, the Baptist society was legally organized, and purchased the property of P. S. Tanner for \$1000, he subscribing \$600 of the amount, and the building was thoroughly repaired at a cost of \$800, Mr. Tanner contributing \$300 of that amount, and Sept. 27, 1871, it was dedicated, Elder J. B. Pixley, of Albion, preaching the sermon.

THE VETERAN RIDGE FREE-COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized Nov. 19, 1836. The men sitting in council to organize this church were Ephraim B. Kendall, Levi Mallet, Silas Bates, Philip Aber, Erastus Andrews, Jared Stayt, Joshua Kendall, and Elder Samuel Dean. In 1837 the church was built, and March 24, 1838, it was first occupied. March 30, 1840, the society was incorporated, and John Turner, Uriah Hall, and Jacob N. Weller were chosen trustees. Sam'l Dean was the first pastor, and he was succeeded by O. L. Brown, S. C. Weatherby, — Beebe, J. W. Brown, J. J. Hoag, S. S. Lee, E. B. Rollins, J. S. Brown, W. H. Russell, James Kettle, and E. B. Collins, who is the present pastor. They have 46 members, with a Sunday-school of 75 members, and distribute 30 copies weekly of the Sunday-school paper. G. W. Stone, Superintendent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF PINE VALLEY

was organized in October, 1867, at the house of Henry Burroughs, with eight members, under Rev. E. C. Rollins, who was the first pastor. — Johnson, S. C. Weatherby, and O. S. Brown succeeded him. They have no pastor at present. A church was built in 1871.

A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized at Millport, about 1836. Myron Collins and Jervis Langdon were leading members. Rev. Mr. Jackson, a brother of General Jackson, still living at Watkins, was the first pastor. The church was built by them, and used for a few years, that is now occupied by the Baptists. The leading members removed to other places, and they disbanded. As early as 1827, Rev. Mr. Ford preached at Sullivanville, and was succeeded by Revs. Washburn, Williams, Pratt, Pierce, Riley, and Carr until 1835. In the winter of 1877-78 a church was organized, Rev. Mr. Linsley preaching every Sabbath. Services are held in a public hall.

At East Grove a Sunday-school was organized a few years ago, under the supervision of the Veteran Sunday-School Association. It contains about 30 members and 3 teachers.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery was on the old Bently farm, where many of the old settlers were buried.

Another was on the farm now owned by John St. John. Abiard Lattin is buried there, the first settler in that part of the town. Another one is near the Daniel Parsons farm. Soon after Millport was settled, a plat of land, containing one acre, was bought of Erastus Crandall for \$100. Feb. 27, 1841, it was deemed advisable to purchase more land, and another acre was added, and Nov. 18, 1870, the Millport Cemetery Association was incorporated, and two acres were purchased, adjoining the cemetery, making the present cemetery four acres. Asher R. Frost is the president, and Chas. W. Sleeper the secretary.

A cemetery is incorporated near the Very neighborhood, and is used in connection with the Free-Will Baptist Church.

SOCIETIES.

Old Oak Lodge, No. 253, F. and A. M., was chartered June 7, 1852. Chas. Benson, first Worthy Master. Located at Millport. Contains 96 members. John C. Tanton, W. M.; Dexter White, Sec.

Millport Division, No. 23, Sons of Temperance, organized Sept. 23, 1873. Has at present 74 members. W. P. Horning, W. P.; Dexter White, Sec.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 811, I. O. of G. T., is located at Pine Valley. Was organized Feb. 5, 1868. J. W. Dillmore, G. P.

Order of the Eastern Star, No. 6, is located at Pine Valley. Was organized in 1871. Contains 26 members. Mrs. Margaret Thompson, Matron; Thos. Dillmore, Patron.

SCHOOLS.

According to the report of the county superintendent for 1876, the town is divided into seventeen districts, which have 867 children of school age. School has been held 469 weeks. They have 12 male and 21 female teachers, and 717 pupils, and a library of 445 volumes, valued at \$160. 15 frame school-houses, valued with site at \$8623.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Balance on hand, Sept. 1, 1876..... | \$14.23 |
| State appropriation..... | 1951.00 |
| Taxes..... | 2307.42 |
| Other receipts..... | 266.48 |
| Total..... | \$4539.13 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Paid teachers' wages..... | \$4012.92 | |
| School-house repairs..... | 158.61 | |
| Other expenses..... | 359.43 | 4530.96 |
| Balance on hand..... | | \$8.17 |
| State appropriation, 1878..... | | 2007.55 |

MILLPORT

is situated on the west line of the town, in the valley of the Catharine Creek, and contains two churches (Methodist and Baptist), hotel, post-office, Masonic Hall, school-house, two dry-goods stores, two groceries, two blacksmith-shops, two grist-mills, saw-mill, two shoe-shops, chair-factory, drug-store, pump-factory, and four physicians.

Banks & Allen's grist-mill is situated on the Catharine Creek, has three runs of stone, was built about 1835, by Henry Crandall.

Heffner & Sherman's mills were built by David Coe and Thomas McArty, about 1825, rebuilt by John Burch about 1838, and became known as the Arnot Mills; were purchased later by the present proprietors, and increased; they now have three runs of stone.

PINE VALLEY

is situated on the west line of the town about two miles south of Millport, and contains a church, hotel, post-office, store, school-house, shoe-shop, two blacksmith-shops, carriage-shop, creamery, grist-mill, and saw-mill.

The creamery is owned by Hoke & Wheeler, was commenced in 1867, manufactures 226 pounds of butter per day, and 8 cheese, averaging 38 pounds, and uses the milk of 300 cows.

SULLIVANVILLE

is situated in the southeast part of the town, contains a church, hotel, school-house, two stores, post-office, blacksmith-shop, wagon-shop, shoe-shop, and saw-mill.

This portion of the town was not settled until 1815, when Lanstaff Compton first commenced the aggressive work against the primitive forest and on the side of civilization. Nathan Botsford, Diedrich Shaffer, and others came in soon after.

FATAL EPIDEMICS.

In the spring of 1841 an epidemic in the form of scarlet fever made its appearance in Millport, and proved fatal to a large number of children. This continued through the summer, but as cold weather came on, it passed by the children and attacked the youths in form of putrid sore throat, and proved nearly as fatal as it had among younger children.

In the summer of 1842 another epidemic made its appearance in the form of erysipelatos inflammation, and was confined mostly to women in middle life; and in a few weeks Millport was bereft of several of its most respected and valuable inhabitants.

But the mortality caused by these epidemics was trifling compared with the ravages of cholera, which made its appearance in the summer of 1849, and began soon after the opening of the new earth in the excavations for laying the track for the Chemung Railroad.

The disease appeared about the first of July among the laborers on the road, who were principally from Europe, and who, having been landed at Staten Island, were passed directly through to this place.

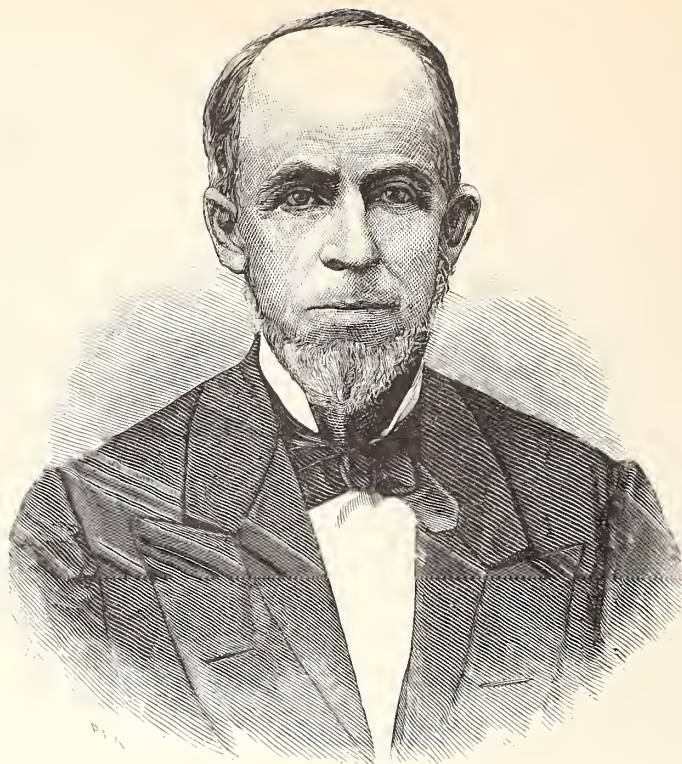


Photo. by Larkin.

ASHER R. FROST.

Mr. Frost was the third son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Laura Frost. He was born Nov. 29, 1818, in the old town of Catharine, then Tioga, but now Schuyler Co., N. Y. The family consisted of eight children, namely: Thomas Sherwood, Zalmon Burr,* Elizabeth Angeline, Asher Ruggles, Eleanor Jane, Laura Rachel,* George Jonathan, and Francis Asbury.

His father when a young man, in company with his grandfather, Joseph Frost, moved from Reading, Fairfield Co., Conn., in 1803, and settled in Catharine. They were among the first settlers in the then far western wild, and by their perseverance and industry soon made themselves comfortable homes.

His father, Jonathan, was not only a pioneer in the wilderness, but also a pioneer Methodist, one of eight members organized into the first class in Johnson Settlement, one of the first in this section of country. His house was a welcome home for the early preachers. He lived a just and exemplary life, and died respected by all.

Mr. Frost is descended from Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Joseph Frost, was a soldier of the Revolution, and he inherits a share of the sturdy virtues of the old heroes who defended the rights of the people to secure and enjoy the benefits of self-government.

Mr. Frost grew up on the farm, and enjoyed no advantages of early education, save the common school. At nineteen years of age he left home to learn the trade of a millwright, which he successfully accomplished and followed for several years.

He was married to Sally Maria McCarty, daughter of Charles McCarty, May 20, 1847, who is a most estimable woman. One son was born to them,—Willis Holister Frost,—a bright, manly boy, loved and esteemed by all, and of whom

not alone his parents but all his acquaintances had high hopes of his future. He entered Cornell University at its opening, pursued his studies successfully for the first year, but soon after entering upon the second year was stricken down with typhoid fever, and died November 14, 1869, in the twenty-first year of his age. The loss of this son, on whom all their hopes were centered, was a most crushing affliction to the parents.

Mr. Frost purchased the farm on which he now resides in 1853, and has devoted himself to its culture, to the elevation of the farmer, and the advancement of agriculture.

He has been honored by his fellow-citizens, who have elected him five times to the office of supervisor of the town of Veteran. He was supervisor during a portion of the time of the war of the Rebellion, when large amounts of money passed through his hands; and from that time down to these days of erimination and reerimination there never was a breath of suspieion raised against him for not properly appropriating every dollar which came into his hands.

He has been for years an active worker in the temperance reform, and strong in his convictions that the sale of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited by law. Among the agencies which he has availed himself of to carry forward this reform has been his connection and work with the Independent Order of Good Templars. He has been for three successive years elected by the Grand Lodge of the State a member of the finance committee of the Board of Managers.

He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty years, and always occupying some responsible station therein. For many years he has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school in Millport. He is highly esteemed in his social relations, and is a man of untarnished moral character, who will leave the world better for having lived in it.

* Deceased.



H Crandell

HENRY CRANDELL.



MRS. H. CRANDELL.

Henry Crandell was born in the town of Schettacoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1795. He is a son of Eber Crandell, who was a native of the town of Cold Spring, Dutchess Co., N. Y., having been born there in the year 1755, the latter's father having lived and died there. His father, James Crandell, was of English ancestry, settling on Long Island before the dawn of the seventeenth century. Eber Crandell, above mentioned, removed from Schettacoke to Argyle, Washington Co., this State, when Henry was an infant, and settled there as a farmer; twelve years thereafter removing to Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he remained a few years and then sold his farm and came to the town of Ulysses, now in Tompkins County, and from thence to that part of Catharine now included in Veteran, about 1832, and there remained until his death, which occurred while on a visit to Ann Arbor, Mich., when upwards of eighty years of age.

Henry Crandell at an early day served a seven years' apprenticeship to the carpenter and joiner trade, which he has followed, in connection with agricultural pursuits, most of his life.

On the 18th of October, 1816, he was married to Eliza, daughter of Colonel Charles Hill, of Madison Co., N. Y., the result of this union having been five children, viz.: Charles, Humphrey, Diana, Susan, and Amos Wilson, the latter alone surviving, the third and fourth named having died in infancy. Mr. Crandell removed from Ulysses to Veteran with his family in the year 1827, having been induced to emigrate by the prospect of the construction of the Chemung Canal, the progress of which he had been watching for some three years. While in Ulysses he, in company with his brother, purchased a mill property for \$6000, paying one-half

down and mortgaging the property for the balance. A freshet washed away the dam and carried with it most of the mill stock, in consequence of which the mortgage was foreclosed, leaving Mr. Crandell \$500 in debt. By persevering industry and the strictest economy he paid this all up in five years; and that, too, while working at one dollar a day, he in the meanwhile supporting his family.

Politically, he came on the stage in old Whig time, and on the formation of the Republican party he adopted their platform, and has ever stood firm to its principles. He has held the various town offices from supervisor down. He has never affiliated with any religious denomination, although he has been associated more particularly with the Society of Friends, of which his wife was an exemplary member, and widely known as "Aunt Eliza." She was a most estimable lady, of fine education, a good discourses, and of great social worth. She died in 1867, in the sixty-eighth year of her age, and fifty-first of her marriage. Mr. Crandell is now in his eighty-fourth year, and resides with his son, Amos W. He is well preserved, and possesses all his faculties, his eyesight alone being somewhat impaired. The writer of this sketch found him in the field husking corn in the fall of 1878.

Among the public works with which he was identified mechanically were the New York Central Railroad from Rochester to Auburn, the Chemung Canal, and the Northern Central Railway (formerly the Chemung Railroad), from Watkins to Elmira.

The life and character of the gentleman of whom we have written presents many incidents and traits worthy to be followed, and offers a bright example of what a good citizen ought to be.



The disease proved very fatal to this class of people, and in six or seven weeks a very large number had died on the line of the Chemung Railroad, most of these deaths occurring in the town of Veteran, in the village of Millport and vicinity, but the true number was never accurately known.*

The disease created such an alarm that some families left the place, and some who stayed actually died from fear.

The disease was not wholly confined to the foreign population, but spread among the citizens and carried off some of the best inhabitants. Such was its violence that many died in three or four hours from the first attack, and several persons were found, who were evidently taken alone when walking the streets at night, dead by the wayside in the morning. We have known healthy men go to their work at seven o'clock, to be brought back to their lodgings and die before noon. The last drowsy thought on retiring for the night was the inquiry, "Shall we again see the light of day?" The weather was very hot and dry, the thermometer standing most of the time during the continuance of the epidemic from 80 to 98. The atmosphere presented a peculiar red, hazy appearance, and all felt its debilitating influence.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1857

proved very disastrous to the valley of the Catharine Creek, from the damage of which it has never fully recovered. Rain had been steadily but almost continuously falling for several days, until the earth was completely saturated with water. On the morning of the 17th of June the rain began to increase, and continued till about three o'clock. Previous to this time, orders had been passed along the line to turn the water out from the canal into the creek. Between three and four o'clock the fulfillment of this order was commenced, beginning at the summit, which so increased the volume of water already there, that it swooped down the valley like an avalanche, sweeping before it all the mill-dams that lay in its way on the stream. And such was its volume when it reached Millport that it appeared like a wall of water five or six feet high, rapidly advancing and spreading from hill to hill on either side. Houses, barns, and other buildings were swept away. As night came on terror and consternation seized the people, who for a time saw no means to escape but to the hills. At this time, the deafening roar of the waters, the crash of falling buildings, the creaking of timbers as they were hurled down the stream, added to the deep darkness and profound gloom of night, rendered it a scene difficult to describe, but never to be forgotten.

VETERAN IN THE REBELLION.

Dr. H. Seaman says, "The history of this town would be quite incomplete were we to omit to mention the great

* When the cholera broke out there was a sanitary committee appointed, consisting of Emery Rosbrook, W. H. Phillips, John Denson, and C. C. Coston, who spent their time in carrying out sanitary measures and caring for the sick.

This committee also kept as accurate a record as they could obtain of the daily number of deaths. Two of this committee are now living, Mr. John Denson and C. C. Coston, who say that the average daily deaths for three weeks when the disease was most violent were 18, which amount to 378 deaths. This estimate is probably below the whole number who died during the epidemic.

drama of the age,—the slaveholders' rebellion,—and the connection of its people therewith. The spirit of the early anti-slavery movements in this town was never suffered to die out, but kept before the people until they were thoroughly grounded in their love of liberty and their hatred of slavery, that when the struggle came almost every man was ready to sustain the government in maintaining its own existence and giving freedom to all; and the citizens of this town may ever reflect with pride on the fact that on the first call for 300,000 men this was the first town in the county to fill its quota, and thereby acquired the honorable title of the 'Banner Town,' and it will be the lasting glory of Veteran that during that long struggle she never faltered but filled every quota on call, and thus contributed her full share to sustain the government and crush the slaveholders' rebellion."

CIVIL HISTORY.

This town was formed from Catharinestown April 16, 1823, while that town was in Tioga County. The records of this town were destroyed by fire in 1850, and little can be obtained prior to that time.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, as correctly as can be ascertained:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1836. Asahel Hewlett. | 1857. Moses Cole. |
| 1837. Henry Crandall. | 1858. A. F. Babcock. |
| 1838. Solomon Bennett. | 1859-61. A. R. Frost. |
| 1839-40. Jeremiah B. Moore. | 1862-64. Eli A. Owen. |
| 1841-42. Albert T. Babcock. | 1865. Uriah Hall. |
| 1843. Sylvester Sexton. | 1866. A. R. Frost. |
| 1844. Charles Hewlett. | 1867. Peter A. Miller. |
| 1845-46. S. Bennett. | 1868-69. Alonzo Banks. |
| 1847. Ezra Mallett. | 1870-71. Elliott Mecker. |
| 1848. William H. Phillips. | 1872. Hezekiah R. Thomas. |
| 1849. E. Mallett. | 1873-74. Lorenzo W. Bailey. |
| 1851-52. Degrand N. Bedient. | 1875. Alexander W. McKey. |
| 1853. Franklin Hulett. | 1876. Charles Brown. |
| 1854. Burr B. Parsons. | 1877. Lorenzo W. Bailey. |
| 1855. Stoddard C. Westlake. | 1878. Samuel R. Page. |
| 1856. Abijah Fisk. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1851. Joseph C. Stoll. | 1861-66. John Denson. |
| 1852-53. Gabriel L. Smith. | 1867. S. R. Pago. |
| 1854. Theodore V. Vellar. | 1868. John Denson. |
| 1855. Luther P. Lyon. | 1869-76. Charles C. Coston. |
| 1856. Dana White. | 1877. Dexter White. |
| 1857-59. Henry Hall. | 1878. A. T. Kingsley. |
| 1860. Uriah Hall. | |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Theodore V. Willen. | Moses Cole. |
| Evans P. Carr. | Robert Hosie. |
| Reuben B. Nowhall. | Henry H. Worden. |
| Volney Sawyer. | De Witt C. Crawford. |
| William P. Chattle. | John C. Fanton. |
| John Shaffer. | William Burrell. |
| S. R. Page. | H. H. Worden. |
| Curtis Miles. | John W. Dillmore. |
| Bela B. Crane. | Moses Cole. |
| Moses Cole. | George McKinney. |
| Isaac V. Thompson. | Charles T. Hill. |
| James McMillen. | J. W. Dillmore. |
| William H. Bauks. | |

In 1876, upon the recommendation of the President of the United States, a committee of seven of the oldest in-

habitants of the town were appointed to gather information relative to the early settlement of the town. Dr. Henry Seaman was chosen chairman, on whom the work principally devolved. From his researches the history of Veteran is principally compiled.

We are also indebted to Peter Compton, A. L. Botsford, C. C. Coston, Ransom Latton, and others.

MILITARY RECORD.

Anson Aihart, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 John W. Adamy, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Charles Abgear, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1861.
 Lemuel M. Andrus, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. March, 1865; disch. 1865.
 Lorin A. Andrus, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Wesley Antes, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862.
 Beach Beardsley, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1862; wounded at Antietam, and died.
 Edgar Baker, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 E. S. Blanchard, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862.
 Appolas Bryant, 50th N. Y. Eng.; disch. March 11, 1862.
 Daniel S. Butts, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. 1863.
 Eugene Banks, 3d N. Y. Inf., Co. K; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 George Banks, 27th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 David Blanchard, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1864; died near Petersburg.
 Charles A. Benson, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. M; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Alonzo Brown, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Charles A. Brown, enl. 1863; disch. 1865; only drafted man from the town.
 Abram J. Bovee, enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Joseph Byrom, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Willis Brewer, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 William Bami, enl. 1864.
 Lyman Boughton, substitute; enl. 1864.
 James Bank, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Joseph Becker, enl. 1864.
 Henry Brown, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862; killed at Antietam.
 William Brown, enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Samuel Blanchard, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Summers Banks, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Samuel A. Bennet, capt., 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Oscar Bentley, enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Hugh Berry, enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 David Blanchard, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1863; died at Poplar Grove Church, 1865.
 Charles C. Coston, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 George M. Coston, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 Charles A. Cotton, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. Jan. 9, 1862.
 David Campbell, enl. 1864.
 John Campbell, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862.
 Wm. E. Campbell, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 Judson Campbell, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. 1863.
 Wm. S. Carr, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 John M. Carr, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 John Cummins, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Orville C. Churchill, substitute; enl. 1864.
 William Coulter, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Michael Camody, substitute; enl. 1864.
 John M. Carpenter, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1865; re-enl. member of "Forlorn Hope," Fredericksburg.
 Lewis Campbell, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861.
 Ransford Chapman, enl. 1862.
 John C. Crawford, enl. 1864.
 Charles Crandall.
 Leonard Champion, snbstitute; enl. 1864.
 Rufus Calkins, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. 1862.
 Charles Couch, died in Salisbury prison.
 James Campbell.
 Wilson Curtis, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; lost.
 Charles David, disch. 1864.
 Albert J. Disbrow, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Bennett J. Denson, lieutenant, 3d N. Y. L. Art., Co. B; enl. 1862; disch. 1864; pro. to 16th N. Y. Art.
 Merrill Denson, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; died July 15, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, Va.
 Garrit S. Davis, substitute; enl. 1864.
 James Dally, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862.
 George W. Downing, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862.
 Levi F. Dodge, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.
 Wm. Dalrymple, 24th Cav., Co. D; enl. 1863; disch. 1864; killed near Petersburg, Va.
 Thos. H. Dalrymple, 24th Cav., Co. D; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Samuel Dean, enl. 1862.
 Timothy Dean, 23d N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 John Dean, enl. 1864.

Richard M. Dillmore, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Thomas C. Dillmore, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Henry L. Decker, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Monroe C. Dayton, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Marcus Dayton, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; wounded at Antietam, and died.
 Horace Dumond, enl. 1864.
 Wilson Dean, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864; lost in battle.
 Elijah H. Everitt, sergt., 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Charles D. Egbert, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 Orin B. Egbert, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862.
 John D. Egbert, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1862; lost an arm at Antietam.
 Chauncey Fitch, substitute; 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 David Faulkner, enl. 1863.
 Frank Frost, lieutenant, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 John Fulford, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Peter French, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 William Falon, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 Nathaniel Finch, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; died in service at Frederick City, 1862.
 Robert S. Goodman, 50th N. Y. Inf., Co. G; enl. 1863.
 Ernest L. Green, substitute; 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Gilbert Green, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 John Gunn, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1863; disch. 1864; died at Washington.
 John S. Greenly, enl. 1864.
 Timothy Gustin, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Orrin Greenly.
 Abijah Hathaway, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Aranthus Hyatt, enl. 1863.
 Bradley Hanes, substitute; 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Charles Hollenback, enl. 1864.
 Charles T. Hill, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Egbert Haney, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Fred. Holden, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Edwin Holden, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 Edward Hall, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 John Halpin, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Frank Hathaway, enl. 1864.
 Gordon Harrington, enl. 1864.
 Geo. W. Hammer, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862.
 George Huxton; enl. 1862.
 Jacob Hinman, 24th N. Y. Cav., Co. D; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Schuyler Hall, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 James M. Henderson; enl. 1862.
 Wm. Hurley, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Chauncey Hollenback, enl. 1864.
 John W. Howard, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Nathan Hill, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1864.
 Reuben Howard, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Richard Hultz, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Stewart Hamilton, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1863.
 Paul C. Hough, 24th Cav.; enl. 1863; disch. 1864; died near City Point, Va.
 Norman F. Hoyt, enl. 1863.
 Wm. Hellan, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. H; enl. 1863; disch. Aug. 1865.
 Wm. Hillerman.
 Rawson B. Hultz, 27th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enl.; shot by sharpshooter at Winchester, Va., 1865.
 William Henry.
 Eli Ingram, substitute; enl. 1864.
 John C. Ingalls, sergt., 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 De Witt Johnson, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1864; died in Washington.
 John A. Jackson; enl. 1863.
 Lorenzo Jones, lieutenant-col., 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 Lewis Johnson, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Burr Keeler, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Charles Knott, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Charles M. Knapp, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Jerome Kendall, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Isaac Kelly, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Simon U. Kase, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Malon Kerrick, substitute; enl. 1864.
 John King.
 Charles Lyman, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 David Lattin, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Daniel Ladew, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 George W. Lovell, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 George Lefler.
 Joseph Lattin, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 James Lewis, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Harris Lattin, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865.
 Henry Lovell, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. 1865.
 Hiram Locke, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862.
 Horace Lattin, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Lyndal Lewis, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Salmon S. Lovell, enl. 1861; died in hospital at Hilton Head, 1864.

REUBEN TIFFT.

One of the oldest living residents of the town of Veteran is Reuben Tift. He was born in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 7, 1810, and came to Veteran, then in Tioga County, in the spring of 1830, driving the whole distance with an ox-team! His father, David Tift, was a native of Rhode Island, born July 3, 1788; his mother, Charlotte Smith, being a native of Connecticut. The latter died in Rensselaer County about the year 1846, and after her demise David married Emily Elwell and removed to Veteran, Chemung Co., where he died in 1856. After his death Mrs. Tift returned to Rensselaer County.

Reuben Tift was married January 7, 1830, to Sally Turner, of Veteran. To them were born Charlotte K., Feb. 16, 1831, married Norman B. Wood, and living in the town of Veteran; John B. and David E. (twins), born Nov. 10, 1832; John married Betsey E. Briggs, and resides in Veteran; David married Margaret Dufur, and lives in Erin; Reuben, Jr., born Feb. 19, 1835, married Emeline R. Crane, and resides in Horseheads, N. Y.; William M., born Sept. 19, 1837, and died Feb. 27, 1851; Sally M., born May 27, 1840, died in infancy; Chloe A., born March 13, 1843, married John Kays, and resides in Newfield, Tompkins Co.; Lucretia S., born Jan. 6, 1846, married Ezra M. Howell, and lives in Veteran; Harvey M., born July 29, 1854,

married Emma Anthony, and resides with his father on the home farm.

Mrs. Sally Tift died Oct. 20, 1864, aged fifty-three years. Mr. Tift married for his second wife Lucretia M. Coleman, May 6, 1867. She is a native of Chemung County, being born in Veteran, June 27, 1838. The children by this marriage are Grant L., born Dec. 6, 1868; Ulysses D., born July 15, 1871, died July 8, 1872; Wilson D., born Aug. 23, 1873.

Mr. Tift is a *veteran* resident of the town in which he resides, of which he has been a continuous resident for forty-eight years. It was a wilderness when he first established himself there, and laid the foundations for his home by erecting a log house (a very primitive affair) and clearing a farm of some ninety-six acres, not far from his present location. To his original purchase have been made additions until he has now a goodly acreage. The old log house, in which he passed the first years of his pioneer life, was removed many years ago, and in its place is a fine farm-house, surrounded by good barns, etc. A fine view of his home, as it appears at present, may be seen among the illustrations of the town of Veteran. Mr. Tift has always followed the vocation of a farmer, and is still hale and hearty, works his farm, and proposes to die "in the harness." He is well known and much esteemed in the section where he has lived for nearly a half-century.



Oliver C. Larcum, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 William Lovell, enl. 1862; died in Salisbury prison.
 Aaron McKinney, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Alonzo McDougal, 15th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 Charles A. C. Mosher, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 David McWhorter, 50th N. Y. Eng.; disch. 1863.
 Ezra Mallory, enl. 1862.
 George McDougal, 15th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 George Miller, artificer; enl. 1862.
 Charles Murray, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Eber F. Morgan, enl. 1865.
 Ephraim Malette, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862.
 Delbert Moody, enl. 1864.
 Gilbert McNaught, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Henry F. Malette, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 John D. Milspaugh, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; shot near Petersburg by sharpshooter.
 John F. Malette, lieut., 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. Feb. 8, 1862.
 James Maher, enl. 1863.
 Jeremiah M. Murphy, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Job Marcy, substitute; enl. 1864.
 James McCarty, substitute, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Kichel Miles, 107th N. Y. Inf.
 Mortimer W. Morgan, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Sylvester F. Malette, sergt., 50th N. Y. Eng.
 William S. Malette, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1863; disch. Jan. 1865.
 Luther A. Mattison, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Samuel McManus, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
 William Mallory, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862.
 Thomas McCue, substitute, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Andrew Norris, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Edward Norris, 15th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 William Nichols, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. G; enl. 1864.
 Gilbert Owens, enl. 1862.
 Peter Ostrander, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Rufus Owens, enl. 1862.
 Arnold Perry, 50th N. Y. Eng.; disch. Nov. 14, 1862.
 Benajah M. Parks, 1st Vet. Cav., Co. B; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Erastus Putnam, enl. 1864.
 Henry M. Plants, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 John Perry, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861.
 Joseph J. Phelps, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Jacob H. Perry, artificer; 50th N. Y. Eng.
 James Pierce, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Mathias M. Peterson, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Royal Phelps, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Ralph Plumstead, 24th Cav., Co. D; enl. 1864.
 William Perry, enl. 1862.
 Alanson Quackenbush, enl. 1864.
 Abram Rowe, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. H; enl. 1863.
 Bernard Riley, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Cornelius Rowe, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1862.
 John F. Robinson, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 James W. Riley, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 John W. Rowley, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Hiram Rogers, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864.
 James Riley, 2d U. S. A.; enl. 1861.
 John Reiley, enl. 1864.
 Jackson B. F. Reeder, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862.
 Benjamin Rhodes, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1863.
 Thomas F. Rhodes, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Robert P. Rogers, 50th Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Milton Reeder, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. 1864.
 Nelson B. Rogers, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1863.
 Charles Shears.
 Abdin O. Slater, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Alvin C. Struckland, substitute.
 Buol Sterling, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 Benjamin M. Squire, enl. May 3, 1862.
 Byron D. Stuart, killed at Fort Philski.
 Charles Sherwood, 27th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; re-enlisted in 14th N. Y. Art.
 Ephraim Smith, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861.
 Erastus Sayles, enl. 1863.
 Elisha H. Sherman, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 George Stocum, artificer; enl. 1862.
 George A. Simmons, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 John B. Squires, musician, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 George C. Stuart, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Nov. 4, 1862.
 George W. Sayles.
 Henry S. Sherwood, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862; disch. 1865; re-enl. in 194th N. Y. Inf.
 Ira Shappe, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.
 Jason H. Smart, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Jonathan Sherwood, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. B; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 Jackson Seely, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Levi Smith, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Luther Staley, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862.

Lyman Strait, 194th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Lewis Sherwood, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Matthew J. Stuart, enl. 1862.
 Mortimer V. Sawyer, enl. 1862.
 Thomas D. Soper, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Very Shuart, substitute; enl. 1864.
 William H. Sawyer, enl. 1862.
 William Strong, enl. 1864.
 H. Warren Seamon, musician, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 Wellington Stone.
 Charles A. Thompson, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Daniel D. Thompson, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1865.
 Charles A. Thomas, lieut., 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1865; promoted.
 Edward Terwelliger, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Hiram Tompkins, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Edward Thomas, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 Franklin Terry, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 John B. Tift, 194th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Otis Thayer, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1864.
 Theodore G. Tompkins, musician, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1861; disch. 1861.
 William O. Thayer, 141st Regt.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 William C. Tompkins, enl. 1864.
 Sterling Taylor, substitute; enl. 1864.
 Hiram Vandemark, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.
 Rufus Vail, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Orin Vail, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 John Vangorder.
 Charles Vangorder.
 William Vanhonten, 103d Regt.; enl. 1862.
 Morris P. Weed, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Albert Whitford, 194th Regt., Co. A; enl. 1865; disch. 1865.
 Isaac Wellar, 24th N. Y. Cav.; enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
 Benjamin Williams, 34th Mass. Inf.; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 Edwin Wellar, capt., 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Abraham E. Wanzer, 50th N. Y. Eng., Co. D; enl. 1863.
 Anasa B. White, regt. band, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 Dexter White, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. 1864; disch. 1865.
 James White, regt. band, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 John H. Wanzer, 107th N. Y. Inf., Co. D; enl. 1862.
 Henry H. Worden, 38th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1862.
 Mordecai Williams, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1863; disch. 1864; member of Forlorn Hope at Fredericksburg; wounded at Petersburg, Va.
 Theodore Wheat, enl. 1864.
 Leroy Wellar, regt. band, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.
 Monroe Wellar, regt. band, 48th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861; disch. 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES M. VAN DUZER,

the eldest son of William Van Duzer, was born at Unionville, in the town of Warwick, Orange Co., N. Y., on the 15th day of August, 1812. His mother was Sally M., the daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Wheeler, of Mount Eve, Orange County,—an extensive land-owner, and one of the most prominent men of his locality.

Christopher Van Duzer, of Warwick, who was a captain in the Revolutionary war, was his grandfather.

In June, 1824, he moved with his father into Chemung County, then Tioga, and settled upon the Ridge Road, in the town of Veteran, on what has so long been known as the Van Duzer farm, where he resided almost continuously during his business life.

When he first settled in Veteran, there were only about ten acres of cleared land upon the farm, and only one or two frame houses between it and Horseheads.

He was for a few years—1838 to 1843—engaged in the lumber business in the town of Southport, first with Sylvester Sexton, and afterwards with Colonel Eli Wheeler, and erected a steam saw-mill upon his timber tract, supposed to have been the second steam saw-mill within the present limits of Chemung County. This enterprise was unsuccessful, and he returned to the farm and remained

there until 1872, when his health compelled him to relinquish active business, and he moved to the village of Horseheads, where he died, on the 5th of August, 1876.

He was married to Louisa Turner, the eldest daughter of Harvey Turner, Dec. 31, 1840, who, with two sons, survive him.



James M. Vaudry

For thirty years he was an active and public-spirited citizen. He served his town several terms as an assessor, and was for many years postmaster of the Veteran post-office, established by his father soon after moving into this county, and which, in the days of stage-coaches, was quite an important centre for the country round about it.

In 1850 he was elected Superintendent of the Poor for Chemung County on the Democratic ticket, and served three years. Being an ardent Free-Soil Democrat, he early joined the Republican party, and ran as its candidate for sheriff on the first regular county ticket put in nomination in 1856, but was defeated.

After the passage of the act of 1857, creating a county board of commissioners of excise, he was appointed by Judge North, in May of that year, one of the Excise Commissioners for Chemung County, and performed the duties of that office until January, 1861, when his term expired.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, he was an enthusiastic supporter of the Government, and, though exempt from military duty, at his own expense sent a man into the army, and was among the most active of his townsmen in his efforts to have his town fill every quota called for; and it was a matter of great pride to him that no draft was ever made in the town of Veteran.

On the passage of the internal revenue law, in 1861, he was appointed one of the assistant assessors of his district,

and had the towns of Veteran, Catlin, Horseheads, and Big Flats under his supervision until 1867. By the reduction of the internal revenue service and consolidation of the districts, his office was discontinued.

HORACE SEAMAN, M.D.

Few men of the preceding age began life under more adverse circumstances than the subject of this sketch. The oldest of six children, whose parents had no resources but their labor, and little time to care for their family, he early learned the lesson of self-reliance.



H. Seaman M.D.

He was born Sept. 6, 1806, in the town of Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt. His father, Benjamin Seaman, was an honest and upright man, and esteemed for his moral worth. The son's early educational advantages were limited to the common school, which he was permitted to attend only a few months in the year; and here his advancement was retarded by extreme diffidence and stammering, which was not overcome until late in life.

Trifling incidents often shape our after-pursuits. So in the present case. When about eleven years of age, he was persuaded to bleed a lady suffering from pain in the head, with a penknife, which produced immediate relief. For this act he was reprimanded by the village doctor, who at the same time encouraged this rashness (as he called it) by offering to give him a lancet with directions as to its use, on condition that he should bleed such of his patients as might suddenly be taken with the then prevailing *pleurisy*, as he lived several miles away. The lancet was reluctantly accepted, the agreement fulfilled, and in a few weeks to this was added by the same man, Dr. Peleg Barlow, a turn-key for extracting teeth.

From thence onward his determination was to some day enter the medical profession, and his energies were turned in that direction. In the year 1824 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. P. Barlow, in Pittsford, Vt. In the fall of 1826 he attended his first course of lectures

at Castleton. The summer of 1827 was spent in Brandon with Dr. Josiah Hale, and the autumn in again attending the lectures at Castleton, where he spent the next season with Professor Woodward, and graduated at the close of the lecture term of 1828. Thus, without pecuniary aid, he had accomplished the first object of his ambition at the age of twenty-two.

He was married to Sally S. Whipple, daughter of Wright Whipple, Dec. 12, 1828. She died Aug. 6, 1842. She was a woman of more than ordinary intellect and accomplishments, and highly esteemed by all who knew her.

His second wife was Miss Eliza Thomas, daughter of the late Jonathan Thomas, a generous and noble woman. She is still living, and is the loving companion of his declining years.

The history of Dr. Seaman's medical career is that of most country practitioners. He came to Millport in April, 1830, and was soon engaged in an active practice. He held his ground against competition for fifteen years, and was highly esteemed among his patients. His health failing, he went into mercantile business, with which (in company with his son, W. H. Seaman) he is still connected, but he did not wholly abandon the practice of his profession.

He is now the only member living who assisted in the organization of the Chemung County Medical Society, to which he has contributed some important papers, viz.: "A Report of a Case of Remarkable Injury of the Brain, and Recovery therefrom;" "An Essay on Stammering. Its Cause and Cure;" "Report of a Case of Removal of the Placenta, after an Early Abortion, through the Tube of a Speculum." This being an *original* suggestion, it called out discussion; and, in reply to some adverse criticism, Dr. Wm. C. Wey, who defended the proposed practice, said, "The application of the speculum in this variety of professional experience, mentioned and illustrated by Dr. Seaman, furnishes such an important aid in obstetrical practice that I can only speak of it in terms of the highest approval, as supplying the practitioner with a ready, novel, and effective method of bringing to a speedy and successful termination a case which might otherwise prove tedious, complicated, and threatening."

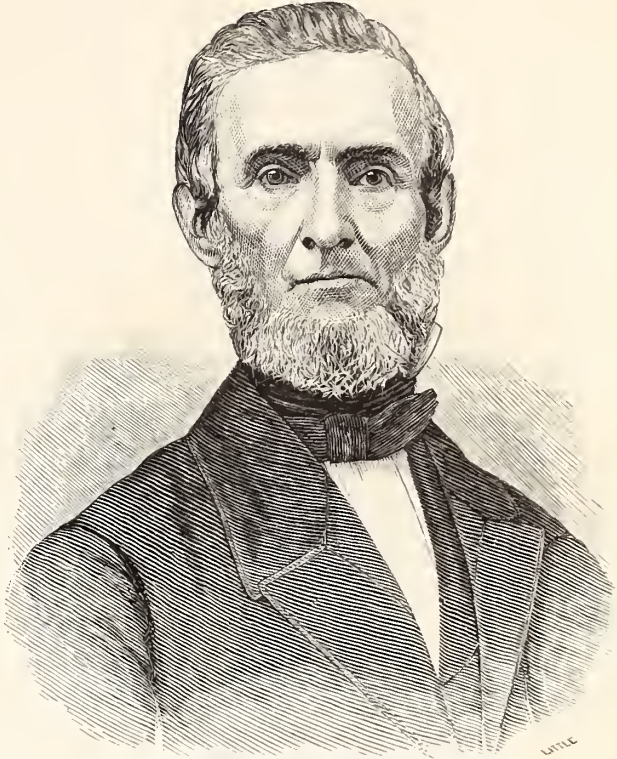
Although a general practitioner, Dr. Seaman's field was more particularly confined to obstetrics, as shown by the fact that he has been present at the births of over two thousand children, among whom are many of the third generation.

Dr. Seaman investigates for himself, tries to arrive at the truth, and to act in accordance therewith. Thus he has made his influence felt in his town on all questions paramount in the public mind during the last half-century. Although strongly wedded to his opinions, he is not repellent in his manner, but genial and liberal in his social relations, and maintains this character in spite of the weight of years and a feeble frame. He was an early worker in the temperance movement, and an uncompromising Abolitionist. He is an enthusiastic admirer of music and poetry, for which he has a very retentive memory.

He is now seventy-two years of age, with intellect unimpaired; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, interested in all its enterprises, and desirous to leave the world better than he found it. The doctor is a man of unblemished character, and respected wherever he is known.

MOSES COLE, ESQ.

This gentleman was a prominent citizen of the town of Veteran, and for many years a resident of Millport. We here present a few data from a sermon preached at his funeral, by the pastor of his church, to whom his many virtues of head and heart were well known and duly appreciated: "Moses Cole was born at Jamestown, Mont-



MOSES COLE, ESQ.

gomery Co., N. Y., Feb. 27, 1801, and died at Millport, Chemung Co., N. Y., June 5, 1875. His parents were natives of Connecticut; and he was the second of five children, all of whom are now in the spirit world. His parents were honest, virtuous, and God-fearing people, who brought up their children in the principles of virtue and religion. In the year 1812 the family removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga Co., N. Y. On the 16th of January, 1823, Mr. Cole united in marriage with Miss Sophia Clink. Five children were born to them, all of whom, with the mother, survive the father's decease. At the time of their marriage neither of the parties was a professor of religion; but two years subsequent to that event the husband was converted to God, and the wife two years later; both connecting themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after his admission in the fold, he was elevated to the responsible position of class-leader, which office he held to the end of his life, a period of more than half a century. At about the same time he became class-leader he was made a Sunday-school superintendent.

"In the year 1840 he removed with his family to this beautiful valley, coming, as a master workman, to serve the State in the construction of the Chemung Canal, intending to return after a brief period to his former home. For two years he resided at Croton, or in that vicinity, and in 1842 he came to Millport, where he spent the remainder of his

life. Mr. Cole has always been a man of commanding influence in the communities where he has resided. This has been due to his intellect, his intelligence, his honesty, his kindness of heart, and his suavity of manners. He held various offices since he came among you; in every case with eminent success. For four years he was judge of sessions; for one year supervisor; for six years, terminating with his life, he was postmaster; for ten years he was a justice of the peace, to which responsible office he was re-elected at the town-meeting next preceding his death by almost common consent. In the church, as in the community, Brother Cole has always been a leader, not because he crowded himself forward, but because his brethren have laid responsibilities upon him from which he felt, as the servant of God, he could not shrink. He has not sought office, office has sought him. Though he was eminent as a citizen, a magistrate, and a man, we shall remember him chiefly as a Christian."

After careful inquiry among those who knew Mr. Cole longest and best, we can cordially indorse the estimate of him, as above given by his pastor.

CHARLES HALL,

the subject of this brief sketch, and whose portrait is here-with given, is one of the representative farmers of his town, and is a native of the town of Veteran. He was born the 28th



CHARLES HALL.

day of February, 1832. His early life was spent upon a farm, as have been his later years. Although considerably interested in the lumber business, having an interest in a saw-mill in the adjoining town of Catlin, agricultural pursuits have in the main engaged his efforts throughout life. He has a family of six children, all daughters. Mr. Hall has been a resident of the town of Veteran all his life, located about midway between the villages of Millport and Pine Valley. He is active and enterprising, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

S. A. BEARDSLEY.

William Beardsley was among the first settlers and one of the original proprietors of Stratford, Conn. With his family, he embarked from London, in the ship "Planter," in April, 1635. He was admitted a freeman in Massachusetts, Dec. 7, 1636. In the custom-house records he is described as a "mason." His family consisted of his wife, Mary, and one daughter, Mary, and two sons, John and Joseph. William Beardsley died in 1661.

Joseph, youngest son of the above, married Phebe Dayton, of Brookhaven, Long Island. He died in Stratford, Conn., in 1712. His second son, John, married and had three children, viz.: Abraham, born March 6, 1696; John, Jr., born March 9, 1701; Andrew, born March 8, 1708. Joseph died in 1732. Abraham married Esther Jeanes, April 17, 1723, Rev. George Pigot performing the ceremony. They had six sons and three daughters, of whom the youngest son, Michael, married Esther Nichols, whose family consisted of five sons and one daughter,—Lewis, Luke, David, James, Elias, and Polly. Luke lived and died near Bridgeport, Conn.; the other children came to Catharine, Tioga (now Schuyler) Co., in the years 1800 and 1801. They all bought land and commenced to clear up the heavily-timbered forest, and for many years endured the privations and hardships of a new country. Lewis was killed by the falling of a tree, May 26, 1802, aged thirty-two years.

David had four children, two of whom still live in Catharine,—Lewis, the eldest son, now in the eighty-third year of his age, and Lucius C., the youngest son, who resides on the homestead. James married Hannah Beach, and had a family of eleven children, and lived to not only clear up his land, but to see all his children except two, who are deceased, comfortably settled around him. He and his wife both died in 1851.

Lewis, eldest son of the last mentioned, was born July 18, 1796. He worked upon his father's farm until his twenty-first year. In 1818 (March 3) he was united in marriage to Harriet Agard, daughter of Noah Agard, and commenced their married life in a log house, but by industry and economy attained for themselves and family (six sons) a competency. Mrs. Beardsley died in 1870, in the seventy-fourth year of her age, but her husband still survives, and at the date of this sketch (1878) is living with his son, James E., in Montour, Schuyler Co., in the eighty-third year of his age.

Samuel A. Beardsley, eldest son of the above, was born June 15, 1819. Sept. 17, 1843, he married Miss Phebe Kendall. In 1846 they settled in the town of Veteran, on the farm they now occupy. Through a fixed determination to provide a home for their old age, and by God's blessing, they have secured a small competency. Of his three children, his two daughters are married and settled near him; his only son, Grant, lives in North Carolina, and has three children, they being the tenth generation from William Beardsley, the first mentioned in this sketch. On another page of this work will be seen a view of S. A. Beardsley's home and surroundings,—a speaking evidence of a successful farmer.

JOHN TURNER

was born in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., May 23, 1800, and was the seventh child of John Turner, who emigrated from Middletown, Conn., about the year 1780, with his then small family. The Turners originally emigrated from England, the place of their nativity. John, the father of our subject, reared a family of twelve children by his first wife, and three by his second; spent his days in



JOHN TURNER.

Rensselaer County. Our subject remained with his father on the old homestead until twenty-seven years of age; was married, Feb. 16, 1824, to Ulissa, daughter of Robert Tift, of Steventown, Rensselaer Co.; by this union were born four children, two of whom survive, viz.: Stephen and Robert.

In 1827, month of February, Mr. Turner, in company with his wife, removed to Veteran township (then Tioga Co.) Chemung Co., coming all the way with an ox-team and sled, bringing all their effects on said sled, and located

upon the farm where he now resides. Lived in a one-story log house for four years, when he erected the substantial frame house which he at present occupies. From the date of settlement has continued to improve; got out timbers for a barn the first year; purchased, with his brother David, 160 acres. In politics Mr. Turner is Republican; started out as a Whig, afterwards anti-slavery. Is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, with which he is prominently identified; has done much towards the maintenance of the



MRS. JOHN TURNER.

society, and contributed liberally to the church and school interests. He is also an advocate of temperance, and has not tasted liquor in any form for more than fifty years, and never used tobacco in any form. Some thirty-seven years ago Mr. Turner made lumber, which he used to deliver at Havana with an ox-team for four dollars per thousand. Mrs. Turner died Oct. 1, 1871, and Mr. Turner is now tenderly cared for by his son and family, they residing with him. He has been in the dairy business eighteen years.

S. R. PAGE.

Erastus Page emigrated from Litchfield Co., Conn., about 1819, settled in Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., and engaged in farming, which he followed for a few years, subject to the varied success incident to pioneer life. Here the subject of this sketch was born, July 10, 1822. At the age of six years he was removed, with his parents, to the village of Penn Yan, where he lived until he was nineteen. In 1840 he commenced to learn the cabinet-making trade with a cousin, Henry Page. Two years later he left Penn Yan, went to Trumansburg, Tompkins Co., N. Y., and there worked with his brother, L. E. Page, at the same business. With the last named he came to Millport, Chemung Co., N. Y., in October, 1842. Here he soon completed his majority, and began to do for himself. After working as a journeyman for two years at Geneva and West Dresden, he returned to Millport, purchased his brother's stock in trade, and went into business for himself. Millport at that time was a

lively town; lumbering and boat-building afforded a large and lucrative business; but cabinet-making was, perhaps, slower as a means of attaining wealth than any other of the town avocations, which rendered necessary economic methods in its conduct. "Live within your means" had been learned from a father's experience, and was followed by the son during his entire business career. For nineteen years he was engaged in this branch.

In October, 1848, he married Miss Sarah N. White, daughter of Colonel L. White, of Millport. This union was blessed with three children,—Charles E., Clara Irene, and Linn E. Clara died before she had attained her second year. Charles lived to become a young man of uncommon development and promise. He was engaged in the mercantile business with his father, in whose store he had been for a number of years; but four months after the partnership was formed, it was dissolved by his death.

S. R. Page sold out his cabinet business in 1865, and

went into the general mercantile trade, purchasing, in connection with Mr. H. K. Thomas, the stock and trade of Messrs. H. & W. H. Seaman, where they continued a successful business for three years. Mr. Thomas then wishing



CHAS. E. PAGE.

to dissolve the partnership, they divided their goods, and Mr. Page, with the portion that was his share, opened a store on the east side of Main, at the corner of Hill Street, in Millport village. This was the momentous period of his business life. If success was to be achieved it must be forced from unfavorable surroundings, and under adverse circumstances. Goods had been purchased at high prices; prices were drooping, and markets uncertain. The purchases of to-day were not sure of a profit to-morrow. But by good judgment, discreet action, and untiring attention to business, with excellent home help, and a guarded care of his personal credit, he succeeded in establishing a good trade, which has continued satisfactory to the present time.

CHAPTER LVII.

VAN ET TEN.

THE town of Van Etten is the northeast corner town of the county, and contains an area of 23,149 acres, of which 13,012 acres are improved. According to the census of 1875, it had a population of 1732 inhabitants, of which 1696 were natives and 36 foreign born, 1727 white and 5 colored; 879 males, 853 females; aliens 19. A voting population of 491, of which 472 were natives, and 19 naturalized. Number of males of military age, 340. Persons of school age, 247 males and 238 females. Number of land-owners, 315. Persons twenty-one years of age and upwards unable to read or write, 2.

The surface of the town is a hilly upland. The Cayuta Creek flows southeasterly through the centre, receiving as

tributaries Jackson and Langford's Creeks from the north, and Baker and Darling Creeks from the south. The soil is a clay loam upon the hills, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. The people are chiefly employed in agriculture and lumbering.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Nearly all of the first settlers came from the valley of the Delaware River. They were generally of Holland Dutch descent, and represented families living on both sides of the river from the mouth of the Lackawaxen to the Delaware Water-Gap. They were men accustomed to scenes of danger and hardship, as rugged and enduring almost as the mountains bordering the valley from which they emanated. Loyal to their country, their homes, and themselves, many had passed through the stirring scenes of the war for our independence, while all had been sufferers or witnesses of the savage warfare waged alike against men, women, and little children by the Indians, and their more brutal allies, the Tories, during the campaign of 1778, which culminated in that hand-to-hand conflict at their very doors,—the battle of Minisink. During the war of 1812, a call was made upon the settlers here in the Cayuta and Catatonk Valleys, to assist in repelling a threatened invasion of our northern frontier. They responded to the summons with alacrity, and started upon the march towards Buffalo; but after proceeding part of the distance were recalled, their services not being required.

Many-tongued tradition claims that a man named Thomas, supposed to be Joseph or Joel Thomas, the father of Philip Thomas, of Erin, was the first settler of the territory now known as Van Etten township; that about the year 1795 he located on the creek south of Van Ettenville village, near where the white grist-mill now stands. Inquiries made of the Thomas family have failed to elicit a satisfactory reply. We do know, however, that General Jacob Swartwood, with his brothers Isaac and Emanuel, came from the Delaware River country, near Port Jervis, in 1797, and settled in the valley of the Cayuta Creek, near the station of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, known as Swartwood. They were joined soon after by their father Peter Swartwood* and his brother John, and his (John's) family. Peter (the father of Jacob, Isaac, and Emanuel) had been a soldier of the French and Indian wars which preceded the Revolution. General Jacob Swartwood, his son, had taken an active part in the Revolutionary struggle. He was a large, muscular man, of a mould and mind which peculiarly well fitted him for the station he occupied as a leading pioneer. Possessed of good business tact, great energy, firm and unbending in his purpose when he considered that he was in the right, yet an obliging friend and neighbor, and a jolly landlord of "ye olden time." He was the first postmaster here, supervisor of the old town of Spencer for many years, represented Tioga County in the State Legislature in 1828, and, until his death, was prominently identified with all things relating to the best interests of his town and county. His grandson, Jacob Swartwood, still resides on the homestead, and occupies the old tavern made historic by the general.

* Peter Swartwood died 1841, aged ninety-seven years. Sally, his wife, died 1842, aged eighty-five years.

Isaac Swartwood (brother of General Jacob) was also a man of much usefulness and worth to the new settlement, and, being a practical millwright, he erected the first mills here, and superintended the erection of many others in the neighborhood during the early settlement. His son, John Swartwood, a gentleman highly esteemed, resides at Swartwood Station, as does also Mrs. Hannah Swartwood, the widow of Jacob C. Swartwood (who was another son of Isaac). Mrs. Swartwood is eighty-five years of age, and the mother of fifteen children.

Of John Swartwood's family there were five sons, viz., Daniel, Jacob, Thomas, Isaiah, and John, Jr. Jacob was a soldier during the war of 1812, was taken prisoner, and never heard from afterwards.

William Ennis, the grandfather of the brothers who settled here, came from Scotland, and settled in the valley of the Delaware River, near Port Jervis. His son, Benjamin, raised up a family of four sons and two daughters, and was killed in an encounter with the Tories and Indians in 1778. The four sons, viz., Alexander, John, Emanuel, and Benjamin, came here in 1798, and settled just above the Swartwoods, near the junction of the Cayuta and McDuffie Creeks. They were very worthy people, and their descendants are to be found here in large numbers, occupying the lands opened by the pioneer brothers.

James and Emanuel Van Etten, brothers, and Joshua and James, Jr., sons of James, came from the vicinity of the Delaware Water-Gap, in the year 1798, and settled on the site of the present village of Van Etenville. James, the father, died prior to 1800. Joshua settled at the corner now occupied by Clark's store, while James, Jr., located some distance west of him, near Langford Creek. Joshua had four sons and one daughter, viz., James B., Daniel, Joshua, Albert, and Jemima, all dead except Joshua, who now resides in Dryden, N. Y. James B. Van Etten was an active business man, and a politician of considerable influence in his town and county. He represented Chemung County in the State Legislature in 1852, and Albany County in 1855. He died in 1856, at the early age of forty-five years.

Major Samuel Westbrook, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, together with his sons, James, Daniel, and Joshua, came from the town of Middle Smithfield, Pa., near the Delaware River, and settled on the Cayuta Creek, just south of the Van Etenns, about 1799. Mrs. Rachel Swartwood, a daughter of Joshua, is still living in the village of Van Etenville, aged seventy-eight years, and Mr. Jacob Westbrook, her brother, is a successful farmer and a resident of the town, near the central part. Many other descendants of the family reside in the town.

The Westbrooks spring from a military family. Three brothers held commissions in the Continental service, viz.: Colonel Cornelius, Major Samuel (who settled here), and Captain Peter Westbrook, who was killed in a battle with the Tories and Indians. Amasa D. Westbrook, a descendant of the family, was the first volunteer to enroll his name in the town during the war of the Rebellion.

John, David, and Wm. Hill, brothers, came from the Delaware River country, and settled west of the village previous to 1800. Their father was also here, and died prior

to 1800. Daniel Decker, from New Jersey, settled about two miles north of Van Etenville in 1801. Isaac and Levi Decker, brothers, from near Port Jervis, were also here at an early day.

Hiram White, from Litchfield Co., Conn., and David and Gabriel Jayne, brothers, from New Jersey, came in in 1800, and settled on a branch of Cayuta Creek, in the locality called Pony Hollow.

John Barns and his sons, Thomas, Henry, Cornelius, Abraham, Jeremiah, John, Nathan, and William, were the first settlers at the junction of the Lackawaxen and Delaware Rivers. Thomas and Henry were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. In 1801, Henry emigrated to this town, taking up the farm next west of the one now owned by Abraham Barns. He was followed two years later by his brother Abraham, who took the land now occupied by his (Abraham's) son, Abraham Barns. Of the twelve children of the elder Abraham Barns, there are now living Mrs. Hannah Swartwood, aged eighty-five years, at Swartwood Station, Mr. Jeremiah Barns, one of the first settlers of the town of Erin, who now resides at Ludlowville, Tompkins Co., aged seventy-eight years, and Abraham, who resides on the homestead, aged sixty-six years. The Barns family are descended from good old Revolutionary stock; Abraham Barns' grandmother's brother (Captain Tyler) and his mother's father (Mr. Thomas) both lost their lives at the battle of Minisink, in 1778.

Jacob Van Auken came from Pennsylvania, twelve miles above the Delaware Water-Gap, and settled here in 1822. He is now in his ninety-fifth year. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and Jacob was drafted for the war of 1812, and, with others from this neighborhood, was on the march towards Buffalo when they were recalled.

Michael Higgins settled here in 1825, and established extensive mills about one mile south of the village. He removed to Illinois in 1844, where his sons at present reside.

Guy Purdy, a son of Andrew Purdy (one of the first settlers of Spencer, Tioga Co.), was born in Spencer, 1808, and settled in the village of Van Etenville, 1839. He was for many years one of its most worthy and prominent citizens.

Solomon White came from Salisbury, Conn., in 1808, and settled near Swartwood Station.

INITIAL EVENTS.

A Mr. Thomas built the first house, in 1795. Isaac Swartwood built the first framed house, in 1802, the first saw-mill, in 1800, and the first grist-mill, in 1803. General Jacob Swartwood opened the first farm and harvested the first crops, in 1797. He also kept the first tavern, in 1801. It stood upon the site of the present hotel, which was built by the general a few years later. The old sign which hung out before the traveler in those primitive days—the days when the stage-coach was the adjunct of the tavern, and the driver, with his tooting horn, an important personage in the affairs of the nation—is still in existence. Upon its weather-beaten face is the following quaint invitation to “call in”:

“ You jolly toppers, as you pass by,
Call in and drink, if you are dry.
If you have but half a crown,
You are welcome to my jug set down.”

Stephen B. Leonard owned the stage-line which ran over this route from Owego to Seneca Lake. It was started about the year 1820. The Hedding Methodist Episcopal church at Swartwood was the first church edifice erected in the town. It was built as a union church, in 1826, by the brothers Alexander and Benjamin Ennis; was sold, some ten years later, to the Methodist Episcopal Society of Swartwood.

General Jacob Swartwood was the first postmaster in the town of Van Etten. It is believed to have been established during General Jackson's administration.

Mrs. Ann Baker, wife of Jonathan Baker, taught the first school, in Isaac Swartwood's log house, in 1803.

Daniel Decker and Nancy, a daughter of Daniel Swartwood, were married in 1803, which is believed to have been the first marriage.

The first death was that of Mrs. Elizabeth Allington, a daughter of Peter Swartwood. James Van Etten, Sr., died about the same time, viz., 1800.

Edward Hall kept the first store, in 1833. It stood near the present site of Dr. Handy's Van Etenville Hotel.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Van Etten, named from James B. Van Etten, was formed from Erin and Cayuta, April 17, 1854.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At a town-meeting held in the town of Van Etten on the 9th day of May, 1854, the following-named officers were declared elected: George B. Hall, Supervisor; John S. Swartwood, Town Clerk; David Swartwood, James Ennis, and Nicholas Richar, Assessors; Loren J. Stewart, Uriah Osborne, Seymour Burchard, Commissioners of Highways; Emanuel Ennis, Superintendent of Schools; Guy Purdy, Justice of the Peace; Wm. Campbell, John Swartwood, John S. Ennis, Inspectors of Election; Benjamin D. Sniffin, H. Vandenberg, Overseers of the Poor; John Bandfield, Collector; John Bandfield, Asel Nichols, John Swartwood, Cornelius Van Auker, and Nelson Woolever, Constables; Daniel C. Van Etten, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, from the organization of the town to the present time:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1854. George B. Hall. | 1865-67. John Bandfield. |
| 1855. Wm. V. Atwater. | 1868-69. Gaylord Willsey. |
| 1856-57. Guy Purdy. | 1870-72. Charles A. Murray. |
| 1858-59. Jacob Swartwood. | 1873-74. Daniel B. Clark. |
| 1860-61. Edward Hall. | 1875-76. Orville P. Dimon. |
| 1862. John Bandfield. | 1878. Orville P. Dimon. |
| 1863-64. Jacob Swartwood. | John Bandfield. |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1854. John Swartwood. | 1869. Jesse Rosecrance. |
| 1855. Francis A. Sniffin. | 1870-71. Guy Purdy. |
| 1856-58. Elijah Dimon. | 1872. Wm. A. Sniffin. |
| 1859-60. Francis A. Sniffin. | 1873. Hala Barnes. |
| 1861-62. Daniel C. Van Etten. | 1874. Sylvester Briggs. |
| 1863-64. Guy Purdy. | 1875. Wm. W. Warner. |
| 1865-66. Miles Englis. | 1876. John C. Clark. |
| 1867. Wm. H. Van Etten. | 1877. Clarence H. Ward. |
| 1868. Francis A. Sniffin. | 1878. Owen S. Clark. |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1854. Guy Purdy. | 1867. George W. House. |
| 1855. Charles Patchen. | 1868. Jason P. Woolever. |
| 1855-56. John Swartwood. | 1869. George W. House. |
| 1857. John C. Hanson. | 1870. James Swartwood. |
| 1857-58. Luther S. Ham. | 1871. John C. Hanson. |
| 1859. Charles Patchen. | 1872. John P. Woolever. |
| 1860. Jason P. Woolever. | 1873. Elijah Rugar. |
| 1861. John C. Hanson. | 1874. Guy Purdy. |
| 1861-62. John Swartwood. | 1875. George W. House. |
| 1863. Jesse Rosecrance. | 1876. Lowman Ennis. |
| 1864. Jason P. Woolever. | 1877. John P. Woolever. |
| 1865. James Swartwood. | Edwin A. Nourse. |
| Hala Barnes. | John C. Hanson. |
| 1866. James Swartwood. | 1878. John C. Hanson. |
| 1867. John C. Hanson. | |

VILLAGES.

VAN ETTENVILLE,

east of the centre of the town, is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Cayuta Creek, at its junction with Langford Creek. It is an incorporated village of 700 inhabitants; and is also a station of some importance, on the line of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre, and Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroads, as these roads form a junction here.

The site of the village was owned originally by the brothers Joshua and James Van Etten, who settled here in 1798.

Of the first things here Joshua Van Etten built the first house, 1798, and kept the first tavern, in 1813. James Van Etten built the first framed house, in 1818. Thaddeus Rumsey now occupies it. Miss Savery Wooden taught school here, in 1804. Guy Purdy was one of the first postmasters. Dr. Charles Murray was the first physician to locate here, and Edward Hall opened a store of general merchandise in 1833. In 1840 the only families residing in the village were those of Messrs. James B. Van Etten, Guy Purdy, Daniel Clark, John Hill, Lambert Mattice, Elijah Dimon, Edward Hall, and Jacob Allington.

Until about 1867 the growth of the village was slow and unimportant. The building of J. F. Hixson & Co.'s Extract Works, in 1868, and the saw-mill in 1869, gave it an impetus, which was accelerated by the completion of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad in 1871, the steam saw-mill of Messrs. Hoff, Thayer & Co., in 1873, and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad in 1874.

The village contains at the present time two churches (Methodist and Baptist), one commodious, well-arranged district school-house with three departments, two hotels, six stores of general merchandise, one drug-store, one hardware-store, one furniture-store, one clothing-store, two steam saw-mills, one establishment for the manufacture of extract of hemlock bark, one millinery-shop, one harness-shop, two wagon-shops, three blacksmith-shops, three shoe-shops, two barber-shops, one cooper-shop, one meat-market, one billiard-room, one billiard- and lunch-room, two doctors, one lawyer, and about one hundred and seventy-five dwelling-houses.

Proceedings for its incorporation, under the general act, were begun in 1876. Upon the petition of E. Handy, C. H. Ward, Isaac Knottles, O. P. Dimon, Guy Purdy, J. C. Hanson, M. Van Valkenburg, L. Clark, N. Rumsey, Isaac

Hyman, S. Briggs, W. M. Robinson, E. A. Nourse, Levi Bowers, S. Hoff, John Bandfield, Edwin Bogart, D. B. Clark, W. W. Clark, C. A. Crawford, A. D. Westbrook, Solomon Barnes, and A. B. Clark, a meeting of the property-holders residing within the bounds of the territory proposed to be incorporated was called for the 24th day of October, 1876. Of 109 votes cast, 85 were for incorporation and 24 against. The supervisor and town clerk acted as inspectors.

An election was held Nov. 27, 1876, when the following village officers were chosen: Amos S. Hixson, President; John Bandfield, O. P. Dimon, and A. B. Clark, Trustees; Sanford Hoff, Treas.; and Isaac Knettles, Collector.

The village officers elected from the time of its incorporation to the present have been as follows:

President.—Amos S. Hixson, 1876 to 1878, inclusive.

Trustees.—John Bandfield, 1876; O. P. Dimon, 1876; A. B. Clark, 1876; Isaac Knettles, 1877; John C. Hanson, 1877; William Warner, 1877; John Bandfield, 1878; O. P. Dimon, 1878; William W. Warner, 1878.

Treasurers.—Sanford Hoff, 1876; O. P. Dimon, 1877; Clarence H. Ward, 1878.

Collectors.—Isaac Knettles, 1876; Milroy Westbrook, 1877; Oliver B. Lindsey, 1878.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The extract-works of Messrs. J. F. Hixson & Co. were established in 1868. The engine in use is of 60 horse-power, and they manufacture 35,000 barrels of extract of hemlock bark per year. The article is of superior excellence, and is mostly shipped to the Boston market. The steam saw-mill, with turning-lathe attached, of the same firm, uses an engine of 60 horse-power, and manufactures 2,000,000 feet of lumber per year. The works give employment to 25 men.

The steam saw-mill, and planing-mill attached, of Messrs. Hoff, Thayer & Co. was started in 1873. They use an engine of 35 horse-power, manufacture about 1,000,000 feet of lumber per year, and give employment to 10 men.

SOCIETIES.

Mount Lebanon Lodge, No. 775, F. and A. M., was instituted July 12, 1877, with the following officers: Amos S. Hixson, W. M.; Alfred Burchard, S. W.; George W. Bandfield, J. W. The present officers are Amos S. Hixson, Master; William J. H. Tunis, S. W.; Dwight Woolver, J. W. Regular communications are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Masonic Hall, in the village of Van Etenville.

SWARTWOOD,

on Cayuta Creek, near the northwest corner of the town, is a station on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. It contains one store, one steam saw-mill, and about 100 inhabitants. The steam saw-mill of Messrs. Joseph and James H. Rodbourn, which is located here, manufactures about 2,000,000 feet of lumber per year. The engine in use is of 60 horse-power, and 25 men are employed.

THE HEDDING METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SWARTWOOD.

A class was formed here as early as 1805. Among the number were Benjamin Ennis and his wife, John Shoemaker and his wife, Emanuel Ennis and his wife, and John Ennis and his wife. They worshiped in private houses and school-houses until 1826, when their present house of worship was erected, by the brothers Alexander and Benjamin Ennis, as a union church. The society bought the house in 1836. It will seat 200 persons, and is valued at about \$1200. The society is part of the Van Etenville charge. Has a membership of 58, and 50 scholars in the Sunday-schools. Charles Brockway, Superintendent. Rev. J. W. Jenner, of Van Etenville, present pastor.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT VAN ETTENVILLE.

This society was organized about forty years ago, but no records can be obtained. It was reorganized in 1857. The church edifice was built in 1851, while Rev. O. McDowell was in charge, and was repaired in 1868. It will seat 300 people. Present membership, 100; number of scholars in Sabbath-school, 70. Superintendent of Sunday-school, Thaddeus Runsey. The church and parsonage are valued at \$3700. Rev. J. W. Jenner is the pastor in charge.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF VAN ETTEN

was formed in 1841. Daniel Clark was the prime mover in its organization. The original number of members was 14, among whom were Daniel Clark and wife, Samuel English and wife, John C. Hanson and wife, Mr. Bennett and wife, Mr. Brink and wife, and Mr. Burehard and wife. Until 1868 this society was a branch of the Spencer Church. It then became independent. Rev. Mr. Lewis was its first resident pastor. Revs. Mr. Taylor and Kimball held protracted meetings here during the first year of its history. Under the lead of its present pastor, Rev. C. M. Jones, the society was reorganized in February, 1878, with 14 members, and numbers 33 at the present time. Number of scholars in Sunday-school, 50. Rev. Mr. Jones, Superintendent. The church was built in 1852, and has since been repaired at a cost of \$900. It has sittings for about 300 people.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad enters the town on the east border, south of the centre, and passing Van Etenville turns south, and following down the valley of Cayuta Creek, leaves the town near the southeast corner. The road was completed in 1871, and the town was bonded to the amount of \$25,000 to assist in its construction.

The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad enters the town from the east, near the line of the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad, and passing around the village of Van Etenville on its south side, runs off in a northwesterly course up the valley of the Cayuta Creek to Swartwood Station, and leaves the town north of the centre, on the west border. It was finished in 1874.

These avenues of freight and passenger transit afford the

people ample facilities, as they connect directly with the two grand trunk lines which traverse the State from east to west, on the north and south borders.

MILITARY.

This little town was fully aroused, and equal to every emergency during the war of the Rebellion. She was represented upon many of the hard-fought fields in Virginia and the southwest, and we know that the descendants of the sires who distinguished themselves in the Delaware Valley in 1778 did not falter when their breasts were bared to treason's cohorts in 1861 to 1865.

The amount of bounty paid by the town was \$36,860. Expenses attached to the same, \$500. Total, \$37,360. The town was reimbursed by the State to the amount of \$8600. \$240 was raised by private subscription for the relief of soldiers' families.

We desire to return our sincere thanks to Messrs. Abraham Barnes, John Banfield, Amos S. Hixson, Solomon Ennis, Jacob Swartwood, Jacob Van Auken, Owen S. Clark, Town Clerk, Dr. E. Handy, Sanford Hoff, Mrs. Guy Purdy, Mrs. Hannah Swartwood, Mrs. Rachel Swartwood, and Reverends J. W. Jenner and C. M. Jones for many courtesies and much valuable information.

MILITARY RECORD.

26TH N. Y. INFANTRY—*Company K.*

Amasa Westbrook, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months; in battles of Bull Run, Thoroughfare Gap, Chantilly, Rappahannock Station, Lookout Mountain, Chancellorsville.
Andrew Hall, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months.
Eleazer Haskins, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months.
Charles Head, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months.
Nelson Bodle, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months.
Forbes Cooley, private; must. May 21, 1861, three months.
Elijah Van Auken, private.

Enlisted men, 75; men brought from abroad, 36; drafted men, 4; substitutes, 6. Total, 121.

23D REGIMENT N. Y. INFANTRY.

Abe Shoemaker, private.
Nathan Osborn, private.
Orlando Elwell, private.
Edward Soper, private.
Jerry Bogert, private.

141ST REGIMENT N. Y. INFANTRY—*Company C.*

Melroy Westbrook, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
Thomas Hill, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; killed at Peach-Tree Creek.
Solomon White, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
Hiram Beckwith, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
George H. Patchin, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
Luke Edwards, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
John Van Oshwich, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
John W. Coywood, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
Erastus Doane, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
James Van Auken, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
Corydon M. Gillett, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
Wm. H. Van Etten, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
Charles Harris, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
George Harris, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
Albert Whittey, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
Albert Swartwood, private; killed at Peach Tree Creek.
Josiah Weeks, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
Oliver P. Wood, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
William Wood, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
Dwight Murphy, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.
David Swartout, private; must. Sept. 10, 1862, three years.

179TH REGIMENT—*Company H.*

George Berlew, private; died in the army.
Frederick Fitzgerald, died at Andersonville prison.
William H. White, Daniel Beckhorn, James Beckhorn, John Cretzer, Benjamin Hill, James M. Mitchell, D. C. Van Etter, David H. Shepherd (died from wounds), Ira Perrin, Emanuel Ennis, Simeon Rumsey, Myron Bredenburg, D. Hollenbeck, John Patchin (missing), Isaac Fownesby, Jesse Cornell, Harrison Goldsmith.
Daniel Kolman, private; must. Dec. 19, 1864, one year.
James M. Swartwood, private; one year.
Seneca Weeks, private; one year.

3D HEAVY ARTILLERY—*Company M.*

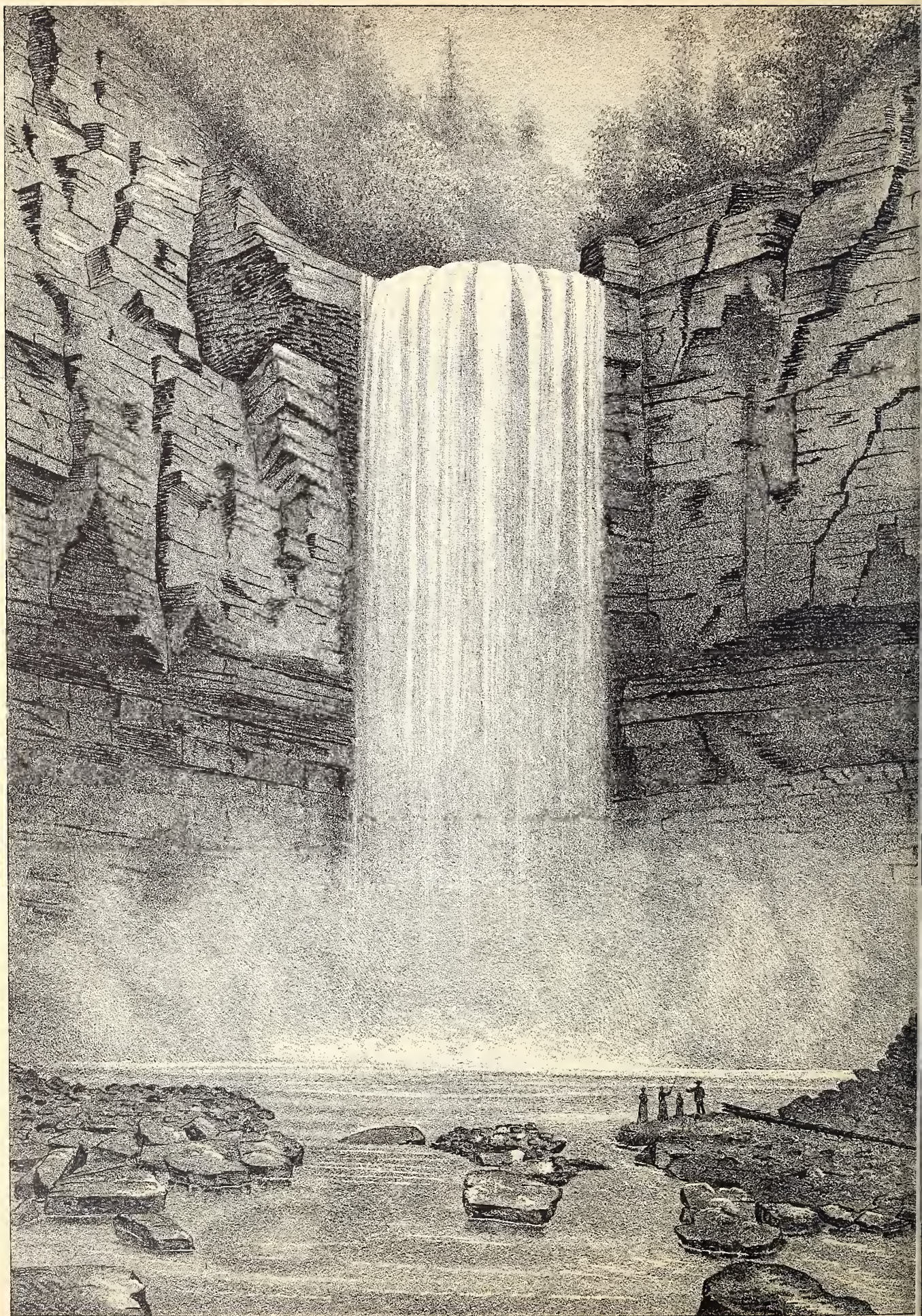
Jacob Westbrook, private; must. Oct. 8, 1861, three years.
Asa Patchin, private; must. Oct. 8, 1861, three years.
Smith Harris, private; must. Oct. 8, 1861, three years; died from wounds.
Edward Maxwell, private; must. Oct. 21, 1861, three years; died in the army.
Dennis Armstrong, private; must. Oct. 21, 1861, three years.
King Swartout, private; must. Oct. 17, 1861, three years.
Elijah Georgia, private; must. Oct. 17, 1861, three years.
Benjamin Georgia, private; must. Oct. 17, 1861, three years; died in the army.
Seth Knowles, private; must. Dec. 16, 1861, three years.
William J. Tunis, private; must. Oct. 8, 1861, three years; wounded.
Washington Head, private; three years.

137TH REGIMENT INFANTRY—*Company C.*

Harrison Westbrook, private; must. Nov. 10, 1864, three years.
John Knettles, private; must. Nov. 10, 1864, three years.
Joshua Westbrook, private; must. Nov. 10, 1864, three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

David Vosbury, private, 107th Inf.
Myron Van Etten, private, 1st Vet. Cav., N. Y., 1864.
Levi Card, private, 1st Vet. Cav., N. Y., 1864.
Winsor Lott, private, 1st Vet. Cav., N. Y., 1864.
Leroy Bogart, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. B; must. Sept. 17, 1863, three years.
Abijah Bowen, private, 6th N. Y. H. Art., Co. B; must. Sept. 17, 1863, three years.



THE FALLS OF TAUGHANNOCK.
(FALL 218 FEET.)

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.

T O M P K I N S C O U N T Y .

CHAPTER LVIII.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING that the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Tompkins County was remote from the flourishing settlements in the eastern part of the State, and was traversed by none of the great trails of the red man, still it received its first settlers as early as 1789. The sanguinary struggle between the Colonists and Great Britain had scarcely ceased ere the rude cabin of the pioneer might have been seen in various sections of the county, and

“The axe, that wondrous instrument
That, like the talisman, transforms
Deserts to fields and cities,”

was already resounding among the stern old monarchs of the forest.

The first settler in the town of Caroline was Captain David Rich, who came from western Massachusetts, and located in the east part of the town in 1795. The Earsleys were also pioneers in this town, who were soon followed by General John Cantine, a large land-owner, in 1798. A portion of the present village of Mott's Corners is located upon his original purchase.

The settlement of Danby was effected contemporaneously with that of Caroline, in 1795, by Isaac and John Dumond, and Jacob and John Yapple, who formed a copartnership when they located in Ithaca in 1789, which continued after their removal to this town.

The pioneer in the town of Dryden was Amos Street, who located on the present site of the village of Dryden in 1797. In the following year, Ezekiel Sanford, David Foot, and Ebenezer Clarkson, with their families, settled at “Willow Glen.” George Robertson was also a pioneer in this town.

Among the early settlers in Enfield were Judah Baker, Asahel Lovell, John White, Peter Bomfield, and John Applegate.

Differences of opinion exist in regard to the first settlement made within the present boundaries of the town of Groton; but, after diligent and patient research, we incline to the opinion that to John Perrin should be ascribed the honor of the pioneer settlement. He located in Groton Hollow, in 1797, on lot No. 75, then owned by Major Benjamin Hicks, of Canajoharie, who had served with distinction in the Revolutionary war.

The first settlement in the town and village of Ithaca was made in the year 1789, by Isaac and John Dumond, Jacob and John Yapple, and Peter Hinepaw.

The pioneer settlement in the town of Lansing was made

in the month of March, 1791, by Silas and Henry Ludlow (brothers), and Thomas, Henry's son, with their families, who came from Ithaca. They proceeded down the lake on the ice, drawing their household effects on a hand-sled. When opposite Salmon Creek, they turned their eyes landwards, and upon reaching the shore passed up the ravine as far as the present site of Ludlowville. They at once, seeing the advantages to be derived from the excellent water-power at this point, purchased the lot upon which it was located (No. 75), and here, beside the rapid stream, they reared their log-built cabin.

Newfield was settled in the year 1800, the pioneer being James Thomas, who located on the old Newtown road near Poney Hollow. Joseph Chambers, John White, and David Linderman located in the town a few years later.

The first settlement in the town of Ulysses was made by Abner and Philip Tremain (brothers), and Benjamin, Philip's son, in 1792, on the site of the present village of Trumansburg. (For detailed history of the early settlements, see town histories.)

CHAPTER LIX.

ORGANIZATION OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Organization of Towns—First County Officials—First Justices of the Peace—Erection of First Court-House and Jail—Present Court-House—Jail—Clerk's Office—First Court of General Sessions—First Indictment—First Jury—Court of Common Pleas—First Proceedings in Surrogate's Court—The First Board of Supervisors—Public Buildings—Court-House—Clerk's Office—Jail—County Poor-House.

THE county of Albany was formed on the first day of November, 1683, and embraced “the manor of Rensselaerwick, Schenectady, and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian plantations on the east side of Hudson's River from Roeloffe Jansen's Creek, and on the west side from Sawyer's Creek to the outermost ends of Saraghtoga.” By subsequent enactments the county of Albany was made to comprise all that territory within the province of New York north and west of present limits, and also included the entire State of Vermont.

In 1772 Tryon County was set off from Albany, and named in honor of Sir William Tryon, then provincial Governor. It embraced all the present territory of New York lying west of a north and south line, passing near the centre of the present county of Schoharie. The county-seat was located at Johnstown, April 2, 1784; its name was changed to Montgomery, in honor of General Richard Montgomery of the Revolution.

The first county set off from Montgomery was Ontario, in 1789.

Herkimer (originally called *Ergheimer*) was erected from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791; Onondaga from Herkimer, March 5, 1794; Cayuga from Onondaga, March 8, 1799; Seneca from Cayuga, March 29, 1804; and Tompkins from Cayuga and Seneca, April 17, 1817.

Tompkins County, as originally organized, embraced the towns of Hector, Ulysses, and Covert from Seneca County, and the town of Dryden and portions of Locke and Genoa from Cayuga County. The towns erected from Locke and Genoa were called *Division* (now Groton) and Lansing.

The county retained its original dimensions until March 22, 1822, when the towns of Caroline, Danby, and Cayuta (now Newfield) were annexed from Tioga County.

It was diminished in area in 1853, when a portion of the town of Newfield was annexed to Chemung County, and again, April 17, 1854, when Hector became a portion of Schuyler County.

The county at present consists of nine towns, viz.:

Caroline, organized (Tioga County) Feb. 22, 1811.

Danby, organized (Tioga County) Feb. 22, 1811.

Dryden, organized (Cayuga County) Feb. 22, 1803.

Enfield, organized (Tompkins County) March 16, 1821.

Groton,* organized (Tompkins County) April 17, 1817.

Ithaca, organized (Tompkins County) March 16, 1821.

Lansing, organized (Cayuga County) April 7, 1817.

Newfield,† organized (Tioga County) Feb. 22, 1811.

Ulysses, organized (Onondaga County) March 5, 1799.

The first county officials were as follows:

First Judge.—Oliver C. Comstock, appointed April 10, 1817.

Surrogate.—Andrew D. W. Bruyn, appointed March 11, 1817.

Clerk.—Archer Green, appointed April 11, 1817.

Sheriff.—Herman Camp, appointed April 11, 1817 (Henry Bloom was appointed sheriff, June 26, 1817).

District Attorney.—David Woodcock, appointed April 15, 1817.

The first justices of the peace, appointed in 1817, were as follows: W. Wigton, Eliakim Avery, A. D. W. Bruyn, Henry Bloom, Chas. Bingham, Nathaniel F. Mack, John Sutton, Simeon F. Strong, Joseph Goodwin, John Bowman, J. Bennett, Samuel Love, John Ellis, William Martin, Peter Rappleya, Chester Coborne, Thos. White, Richard Smith, H. D. Barto, Caleb Smith, Peter Whitmore, J. Weaver, Stephen Woodworth, Lewis Tookers, John Bowker, Chas. Kelly, C. Brown (2d), Jas. Colegrove, and Abijah Miller.

The act of the Legislature organizing the county of Tompkins designated Ithaca as the county-seat, and contained a provision, providing that in case of failure to convey a site for the county buildings to the supervisors, and the securing of \$7000 to be paid, the new county was to be re-annexed to the counties of Cayuga and Seneca.

The citizens of Tompkins evidently manifested a lively interest in the matter, as the provisions in the enactment

were complied with, and in 1818 a building for a court-house and jail was erected and ready for occupancy. This primitive hall of justice was a wooden structure, erected on the site occupied by the present court-house.

It at length became inadequate to the wants of the people, and an act having passed the Legislature for the erection of a new building, Stephen B. Cushing, Samuel Giles, and Horace Mack were appointed a building committee, and the present court-house was commenced in 1854 and completed in 1855, at a cost of \$12,154.76. It is a commodious brick structure, pleasantly located near the centre of the village. The present jail is a substantial stone building, contiguous to the court house, and was erected in 1850. The first clerk's office was a small one-story brick building with brick floor, and occupied the site of the present clerk's office, which is a neat and substantial two-story brick structure, erected in 1862, conveniently located on Tioga Street. The second story is occupied by the surrogate.

The following is a copy of the proceedings of the first court of General Sessions, held in May, 1817:

Tompkins County, May Term, 1817.—At a meeting of the Court of General Sessions of the peace, in and for said county, at the meeting-house in the village of Ithaca, in the town of Ulysses, on the 28th day of May, 1817.

Present, John Sutton, Esq., Senior Judge; Thomas White, Richard Smith, and John Ellis, Judges and Justices of the Peace; Charles Bingham, Parley Whetmore, John Bowman, and William Wigton, Assistant Justices.

Bills of indictment were presented to said court by the grand inquest of said county against the following persons, viz.: John C. Murry, Daniel Newell, Humphrey D. Tabor, Daniel Murry, Alvin Chase, Abraham Osborne, and Samuel Osborne. The above were "severally recognized in the sum of \$100 each." Their securities were John Townsend, Jr., for J. C. and D. Murry; Jabez Howland, for H. D. Murry; Isaac Chase, for Alvin Chase; Isaac Chase and Henry Hewlin, for A. and S. Osborne.

The witnesses, who were also "recognized in the sum of \$50 each," were Joseph Bowen, Chester Coborn, Samuel Rolff, and Wm. Coykendall.

At this term of court a bill was returned by the grand jury for theft or petit larceny against Birdsey Clark. "Mr. Johnson pleaded against the jurisdiction of the court. The court overruled the objection, and ordered that the prisoner give bail or be committed to jail. The prisoner requested and obtained permission to be tried by a special session." A bill of indictment was also returned against Calvin Kellogg for assault and battery.

The first petit jury was organized at the September term, 1817, and consisted of the following persons:

Samuel Knapp, Marvin Buck, John Collins, Oliver Miller, Abner N. Harland, Horace Cooper, John Sniffen, Aaron K. Matthews, John Waldson, Caleb Davis, Augustus Ely, and Peter Vanvliet.

The first case tried by this jury was the indictment against Messrs. Murry, Tabor, Abraham and Samuel Osborne, and Alvin Chase, for riot. They were found guilty, and Messrs. Tabor, Daniel Murry, and Abraham Osborne fined \$10 each, and Alvin Chase and Samuel Osborne \$5 each.

* Organized as *Cayuta*, name changed March 29, 1822.

† Organized as *Division*, name changed March 13, 1818.

The first Court of Common Pleas was held at the "meeting-house," in the village of Ithaca, town of Ulysses, on the fourth Tuesday of May, 1817. Senior Judge, John Sutton; Judges, Richard Smith, Thomas White, and John Ellis; Assistant Justices and Justices of the Peace, William Wigton, Charles Bingham, and John Bowman.

"The general pleas and the general commissions of the peace having been read, the court opened in due form. The court adjourned for one hour, to meet again at Champ-
lin & Frisbie's hotel. The court met agreeably to adjournment; present as before. The venire for summoning the grand jury having been returned by John Ludlow, Esq., Coroner, their names being called, they all answered. Mr. B. Johnson objected to the grand jury being sworn, because they were summoned by a coroner and the venire directed to him. The court overruled the objection, and directed that the grand jury be sworn. They were accordingly sworn, and John Bowker, Esq., was appointed foreman of the said inquest. At this court it was also

"Resolved, By the Court, that those attorneys who were authorized to practice in the counties of Seneca and Cayuga, and in the Supreme Court, and in good standing as such, be admitted in this court.

"On the following morning the court, having no further business, adjourned."

The first will recorded and proven was that of John Morris, of Lansing, A. D. Bruyn being at that time surrogate. It was proven Sept 6, 1817, Isaiah Giles, J. Whitlock, and Sarah Giles, witnesses.

The second will proven was that of Daniel Bacon, Sept. 10, 1817, Ebenezer Hewitt, William Clark (2d), and Joel S. Bacon, witnesses.

The first letters of administration were issued May 6, 1817, to Elizabeth Smith, on the estate of Alexander Smith, of Ulysses. The second letters of administration were issued to Barzillai King, Jr., and Henry D. Barto, on the estate of Barzillai King, of Covert.

The first Board of Supervisors of Tompkins County convened in 1817, and was composed of the following persons: Ulysses, John Sutton; Dryden, Parley Whitmore; Division, Samuel Crittenden; Lansing, Richard Townly; Covert, Levi Wheeler; Hector, Richard Smith.

THE COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.

The citizens of Tompkins early manifested an interest in the pauper element of the county, and, Nov. 22, 1827, the Board of Supervisors voted as follows:

"Voted by the Board of Supervisors of the county of Tompkins, that it will be beneficial to said county to erect a poor-house therein, and that they do hereby determine to build said county poor-house, in pursuance of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the establishment of county poor-houses,' passed Nov. 27, 1824.

"By order of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Tompkins.

"H. S. WALBRIDGE, Clerk.

"Nov. 22, 1827."

"Voted, 23 Nov., 1827, to raise \$4000 for above purpose. That the sum of \$1500 be raised and levied the present year, \$1250 in 1828, and \$1250 (being the residue of said \$4000) be raised in 1829."

Salmon Sharp, Dryden; John Guthrie, Gates; Sullivan D. Hubbell, Hector; Elbert Curtis, Danby; Nicoll Halsey, Ulysses; Gilbert J. Ogden, Enfield; John White, Newfield; Nicholas Townley, Lansing; Ira Tilletson, Ithaca; Charles Mulks, Caroline, were appointed to superin-

tend the purchase of a suitable site, and build a county poor-house.

The poor-house is a wooden edifice, situated in the town of Ulysses, about four miles from Ithaca. The building has recently been altered and repaired. It is in very good condition, and has rooms for about seventy-five persons.

The following interesting document, from the annual report of the State Board of Charities, is annexed as illustrating the condition of the inmates in 1876:

"When the examination was made the institution had twenty-four (24) male and fifteen (15) female inmates; total, thirty-nine (39). Two of them only were under sixteen years old; seven were between the ages of sixteen and fifty; thirteen between fifty and seventy; sixteen between seventy and eighty; and one was over eighty years of age. Three became dependent before they were ten years old: nine when between the ages of ten and forty; thirteen when between forty and sixty; and fourteen after they had passed the latter age. Four had been in the house less than one year; thirteen, one year and less than five years: seven, five years and less than ten; eleven, ten years and less than twenty; three, twenty years and less than thirty; and one more than forty years. The entire dependence of all the inmates, at the time of the inquiry, footed up three hundred and thirty years; the average to each person, 8.46 years.

"The birth-places of the inmates were as follows: United States, twenty-eight; England, two; Ireland, four; other European countries, two; birthplaces unknown, three. Of those of mature age, ten had a fair common-school education; eight had learned to read; five to read and write; and the others were without any educational training. Nine of the men and twelve of the women were said to be totally abstinent; the others were classed as intemperate. But little was known respecting the habits of the parents of the inmates.

"The authorities of this county maintain a vigorous system of placing dependent children in family homes, and rely mainly upon these agencies in providing for this class. The only family found in the house at the date of the inquiry was a weak-minded single woman, fifty-five years old, and her daughter, of feeble intellect, twenty-two years of age. The former had been an inmate thirteen and the latter eighteen years. The number of dependents in the families of the inmates, in three generations, had been forty-six; the number of insane, eight; the number of idiots, six; the number of inebriates, thirty-two. Thirteen of those under care were parents, having in all twenty-seven living children. Of these, one was in the poor-house; two were bound out; twenty-one were self-supporting; and the condition of three was unknown.

"A few of the cases examined will now be noticed: An uneducated but temperate man, a widower, fifty-five years old, fourteen years an inmate, disabled by disease; a feeble-minded single woman, aged thirty-seven years, ten years in the house, friendless and wholly dependent; a widowed woman, seventy-five years of age, uneducated and very intemperate, an inmate since fifty-six years old, and regarded as a fixed burden; an educated man, a widower, grossly intemperate, and six years in the institution; a drunken, feeble-minded single man, thirty-two years of age, sixteen years a pauper inmate and likely to remain through life; a married man, sixty-eight years old, ignorant and intemperate, nine years in the house, and looked upon as a permanent charge; an idiot, male, sixty-five years of age, an inmate forty-five years, and entirely friendless; and a weak-minded man, aged twenty-one years, of intemperate parents, recently admitted, and gives no promise of future self-support.

"This county provides for its chronic insane mainly at the State institution for this class. The number under county care upon the occasion of the inquiry was six (6). All were mild and harmless cases, receiving no special attention.

"All of the inmates of this house except one were regarded as permanent dependents."

As an interesting statistical document, the report of the poor-house committee for 1877 is subjoined:

To the Board of Supervisors of Tompkins County:

Your committee on Poor-House and Superintendents' Reports would respectfully submit for the consideration of this Board the following report:

From the 12th day of November, 1876, to the 15th day of November, 1877, there were supported in the county poor-house, county paupers, 454.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| From the town of Danby..... | 8 |
| “ “ Caroline..... | 3 |
| “ “ Dryden..... | 3 |
| “ “ Enfield..... | 2 |
| “ “ Groton..... | 4 |
| “ “ Ithaca..... | 19 |
| “ “ Lansing..... | 6 |
| “ “ Newfield..... | 5 |
| “ “ Ulysses..... | 7 |

Making an aggregate of..... 511

The whole number of days the said paupers were supported in said poor-house during the year was..... 19,804

The whole number of drafts drawn on the county treasurer for bills audited by the superintendents for the support of the institution during the said year over and above the proceeds of the farm was..... \$7,117.81

Which sums were expended as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| For out-door relief..... | \$3,461.82 |
| For services of overseers..... | 221.80 |
| For transportation of paupers..... | 32.93 |
| For insurance..... | 45.00 |
| For conveying insane to asylum..... | 34.25 |
| For in-door expenses..... | 3,322.01 |

Making an aggregate of..... \$7,117.81

The amount of produce raised on the county-house farm during the year, and the amount on hand the 15th day of November, 1877, is shown as follows, viz.:

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| 269 bushels of wheat raised..... | 191 bushels on hand. |
| 800 “ oats raised..... | 789 “ |
| 1000 “ ears of corn raised..... | 600 “ |
| 450 “ potatoes raised..... | 350 “ |
| 4 “ peas raised..... | none “ |
| 13 “ onions raised..... | 10 “ |
| 18 “ beets raised..... | 10 “ |
| 20 “ beans raised..... | 7 “ |
| 6 “ turnips raised..... | 6 “ |
| 10 “ tomatoes raised..... | none “ |
| 500 heads of cabbage raised..... | 400 “ |
| 50 bushels of apples raised..... | none “ |
| 12 tons of hay raised..... | 10 tons on hand. |
| Corn-stalks raised from eight acres..... | all “ |
| 800 lbs. of butter made..... | 400 “ |

Stock on farm belonging to the county and on hand, is as follows, viz.:

One pair of horses belonging to the keeper. One yoke of oxen belonging to the county. Six milch cows belonging to the county. One bull fattening, belonging to the county. Ten hogs fattening, belonging to the county. Eight shoats wintering, belonging to the county. 150 common fowls, belonging to the county. There is also on hand 40 tons of coal, 15 cords of wood, 45 yards of full cloth, 10 yards of flannel. There is due in cloth, from Rockwell Brothers, \$78.40 for grease. There is due in cloth, from Vandemark Brothers, \$31.02 for grease. There is 9 yards of cottonade on hand, 55 yards of denims, 15 yards colored shirting, 50 yards factory, 25 yards bleached muslin, 56 yards calico, 6 yards gingham, 13 pairs of coarse boots, 8 hats, 22 pairs of shoes, 2 shrods, 13 aprons, 10 ladies' underwear, 4 towels, 6 pair suspenders, 12 shirts, 4 denim slips, 3 pair pants, 8 sheets, 10 pair stockings, 6 pair socks, 1 harrel of sugar, 1 barrel of molasses, half chest of tea, 6 lbs. of coffee, 4 lbs. rice, 15 lbs. of raisins, 20 lbs. of smoking tobacco, 15 lbs. candles, 50 lbs. of tallow, 60 lbs. lard, 16 lbs. of cotton batting, 1 barrel vinegar, 3 barrels cider, 3 barrels of soap, 2 boxes plug tobacco, 6 skeins of stocking yarn, 10 casks of old pork.

We further report that all children sent to the county poor-house are transferred to the Orphan Asylum at Binghamton, or are found homes in good families.

The number of paupers in the poor-house, Nov. 15, 1876, was..... 40
The number of births was..... 2
The number received into the County Poor-House during the year was..... 469

Total..... 511
The number discharged during the year..... 445
The number absconded was..... 8
The number bound out..... 1
The number of deaths was..... 4
Paupers in the Poor House Nov. 15, 1875..... 53

511

| | |
|---|-----------|
| The average expense for each pauper supported above the proceeds of the farm was..... | \$61.22 |
| The average expense per week was..... | 1.17 |
| The whole number of days' board of county paupers was | 6254 |
| Cost of board and clothing..... | \$1049.07 |
| Town of Caroline, days' board 927, board and clothing cost | 155.50 |
| Town of Danby, days' board 2207, board and clothing cost | 370.21 |
| Town of Dryden, days' board 1062, board and clothing cost | 178.14 |
| Town of Groton, days' board 1291, board and clothing cost | 216.06 |
| Town of Enfield, days' board 330, board and clothing cost | 55.36 |
| Town of Ithaca, days' board 3392, board and clothing cost | 568.99 |
| Town of Lansing, days' board 1830, board and clothing cost | 306.97 |
| Town of Newfield, days' board 810, board and clothing cost | 135.87 |
| Town of Ulysses, days' board 1704, board and clothing cost | 285.84 |

The following statement shows the amount of stock and produce sold from the county farm from the 15th day of November, 1876, to the 15th day of November, 1877, and where applied:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Cash for steers sold..... | \$100.00 |
| Cash for yearlings..... | 65.00 |

Making a total of..... \$165.00

Which amount was expended as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| To Thomas M. Bower, keeper..... | \$100.00 |
| To George Rightmire, house physician..... | 31.00 |
| In the hands of the Superintendents..... | 34.00 |

Making an aggregate of..... \$165.00

| | |
|--|-----------|
| In conformity to the 30th section, title first, chapter 20th of the revised statutes, the Superintendents of the Poor for the County of Tompkins estimate the expenses for the support of the County Poor in the county and towns for the ensuing year at..... | \$3000.00 |
| For transporting paupers to the County Poor-House..... | 40.00 |
| For temporary relief of county paupers not in Poor-House..... | 2000.00 |
| For Overseers of the Poor for services..... | 200.00 |
| For Poor-House keeper's salary..... | 500.00 |

Aggregate estimate..... \$5740.00

To meet the deficiency now existing and provide for the poor expenses for the ensuing year your committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the sum of fifteen hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents (\$1568.99) be levied and collected in the county of Tompkins to meet the unpaid drafts drawn on the County Treasurer for said amount, also the sum of twenty-four hundred and thirty-one dollars and one cent (\$2431.01) for the support of the poor during the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the sums expended by the Superintendents of the Poor for the support of the poor in the several towns of the county of Tompkins be levied and collected on said towns according to the following statement, which shows the amount due from the several towns for the support of their poor in the Poor-House from Nov. 15, 1876, to the 14th day of November, 1877:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| From the town of Caroline..... | \$155.50 |
| “ “ Danby..... | 370.21 |
| “ “ Dryden..... | 178.14 |
| “ “ Groton..... | 216.06 |
| “ “ Enfield..... | 55.36 |
| “ “ Ithaca..... | 568.99 |
| “ “ Lansing..... | 306.97 |
| “ “ Newfield..... | 135.87 |
| “ “ Ulysses..... | 285.84 |

Making an aggregate of..... \$2272.94

| | |
|--|-----------|
| The amount of drafts drawn on the County Treasurer by the Superintendents of the Poor was..... | \$7117.81 |
| The amount raised during the last year for the support of the poor was..... | 5548.82 |

Leaving an unpaid balance of..... \$1568.99

| | |
|--|-----------|
| The estimates of the County Superintendents for the ensuing year call for..... | \$5740.00 |
| Amount of deficiency..... | 1568.99 |

Aggregate amount called for..... \$7308.99

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Amount to be collected from the several towns in the county..... | \$2272.94 |
| The amount to be raised by resolution of the Board of Supervisors for deficiency..... | 1568.99 |
| Amount to be raised by Board per appropriation..... | 2431.01 |

Aggregate amount to be raised in county..... \$6272.94

Your committee would further report that the fences, the stock, and the other matters out-doors connected with the institution are

being kept in good condition; the Poor-House needs repairs, as the roof is in a leaky condition; the out-buildings are becoming somewhat dilapidated from age, and will soon require quite extensive repairs, and upon a careful examination into the condition of the inmates of the institution, we believe they are properly cared for, omitting the hospital department, which the sub-committee will notice in a following report to this Board. To the Superintendents we extend our thanks for information imparted and courtesies received.

EZRA MARION,
EPENETUS HOWE,
L. H. VAN KIRK,
J. P. KING,
NELSON STEVENS, *Committees.*

CHAPTER LX.

POLITICAL AND CIVIL HISTORY.

The Constitution of 1797 and Amendments—The Elective Franchise—Qualification of Voters—Members of Assembly from Organization of County until 1823—The Council of Appointment—Abolished—County Officers from Organization of County until 1823—Judges—Surrogates—Clerks—Sheriffs—Congressmen—The Constitution of 1821—Judicial—Senators—Members of Assembly—County Officers—Congressmen—Electors—The Constitution of 1846—State Officers—Judicial—Senators—Members of Assembly—County Officers—Congressmen—Electors—First Vote of Tompkins County—Vote for Governor from 1820 to 1876—Vote of 1876 by Towns.

THE convention of the representatives of the State of New York, which adopted the constitution of 1777, convened at Kingston, having adjourned from Fishkill to that place. The constitution was reported March 12, and was discussed and finally adopted April 20, 1777, being the first constitution of the State.

The first convention which assembled in this State after the organization of the State government and adoption of the constitution of 1777, was called to ratify the Federal constitution. It convened at Poughkeepsie June 17, 1788, under a concurrent resolution of the Legislature, passed in January of that year. At that time Tompkins County was not organized, but was a part of Montgomery County, which county was represented in that convention by six members, viz., John Frey, William Harper, Henry Staring, Volkert Veeder, John Winn, and Christopher P. Yates, all of whom voted against the ratification, except Yates, who did not vote.

Previous to the constitution of 1777, voting was *viva voce*, but by that constitution the Legislature was authorized to pass an act to vote by ballot for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, but retaining the *viva voce* system for members of the Legislature. In 1787 this was also abolished, and the ballot used in general elections, which took place on the last Tuesday in April, and might be held five days. To vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Senator, required the voter to be possessed of a freehold to the value of £100 over all debts charged thereon. Six months' residence, and the ownership of a freehold of £20 value, or an annual rent of forty shillings, with an actual rating and payment of taxes, entitled a person to vote for members of Assembly. The Assembly has always been chosen annually, and consisted at first of 70 members, with the power of increase of one member for every one-seventeenth increase of electors, until it contained 300. At the

time of the amendment of the constitution, in 1801, the number had reached 108. It was then reduced to 100, to be increased, after each seven years' census, at the rate of two annually, until the number reached 150. In 1808 the increase was 12, and in 1815 it was 14.

Tompkins was first represented in the Assembly at the forty-first session thereof, by Samuel Crittenden and John Sutton.

The names of the members of Assembly from Tompkins since the organization of the county until the election under the constitution of 1821 are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1818. Samuel Crittenden. | 1820. Joshua Philips. |
| John Sutton. | 1821. Samuel Crittenden. |
| 1819. Samuel Crittenden. | Peter Hager. |
| John Sutton. | 1822. Samuel Crittenden. |
| 1820. Herman Camp. | Peter Hager (2d). |

The Council of Appointment, which was abolished by the constitution of 1821, consisted of four senators—one from each district—openly nominated and appointed each year by the Assembly, and not eligible two successive years. The Governor was the presiding officer, had a casting vote, and alone had the power of nomination until the Constitutional Convention of 1801, when concurrent power of nomination was given to the several members of the Council. The immense political power wielded by this body may be judged of by the fact that in 1821, 8287 military and 6663 civil officers held their commissions from this source! So unpopular had this power become with the people, that the Convention of 1821 abolished it without a dissenting voice.

The following is a list of the county officers from the organization of the county until the adoption of the constitution of 1821:

JUDICIARY.

The Court of Common Pleas was continued from the colonial period, and the number of judges and associated judges differed greatly in the several counties,—in some the number reaching twelve. In 1818 the office of Associate Justice was abolished and the judges limited to five, including the first judge.

Oliver C. Comstock, appointed April 10, 1817.
Richard Smith, appointed June 10, 1818.

CLERKS.

Clerks were appointed as follows:

Archer Green, April 11, 1817.
John Johnson, Feb. 14, 1821.

By an act of the Legislature of the 12th of February, 1796, the office of Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was abolished, and its duties vested in the county clerks. Seven assistant attorney-generals for as many districts were also directed to be appointed, who performed the duties which now devolve upon district attorneys.

SHERIFFS.

Sheriffs were appointed annually, and no person could hold the office for more than four years in succession, could hold no other office, and must be a freeholder in the county.

Herman Camp, April 11, 1817.
Henry Bloom, June 26, 1817.
Nicol Halsey, March 2, 1819.
Nicholas Townley, Feb. 12, 1821.

SURROGATES.

Surrogates were appointed for an unlimited period. Appeal lay from their decision to the Court of Probate, which court was abolished in 1823.

Andrew D. W. Bruyn, appointed April 11, 1817.

Edmond F. Pelton, appointed March 21, 1821.

CONGRESSMEN.

Under an act of the Legislature of June 10, 1812, the Twentieth District was constituted, embracing the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, and Tompkins (in 1817), and from the organization of Tompkins to the apportionment under the census of 1820, the district was represented by the following-named persons: Fifteenth Congress, by Oliver C. Comstock, of Trumansburg, and Daniel Cruger, of Bath, Steuben County. Sixteenth, Caleb Baker, Ithaca, and Jonathan Richmond, Aurora. Seventeenth, David Woodcock, Ithaca.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1821.

In January, 1821, a bill was passed by the Legislature, submitting to the people the question of a convention to revise the constitution. It was adopted, and delegates were chosen to a convention which assembled in Albany, August 28, and adjourned Nov. 10, 1821. Tompkins was represented in that body by Richard Smith and Richard Townley.

The office of County Superintendent of Common Schools was established in 1843 and abolished in 1857.

JUDICIAL.

The Court of Common Pleas was continued without material change by the constitution of 1821. The first judges under this constitution were as follows:

Richard Smith,* appointed June 10, 1818.

Andrew D. W. Bruyn, appointed Jan. 18, 1826.

Amasa Dana, appointed March 16, 1837.

Henry D. Barto, appointed Feb. 18, 1843.

The surrogates were Miles Finch, appointed March 27, 1823; Charles Humphrey, March 4, 1831; Evans Humphrey, Jan. 8, 1834; Arthur S. Johnson, March 3, 1838; and George G. Freer, Feb. 14, 1843.

SENATORS.

The State was divided into eight Senate Districts. Tompkins was embraced in the Sixth District, together with the counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, and Tioga. April 18, 1826, Steuben was annexed and Delaware transferred; March 29, 1836, Chemung was added; and May 23, of the same, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Livingston, and Steuben were annexed, and Otsego and Cortland transferred. The senators from Tompkins, under this constitution, were Peter Hager, Ebenezer Mack, and George D. Beers.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The number of members of Assembly was fixed at 128, and Tompkins apportioned two, until the census of 1826,

* Appointed under the previous constitution by the Council of Appointment.

when it was increased to three, and under the census of 1836 there were but two, as follows:

| | |
|--|--|
| 1823. Jacob Conrad. Peter Hager (2d). | 1834. Charles Humphrey. Thomas B. Sears. |
| 1824. Peter Hager (2d). Nicol Halsey. | 1835. Charles Humphrey. Parvis A. Williams. Caleb Woodbury. |
| 1825. Josiah North. Jared Patchin. | 1836. William R. Fitch. George B. Guinnip. Charles Humphrey. |
| 1826. Nathan Benson. David Woodcock. | 1837. Lewis Halsey. Benjamin Jennings. |
| 1827. Nathan Benson. Benjamin Jennings. John Saylor. | 1838. Elbert Curtiss. Robert Swartwout. |
| 1828. Amasa Dana. Samuel H. Dean. Josiah Hedden. | 1839. David Bower. Jesse McKinucy. |
| 1829. Amasa Dana. Samuel H. Dean. Jonathan B. Gosman. | 1840. Wm. H. L. Bogert. Robert Swartwout. |
| 1830. Elijah Atwater. Jonathan B. Gosman. Ebenezer Mack. | 1841. Levi Hubbell. Alpha H. Shaw. |
| 1831. John Ellis. Jehiel Ludlow. John Saylor. | 1841. Charles Humphrey. Bernardus Swartwout. |
| 1832. John Ellis. Horace Mack. John James Speed, Jr. | 1843. Sylvanus Larned. George T. Spink. |
| 1833. Thomas Bishop. Daniel B. Swartwood. Ira Tillitson. | 1844. Peter Lounsberry. Charles M. Turner. |
| 1834. George B. Guinnip. | 1845. Sherman Miller. Lyman Strobbridge. |
| | 1846. James W. Montgomery. Henry S. Walbridge. |
| | 1847. Samuel Lawrence. Henry W. Sage. |

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District Attorneys were appointed by the Court of General Sessions in each county, and the appointments in Tompkins were as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1818. David Woodcock. | 1840. Benjamin G. Ferris. |
| 1823. Amasa Dana. | 1845. Alfred Wells. |
| 1837. Samuel Love. | 1847. Arthur S. Johnson. |

COUNTY CLERKS.

County Clerks were elected for the term of three years, commencing in 1822, as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1822. John Johnson. | 1840. Willett B. Goddard. |
| 1828. Samuel Love. | 1843. Henry B. Weaver. |
| 1834. Arthur S. Johnson. | 1846. Ezra Weaver.† |
| 1837. Wait T. Huntington. | |

SHERIFFS.

Sheriffs were elected for three years, and ineligible for the succeeding term. The following is the list, commencing in 1822:

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1822. Nicholas Townley. | 1837. Jehiel Lucklow. |
| 1825. Ebenezer Vickery. | 1839. Edward L. Porter. |
| 1828. Thomas Robertson. | 1842. Ephraim Labar. |
| 1831. Peter Hager (2d). | 1845. John P. Andrews. |
| 1834. Minos McGowen. | |

CONGRESSMEN.

Under the act of April 17, 1822, Tioga and Tompkins constituted the Twenty-fifth Congressional District until 1832, and was represented as follows: Samuel Lawrence, 1823-25; Charles Humphrey, 1825-27; David Wood-

† Appointed vice H. B. Weaver, deceased.

coek, 1827-29; Thomas Maxwell, 1829-31; Gamaliel H. Barstow, 1831-33.

Under the act of June 29, 1832, Chemung (1836), Cortland, Tioga, and Tompkins constituted the Twenty-second District. The representatives were as follows: Nieoll Halsey and Samuel G. Hathaway, 1833-35; Stephen B. Leonard and Joseph Reynolds, 1835-37; Cyrus Beers* and Hiram Gray, 1837-39; Amasa Dana and Stephen B. Leonard, 1839-41; Samuel Partridge and Lewis Riggs, 1841-43.*

Under the act of Sept. 6, 1842, Chemung, Tompkins, and Yates constituted the Twenty-sixth District. The Representatives were as follows: Amasa Dana, 1843-45; Samuel S. Ellsworth, 1845-47.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Previous to 1825 the Legislature chose the Presidential Electors. At the election in 1828 they were chosen by Congressional Districts, and by an act of the Legislature of 1829 the present general-ticket system was established. The following is the list: Andrew D. W. Bruyn, 1828; Lyman Strobbridge, 1836; John J. Speed, Jr., 1840; Jacob E. Bogardus, 1844.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1846.

The delegates from Tompkins County to the convention which framed the existing constitution were Thomas B. Sears and John Young.

Tompkins County has been represented in the State administration—since the adoption of the present constitution—by George W. Schuyler, who was elected treasurer in 1863, and superintendent of the banking department in 1866. He was appointed auditor of the canal department by Governor Tilden, and continued by Governor Robinson. Stephen B. Cushing elected attorney-general in 1855.

JUDICIAL.

In the organization of the judicial districts, Tompkins was included in the sixth, and Douglas Boardman, of Ithaca, was elected justice in 1865, and is still in office.

COUNTY JUDGES.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1847-51. Alfred Wells. | 1867-74. Miles Van Valkenburg. |
| 1851-55. Douglass Boardman. | 1874. Marcus Lyon. |
| 1855-59. Samuel P. Wisner. | Present incumbent. |
| 1859-67. Henry S. Walbridge. | |

SPECIAL JUDGES.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1858-62. Jerome Rowe.† | 1875. Jesse M. McKinney. |
| 1862-71. Arthur S. Johnson. | Present incumbent. |
| 1871-73. George W. Wood. | |

The constitution of 1846 abolished the office of Surrogate except in counties where the population exceeds 40,000, and devolved its duties on the county judge.

SENATE.

In the legislative branch of the government, Seneca, Tompkins, and Yates formed the Twenty-fifth Senate District until the apportionment under the census of 1855, when Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins constituted the Twenty-fourth District. Tompkins had the following Senators:

1852-55. Josiah B. Williams.
1864-67. Ezra Cornell.

1874. John H. Selkreg.‡

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The following-named persons have officiated as members of Assembly since the adoption of the constitution of 1846:

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1848. John Jessup. | 1856. Robt. H. S. Hyde. |
| Alpheus West. | 1857. Alexander Bower. |
| 1849. Darius Hall. | Elias W. Cady. |
| Charles J. Rounsville. | 1858. Edward S. Esty. |
| 1850. Henry Brewer. | 1859. William Woodbury. |
| Elias W. Cady. | 1860-61. Jeremiah W. Dwight. |
| 1851. Alexander Graham. | 1862-63. Ezra Cornell. |
| Benjamin G. Ferris. | 1864-65. Henry B. Lord. |
| 1852. Alvan Hulburt. | 1866. Lyman Congdon. |
| Stephen B. Cushing. | 1867-71. John H. Selkreg. |
| 1853. David Crocker, Jr. | 1872-73. Anson W. Kuettles. |
| Ebenezer S. Marsh. | 1874. Wm. L. Bostwick. |
| 1854. Benjamin Joy. | 1875. Geo. W. Schuyler. |
| Eli Beers. | 1876. Samuel D. Halliday. |
| 1855. Frederick S. Dumont. | 1877. Silas R. Wicker. |
| Justus P. Pennoyer. | 1878. Samuel D. Halliday. |
| 1856. William C. Coon. | |

SHERIFFS.

John P. Andrews, Charles C. Howell, Lewis H. Van Kirk, Richard J. Ives, Smith Robertson, Homer Jennings, Edward Hungerford, Eron C. Van Kirk, Horace L. Root, E. C. Van Kirk, and Barnard M. Hagin.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Arthur S. Johnson, Douglass Boardman, William March, John A. Williams, Marcus Lyon, Harvey A. Dowe,§ Samuel F. Wilcox, Merritt King, Samuel D. Halliday, and David M. Dean.

CLERKS.

Norman Crittenden, Horace Mack, Ezra Weaver, Charles G. Day, Stephen H. Lamport, Martin S. De Lano, Thomas J. McIlheny, Dr. Tarbell, and Orange P. Hyde.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Previous to the present constitution the office was filled under appointment by the Board of Supervisors. It is now elective; term, three years. The following have held the office since 1846:

William S. Hoyt, Leander Millsbaugh, Wesley Hooker, Edward C. Seymour, George H. Bristol, and K. S. Van Voorhees.¶

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.¶

The act creating this office was passed in 1856. The first election was held in November, 1859. The following-named persons have held the office in this county:

First District.—T. R. Fergusson, William W. Ayers, two terms, John D. Thatcher, Alviras Snyder, and A. H. Pierson.

Second District.—Marcus Lyon, T. S. Armstrong, Alviras Snyder, Jackson Graves, Albert H. Pierson, Robt. G. H. Speed, Orville S. Ensign, and James McLachlan, Jr.

CONGRESSMEN.

Under the act of July 19, 1851, the counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins constituted the

‡ Re-elected in 1876; still in office.

§ Appointed *née* Lyon, removed from the county.

¶ Resigned in 1877 and the present treasurer, E. K. Johnson, appointed.

¶ Second District united with First in 1857; county again divided in 1868.

* Elected in 1838, *vice* Bruyn, deceased.

† Special Judge and Surrogate.

Twenty-seventh Congressional District, and have had the following representatives:

1853-55. John J. Taylor. | 1859-61. Alfred Wells.
1855-59. John M. Parker. | 1861-63. Alexander S. Diven.

Under the act of April 23, 1862, Tompkins, together with Tioga, Broome, and Schuyler, were organized as the Twenty-sixth District, and has been represented as follows:

1863-67. Giles W. Hotchkiss. | 1869-71. Silas W. Hotchkiss.
1867-69. William S. Lincoln. | 1871. Milo Goodrich.

Under the act of June 18, 1873, the district was changed to the Twenty-eighth, and has been represented as follows:

Thomas C. Platt, 1873-75; Jeremiah W. Dwight, present representative.

The following is a record of votes cast for the successful candidates at the first election held in Tompkins County in 1817:

| | De Witt Clinton, Governor. | John Taylor, Lieut.-Governor. | Jediah Prender- grast, Senator. | Isaac Wilson, Senator. | John Sutton, Senator. | Samuel Crittenden, Assembly. | Isaac Allen, Assembly. | Caleb Smith, Assembly. |
|---------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Ulysses..... | 345 | 340 | 308 | 198 | 671 | 669 | 63 | 63 |
| Hector..... | 87 | 84 | 52 | 94 | 52 | 87 | 216 | 220 |
| Covert..... | 223 | 226 | ..... | 228 | ..... | ..... | 373 | 373 |
| Dryden..... | 201 | 208 | 207 | 198 | 286 | 283 | 53 | 54 |
| Lansing..... | 228 | 229 | 228 | 228 | 88 | 88 | 267 | 267 |
| Division..... | 202 | 201 | 202 | 202 | 121 | 121 | 109 | 111 |
| Total..... | 1286 | 1278 | 1016 | 1148 | 1254 | 1248 | 1081 | 1088 |

Horace Peirce had one vote for Governor; Phineas Culver, one vote; David Woodcock had one vote for Lieutenant-Governor; John Wilson had one vote for Senator; David June, one vote for Senator; and Isaac Wilson, one vote for Senator,—all from the town of Hector. John Sutton had one vote for Governor, and Nathaniel King one vote for Lieutenant-Governor,—both from Covert. Peter B. Porter, for Governor, had six votes in Dryden.

The following exhibit shows the vote for Governor from 1820 to 1876:

1820.—Daniel D. Tompkins, 941; De Witt Clinton, 582.
1822.—Joseph C. Yates, 1798; scattering, 9.
1824.—De Witt Clinton, 1667; Samuel Young, 1897.
1826.—De Witt Clinton, 1548; William B. Rochester, 2130.
1828.—Martin Van Buren, 3062; Smith Tompson, 1595; Sol. Southwick, 713.
1830.—Francis Granger, 2591; Enos T. Throop, 1882.
1832.—William L. Marcy, 3269; Francis Granger, 3093.
1834.—William L. Marcy, 3511; William H. Seward, 3077.
1836.—William L. Marcy, 2997; Jesse Buel, 2718.
1838.—William H. Seward, 3444; William L. Marcy, 3211.
1840.—William H. Seward, 3903; William C. Bouck, 3632.
1842.—William C. Bouck, 3619; Luther Bradish, 3395.
1844.—Silas Wright, 4051; Millard Fillmore, 3831.
1846.—Silas Wright, 3009; John Young, 3153.
1848.—Hamilton Fish, 3116; John A. Dix, 2655.
1850.—Horatio Seymour, 3473; Washington Hunt, 3344.
1852.—Horatio Seymour, 3556; Washington Hunt, 3476.
1854.—Myron H. Clark, 2347; Horatio Seymour, 1482.
1856.—John A. King, 3900; Amasa J. Parker, 1511.
1858.—Edwin D. Morgan, 3389; Amasa J. Parker, 1969.
1860.—Edwin D. Morgan, 4293; William Kelley, 3067.
1862.—James S. Wadsworth, 4005; Horatio Seymour, 2627.
1864.—R. E. Fenton, 4509; Horatio Seymour, 3006.
1866.—R. E. Fenton, 4456; John T. Hoffman, 2952.
1868.—John A. Griswold, 4627; John T. Hoffman, 3138.
1870.—S. L. Woodford, 3965; John T. Hoffman, 3002; M. H. Clark, 118.

1872.—John A. Dix, 4391; Francis Kernan, 3432.
1874.—John A. Dix, 3370; Samuel J. Tilden, 3340.
1876.—L. Robinson, 4046; E. D. Morgan, 4559.

GOVERNMENTAL VOTE OF 1876 BY TOWNS.

| | E. D. Morgan. | L. Robinson. | | E. D. Morgan. | L. Robinson. |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| Dryden..... | 739 | 504 | Ulysses..... | 491 | 381 |
| Groton..... | 618 | 314 | Danby..... | 350 | 192 |
| Lansing ... | 387 | 418 | Enfield..... | 266 | 221 |
| Ithaca..... | 1428 | 1313 | | | |
| Caroline... | 374 | 260 | Total.. | 4959 | 4046 |
| Newfield... | 306 | 443 | | | |

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE BY TOWNS IN 1876.

| | Tilden. | Hayes. | | Tilden. | Hayes. |
|---------------|---------|--------|--------------|---------|--------|
| Dryden..... | 500 | 762 | Ulysses..... | 578 | 503 |
| Groton..... | 306 | 627 | Danby..... | 190 | 352 |
| Lansing..... | 416 | 389 | Enfield..... | 222 | 268 |
| Ithaca..... | 1311 | 1449 | | | |
| Caroline..... | 263 | 375 | Total | 4028 | 5032 |
| Newfield..... | 442 | 307 | | | |

CHAPTER LXI.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The Common Schools—Foundation of the Common-School System—Governor Clinton's Activity—Peck, Comstock, and Hawley—Number of School Districts in the State in 1819—Number in 1871—Present Condition of the Schools in Tompkins County—Number of Districts—Number of Teachers—Children between the Ages of Five and Twenty-one Years—Number Attending School—Average Daily Attendance—Value of School-Houses and Sites—Summary of Churches in County—Financial Condition, etc.

IN the year 1795 George Clinton, then Governor of the State of New York, laid the foundation of the common-school system, when in his message to the Legislature that year he recommended to the people "the establishment of common schools throughout the State."

The Legislature soon after appropriated the sum of \$50,000 to be divided among the several counties in proportion to the number of electors, and each county was required to raise by taxation a sum equal to one-half the amount allowed by the State. Notwithstanding Governor Clinton's urgent appeal to the people in behalf of the schools much inactivity was manifested, and in some localities the movement met with positive opposition.

The cause was early espoused by Peck, Comstock, and Hawley, who, co-operating with the Governor, so far advanced the system that in 1819 there were 6000 school districts, and nearly 250,000 scholars. In 1871 there were 11,372 school districts in the State, with 28,217 teachers. The value of school-houses and sites was \$20,426,412.

The following exhibit shows the present status of the common schools of this county:

CAROLINE.

Twenty districts; 38 teachers employed, 12 males and 26 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 737; number attending school, 614; average daily attendance, 210; value of school-houses and sites, \$5500.

DANBY.

Seventeen districts; 37 teachers, 13 males and 24 females; children, 623; scholars, 537; value of school-houses and sites, \$7427.

DRYDEN.

Twenty districts; 52 teachers employed, 13 males and 39 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1299; number attending school, 1114; average daily attendance, 559; value of school-houses and sites, \$25,540.

ENFIELD.

Thirteen districts; 24 teachers, 5 males and 19 females; children, 464; scholars, 388; value of school-houses and sites, \$7300.

GROTON.

Twenty-two districts; 37 teachers employed, 13 males and 24 females; children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 1028; number attending school, 955; average daily attendance, 510; value of school-houses and sites, \$18,350.

LANSING.

Twenty-two districts; 37 teachers employed, 13 males and 24 females; number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, 893; number attending school, 693; average daily attendance, 377; value of school-houses and sites, \$8575.

NEWFIELD.

Twenty-two districts; 40 teachers, 12 males and 28 females; 784 children; 676 scholars; value of school-houses and sites, \$11,330.

ULYSSES.

Fourteen districts; 1054 children; 839 scholars; 31 teachers, 12 males and 19 females; value of school-houses and sites, \$12,450.

The following exhibit shows the condition of the churches, financially and numerically, in Tompkins County, compiled from the census of 1875:

Baptist.—There are 14 organizations; 14 church edifices, valued at \$75,400, with a seating capacity of 5075; value of other real estate, \$3500; membership, 1447; amount paid clergy annually, \$8250.

Christian.—Two organizations; 2 church edifices, valued at \$4500, with a seating capacity of 1000; membership, 75; salaries paid clergy annually, \$800.

Congregational.—Five organizations; 5 church edifices, valued at \$22,500, with a seating capacity of 1675; value of other real estate, \$8000; membership, 476; salaries paid clergy annually, \$4000.

Free-Will Baptist.—Two organizations; 2 church edifices, valued at \$5000, with a seating capacity of 625; value of other real estate, \$300; membership, 61. (Salaries paid clergy annually, no record.)

Methodist Episcopal.—Thirty-one organizations; 31 church edifices, valued at \$141,400, with a seating capacity of 10,700; value of other real estate, \$29,850; salaries paid clergy annually, \$16,185.

New Jerusalem Church.—One organization; 1 church edifice, valued at \$2000, with a seating capacity of 200. (Membership and salaries of clergy, no record.)

Presbyterian.—Five organizations; 5 church edifices, valued at \$61,500, with a seating capacity of 3000; value of other real estate, \$5800; membership, 955; salaries paid clergy annually, \$6750.

Protestant Episcopal.—Four organizations; 4 church edifices, valued at \$39,100, with a seating capacity of 1280; value of other real estate, \$17,300; membership, 313; salaries paid clergy annually, \$3350.

Reformed (Dutch) Church in America.—Two organizations; 2 church edifices, valued at \$12,000, with a seating capacity of 500; membership, 150; salaries paid clergy annually, \$3000.

Roman Catholic.—Four organizations; 4 church edifices, valued at \$25,000, with a seating capacity of 1650; value of other real estate, \$4300; membership, 1580; salaries paid clergy, \$1250.

Unitarian.—One organization; 1 church edifice, valued at \$15,500, with a seating capacity of 350; membership, (no record); salary paid clergy annually, \$1300.

United Methodist Free Church.—One organization; 1 church edifice, valued at \$4000, with a seating capacity of 350; membership, 25; salary paid clergy annually, \$450.

Universalist.—Two organizations; 2 church edifices, valued at \$7000, with a seating capacity of 750; membership, 150; salary paid clergy annually, \$300.

CHAPTER LXII.

THE TOMPKINS COUNTY PRESS.

The Seneca Republican—The American Journal—The Ithaca Journal—The Ithaca Journal, Literary Gazette and General Advertiser—The Jeffersonian and Tompkins Times—The Flag of our Union—The Ithaca Daily Journal—The Ithaca Chronicle—The American Citizen—The Tompkins County Democrat—The Weekly Ithacan—Rumsey's Companion—The Fireside Companion—The Dryden News—The New York Confederacy—The Weekly Ithacan and Dryden News—The Lake Light—The Anti-Masonic Sentinel—The Trumansburg Advertiser—The Trumansburg Advertiser and Tompkins County Whig—The Trumansburg Sun—Trumansburg Gazette—Trumansburg Herald—The Trumansburg Weekly Independent—The Trumansburg News—Trumansburg Sentinel—The Republican Chronicle—The Western Messenger—The Philanthropist—The Jeffersonian and Tompkins Times—The Ithaca Herald—The Christian Doctrinal Advocate and Spiritual Monitor—The Tompkins Volunteer—The Flag of the Union—The Templar and Watchman—The Western Museum and Belles-Lettres Repository—The Ithacan—The Ithaca Daily Leader.

THE ITHACA JOURNAL.

It has been recently said that a newspaper has no history; that it is the thing of a day or week, and its contents having been read, its ephemeral life as well as mission is ended. Differing entirely with so absurd and summary a conclusion, without stopping to combat its fallacy, we in turn issue our *dictum*, which is, that the history of a county paper is the history of the county itself. It is the biography of a biographer.

With this view, then, we proceed to the limited mention of the Tompkins County press within the brief compass that our space unfortunately confines us; first in order taking the *Ithaca Journal*, because of its superior age and larger



ITHACA JOURNAL BUILDING.

circulation,—equaling, it is claimed, that of all the other papers published in the county by its weekly edition alone.

George P. Rowell & Co., authority upon American newspapers, in the *Reporter* of January, 1878, summarize the *Journal* thus :

"ITHACA JOURNAL, published every evening except Sunday, and WEEKLY, Thursdays, by the Ithaca Journal Association; Republican; four pages. Size, daily, 26 by 38; weekly, 28 by 48. Subscription rates, daily, \$7; weekly, \$2. Established, daily, 1872; weekly, 1816. Circulation, daily, 1208; weekly, 2504."

RETROSPECTIVE.—The *Ithaca Journal* was established nearly two years before the county of Tompkins was formed. Its first issue was made on Independence Day, 1815, as the *Seneca Republican*, by Jonathan Ingersoll. Early in the year following its name was changed to the *American Journal*, and was purchased by Ebenezer Mack and Searing, who early in 1823 changed the title to *Ithaca Journal*. From this time until December, 1833, it was published by Mr. Mack and his different business partners. In 1827 the title was the *Ithaca Journal, Literary Gazette and General Advertiser*; about one year later a portion of this name was dropped, and it became the *Ithaca Journal and Advertiser*.

At the date last given it was sold to Nathan Randall; in 1837, Randall sold to Mattison & Barnaby; and in 1839, A. E. Barnaby became sole proprietor. In 1841, Barnaby sold to Alfred Wells, who soon after sold to J. H. Selkreg, who from that time until February, 1877, continued its publication.

The *Journal* has merged into itself many rival publications: the *Jeffersonian and Tompkins Times*, in 1837; the *Flag of our Union*, in 1849; the *Ithacan*, in 1870, being of the number. Other interesting data in this connection may be found on the pages following.

For nearly twenty years Wesley Hooker was connected with the *Journal*, and for several years prior to 1870 acted as its editor.

From 1870 until Nov. 15, 1875, D. J. Apgar was associated with Mr. Selkreg in the capacity of business manager and partner. D. C. Bouton served as editor of the daily *Journal* from its initial number until March, 1877.

George W. Wood, who was one of the four original incorporators of the Journal Association, was connected with the same only about ten months. J. T. Sutor was the first local or city editor of the daily, succeeded by C. C. Wood, who in turn was in December, 1877, succeeded by Percy W. Wood, who now acceptably fills that position.

ADVENT OF THE DAILY.—After many unavailing efforts to start a daily paper in Ithaca and *make it live*, the *Daily Journal* made its *débüt* on the first day of July, 1872.

It risked the large membership fee and the heavy weekly dues necessary to secure connection with the Associated Press; large investments in fast-running presses, type, and other material and paraphernalia; and the salaries of an increased force of writers and compositors required by such an undertaking.

The previous several attempts had whetted the public appetite and prepared the way for this effort, and although not a profitable venture in its earlier years, owing to the considerable expenditures necessarily incurred in its establishment, it has gradually but constantly gained in public appreciation and patronage, until it has already become more than self-sustaining; one of the most important institutions of the county, with a prospect of great prosperity and usefulness.

THE JOURNAL ASSOCIATION.—In February, 1877, the business of the daily and weekly journals, with the large job-printing and other incidental departments, had attained such proportions that an increase of capital and division of labor became imperative.

A stock company was formed under the general laws of the State, and incorporated as the Ithaca Journal Associa-

tion. Of this organization John H. Selkreg is President; Charles M. Benjamin, Vice-President; and George E. Priest, Secretary and Treasurer. It is generally understood that all the stock is owned by these three gentlemen, who, working as one, and each in his own department, are rendering it every year more valuable.

GROWTH AND POLITICAL POLICY.—The contrast between the hand-press on which the earlier *Journal* was laboriously worked and the rapid steam cylinder-presses it now employs affords no greater idea of the march of improvement than the primitive third-floor office—sanctum, composing, and press-room, all in one—of 1815 compared with the stately *Journal* block erected in 1872, with its elegant appointments and every convenience.

In its long career the *Journal* has never been neutral in politics, but for the greater time strongly partisan. Originally Democratic, it continued so until 1856, when the slavery question becoming the paramount issue, it became Republican, and has ever since espoused the best interests of that party, and has wielded no small influence in the county and State.

creating their favorite paper. We therefore briefly speak of those who are now responsible for the *Ithaca Journal*.

John H. Selkreg is at this writing the oldest living newspaper editor continuously attached to any one paper west of Albany within the State limits, with one exception. His connection with the *Journal* since 1842 has been unbroken, although his editorial work has been interrupted at frequent intervals by public service in many stations of trust, as will be seen by reference to the political chapters of this book.

He continues regularly to exercise his duties as editor, and the ripe experience of his sixty-five years is invaluable to the corps of younger assistant writers who surround him. He is, strictly speaking, the managing and political editor of the daily and weekly *Journals*.

C. M. Benjamin brought to his office as vice-president and cashier an extensive acquaintance in the county and a thorough knowledge of its needs in the form of a family newspaper. His merean-

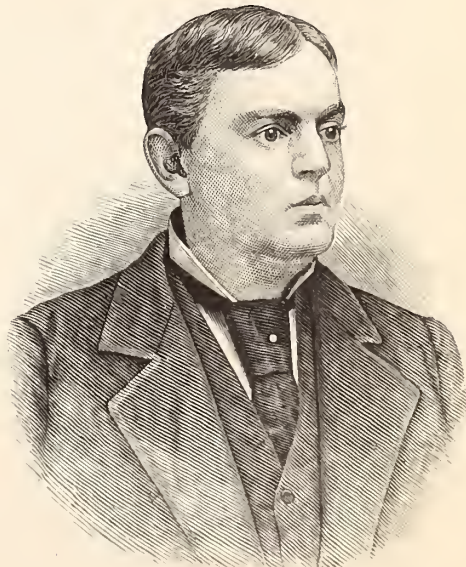
tile education and experience peculiarly fitted him for taking charge of the branches assigned to his custody by his associates.



Truly yours
J. H. Selkreg.



Yours truly
C. M. Benjamin



Very truly yours
Geo. E. Priest

PERSONNEL OF THE JOURNAL.—Subscribers and readers invariably evince great interest in those controlling and

Upon him devolve many of the multifarious details of the business office,—the accounts with over five thousand

people, subscribers and advertisers; the collections; the pay rolls; the carrier routes and the mail lists; the "stops," "starts," and changes due to removal, revenge, or death.

George E. Priest, business manager, had for two years read law, for five more served the government in an important capacity in New York City, and previous to the formation of the association was general agent of this and many foreign countries for the Ithaca Calendar Clock Company. It is among his present duties to purchase material, make the contracts for supplies, advertising and publishing; supervise the job-room; cause repairs; conduct the correspondence, and in short devise ways and means for the business success of the association and superintend its workings.

As occasion requires and other labors permit he does much of the "special" reporting and writing of the *Journal*. In the absence of the political or city editor he creditably fills either chair without allowing his proper department to suffer from neglect.

THE ITHACA DEMOCRAT.

In 1820, three years after the organization of Tompkins County, Mr. D. D. Spencer commenced the publication in Ithaca of the *Ithaca Chronicle*. In 1828 Mr. Anson Spencer became associated with him in its publication, and it was continued by them until 1853, when Anson Spencer became sole proprietor, by whom it was published until 1855, when it passed into the hands of A. E. Barnaby & Co., and was issued as the *American Citizen*. It subsequently came into the possession of Anson Spencer, who was its publisher at the time of its consolidation with the *Tompkins County Democrat* on the 25th of February, 1863.

The *Tompkins County Democrat*, above referred to, dates its existence from 1856, when it was started by Timothy Maloney, who continued its publication until his death, which occurred in the autumn of 1860. In the following year the paper was purchased by S. C. Clisbe, who soon after sold a half-interest to B. R. Williams, and it was continued by Clisbe and Williams until its consolidation with the *American Citizen*. The papers thus consolidated were issued by Spencer and Williams as the *Ithaca Citizen and Democrat*, until July 4, 1867, when it was enlarged and name changed to the *Ithaca Democrat*. Mr. Spencer succeeded to the sole ownership, and remained its editor and proprietor until Dec. 1, 1873, when Ward Gregory became associated with him in its publication, and January 1, 1874, assumed the editorial charge of the paper. Mr. Spencer died July 26, 1876. Mr. Gregory then became sole owner of the *Democrat*, and immediately inaugurated a thorough renovation of the printing establishment, and by energy, perseverance, and close attention to business, has placed the office upon a paying basis, and the *Democrat* now ranks among the leading weekly journals of the State. Politically the *Democrat* is uncompromisingly Democratic, and is under the editorial management of Mr. Gregory, who is a fearless and trenchant writer. It is the only Democratic paper published in Tompkins County, and justly merits its present success.

The *Weekly Ithacan*, a large, handsome, and popular eight-page newspaper, published at Ithaca by Asahel Clapp, dates its origin in May, 1856, when it was established at Dryden, by H. D. Rumsey, under the name of *Rumsey's*

Companion. It was soon after changed to *Fireside Companion*, and again, in a few months, to the *Dryden News*. In 1857 it was purchased by G. Z. House, and the title changed to the *New York Confederacy*, and soon after discontinued. In July, 1858, Mr. Clapp resuscitated the paper as the *Dryden Weekly News*, which he continued to publish at Dryden, several times enlarging, and otherwise greatly improving it, until April, 1871, when, in company with Messrs. Cunningham and Norton, the paper, with the half of its entire subscription list, was removed to Ithaca, and there issued as the *Weekly Ithacan and Dryden News*. In six months this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Clapp resuming the entire control. In June, 1874, the paper was sold to George Ketchum, under whose control the large circulation was greatly reduced and its influence much impaired, and Mr. Ketchum failing to meet his engagements, the office was closed by the sheriff, in less than nine months after changing hands. After much damaging delay, the right of ownership again reverted to Mr. Clapp, who held a mortgage on the property, and who again, at a heavy expense, resuscitated the paper, and by dint of enterprise and industry restored the *Ithacan* to its former standing, and very largely increased its circulation. The *Ithacan* is a large, handsome, and popular eight-page paper, and under the able editorial management of Mr. Clapp ranks among the prosperous and leading literary and local journals of the State.

The first paper issued in the village of Trumansburg was the *Lake Light*, a violent political and anti-Masonic sheet. It was started by Phelps & Broome Oct. 10, 1827. It was continued until February, 1829, during which time it had the following editors and proprietors: Clark & Bloomer, St. John & Clark, and R. St. John. The *Anti-Masonic Sentinel*, the second paper published in the village, was established by R. St. John Feb. 5, 1829. It was short-lived, continuing but a few weeks. The *Trumansburg Advertiser* was started July 4, 1832. David Fairchild was editor and proprietor five years, when, in 1837, it passed into the hands of Erastus S. Palmer & Corydon Fairchild. It was continued under this management a short time, when it passed into the control of Mr. Palmer, who issued it until June 27, 1838, when it was changed to the *Trumansburg Advertiser and Tompkins County Whig*, a political paper. It was published by Mr. Palmer until June 26, 1839, when Charles H. Mason became associated in its publication. It was issued by Messrs. Palmer & Mason until June 17, 1840, when it passed into the hands of Palmer, and was soon after discontinued. The *Trumansburg Sun* was issued Dec. 2, 1840, by John Gray, editor and proprietor. Oct. 15, 1843, it was changed to the *Trumansburg Gazette*, a neutral sheet, edited and published by John Creque, Jr., who continued it until March 7, 1846. The *Trumansburg Herald* was established March 7, 1846, and continued one year; S. M. Day editor and proprietor. The *Trumansburg Weekly Independent* was issued Nov. 5, 1851, and discontinued in 1852; W. K. Creque editor and proprietor. The *Trumansburg News* was started in 1860, by E. Himrod & A. P. Osborn. It soon after passed into the possession of A. O. Hicks and W. W. Pasko. It was subsequently owned by W. J. Van Namee, who was in possession at the time of its destruction by fire, Feb. 22, 1863.

The *Trumansburg Sentinel* was established April 5, 1866, by Oscar M. Wilson, who has published it continuously to the present time. The *Sentinel* is the first and only successful journal issued at Trumansburg, the others having a short-lived career, none continuing under one management more than three years. The *Sentinel* is prosperous, and, under the able management of Mr. Wilson,—who is editor and proprietor,—it occupies a front rank among the local journals of the State.

The following is a brief mention of the obsolete publications:

The *Republican Chronicle* was established at Ithaca in June, 1820, by Spencer & Stockton, by whom it was continued until 1823, when David D. Spencer became sole proprietor. In 1826, S. S. Chatterton became associated in its publication, and two years later sole proprietor. It was soon after changed to the *Ithaca Republican*, and later to the *Tompkins American*, and in 1834 discontinued.

The *Western Messenger* was started at Ithaca in 1826 by A. P. Searing, and continued about two years.

The *Philanthropist*, a Universalist sheet, was started at Ithaca by O. A. Bronson in 1831, and continued about one year.

The *Jeffersonian and Tompkins Times* was established at Ithaca in 1835, by Charles Robbins. It was a political sheet, and advocated the cause of Van Buren and Johnson. In 1836 it was purchased by George G. Freer, and name changed to the *Ithaca Herald*. In the following year it passed into the possession of Nathan Randall and was merged with the *Journal*.

The *Christian Doctrinal Advocate and Spiritual Monitor* was started at Mott's Corners in 1837, under the auspices of the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, and was issued several years.

The *Tompkins Volunteer* was started at Ithaca in 1840 by H. C. Goodwin, who soon after sold it to J. Hunt, Jr. In 1843 it was issued as the *Tompkins Democrat*, and soon after removed to Chenango Co., N. Y.

The *Flag of the Union* was started at Ithaca in 1848 by J. B. Gosman, and two years later was merged in the *Ithaca Journal and Advertiser*.

The *Templar and Watchman* was established at Ithaca in 1853 by Orlando Lund. It soon after passed into the hands of Myron S. Barnes, and was continued but a short time.

The *Western Museum and Belles-Lettres Repository* was started at Ithaca in 1821 by A. P. Searing, and was continued about two years.

The *Ithaca* was organized Nov. 28, 1868, with George C. Bragdon as editor and publisher, and Haines D. Cunningham associate editor. This paper differed materially from those preceding it, by devoting the greater part of its columns to literary intelligence and matters of local interest. As a local paper it obtained a large circulation, but not sufficient to insure its success financially. Mr. Bragdon retired in 1869, and Mr. Cunningham, who succeeded to his interest, disposed of the *Ithaca* to Mr. Selkreg in 1870, and it was merged with the *Journal*.

The *Ithaca Daily Leader* was started Nov. 1, 1869, by William A. Burritt. It was a small sheet, 6½ by 9½ inches

printed matter, two columns on a page. February 1, 1870, it appeared as a three-column sheet, and the pages enlarged to 8½ by 11 inches. It subsequently passed into the hands of H. D. Cunningham and E. D. Norton, by whom it was enlarged. It was published by them until Dec. 31, 1872, when it was discontinued, to be succeeded by the *Ithaca Daily Journal*.

The *Dryden Herald* was started in 1871 by William Smith, who published it a few months, when it passed into the hands of Osborn & Clark. In 1876 it was sold to Ford & Strowbridge, and subsequently passed into the possession of Mr. A. M. Ford, who controls it at the present time. It is a good local paper, and deserves its present popularity.

The *Groton Balance* was started in January, 1831, by H. P. Eels & Co., who issued it a few months, when it passed into the hands of E. S. Keeney, and its name changed to the *Groton Democrat*. It was discontinued in 1840.

The *Groton Journal* was established by H. C. Marsh, Nov. 9, 1866. He continued its publication until January, 1872, when it was purchased by A. T. Lyon, who issued it until December 9 of the same year, when it was sold to its present efficient editor and proprietor, Mr. L. N. Chapin. It is ably conducted by Mr. Chapin, and is a sparkling and prosperous local journal.

CHAPTER LXIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

Pioneer Attorneys—Prominent Members of the Profession from 1812 to 1840: David Woodecock, Ben Johnson, Charles Humphrey, Andrew D. W. Bruyn, Amasa Dana, F. G. Stanley, Samuel Crittenden, Jr., William Lynn, D. B. Stockholm, Caleb B. Drake, Samuel Love, Stephen Mack, E. G. Pelton, Arthur S. Johnson, Augustus Sherill, J. Newton Perkins—Later Attorneys: Benjamin G. Ferris, Henry S. Walbridge, Levi Hubbell, Alfred Wells, William H. L. Bogart, Moses R. Wright, William R. Humphrey, Stephen B. Cushing, Samuel B. Bates, Charles G. Day, George D. Beers, O. G. Howard, John A. Williams, Douglass Boardman, F. M. Finch, Milo Goodrich, Harvey A. Dowe, Marcus Lyon, Samuel D. Halliday, Miles Van Valkenburg, Henry D. Barto, P. G. Ellsworth, J. De Motte Smith, Merritt King, Samuel H. Wilcox, William Austin, Jerome Rowe, John A. Williams, Simeon Smith, James L. Baker—The Younger Bar.

AMONG the prominent agencies which give shape and order in the early development of the civil and social condition of society, the pulpit, press, and bar are perhaps the most potential in moulding the institutions of a new community: and where these are early planted, the school, academy, and college are not long in assuming their legitimate position, and the maintenance of these institutions secures at the start a social and moral foundation, upon which we may safely rest the superstructure of the county, the State, and nation. It was fortunate in the early history of Tompkins County that most of these agencies had become established and taken healthy root before the county assumed its independent organization as a civil division of the State.

The establishment of courts and judicial tribunals, where

society is protected in all its civil rights under the sanction of law, and wrongs find ready redress in an enlightened and prompt administration of justice, is the first necessity of every civilized community, and without which the powers and forces of society in its changeable developments, even under the teachings of the pulpit, the direction of the press, and culture of the schools, are exposed to peril and disaster from the turbulence of passion and conflicts of interest: and hence the best and surest security that even the press, the school, or pulpit can find for the peaceful performance of their highest functions is when protected by and intrenched behind the bulwarks of law administered by a pure, independent, and uncorrupted judiciary.

At the organization of Tompkins County, in 1817, and the appointment of courts therein, were found already a number of legal gentlemen established in their profession at Ithaca, who had obtained recognized distinction as practitioners in the highest courts of the State. Among the more prominent and leading members of the profession, from 1812 to 1840, may be named—

David Woodcock, Ben Johnson, Charles Humphrey, Andrew D. W. Bruyn, Amasa Dana, F. G. Stanley, Samuel Crittenden, Jr., William Lynn, D. B. Stockholm, Caleb B. Drake, Samuel Love, Stephen Mack, E. G. Pelton, Arthur S. Johnson, Augustus Sherill, J. Newton Perkins, and others who were prominent members of the bar at the organization of the county. Later on their places have been supplied by a roll of attorneys and counselors, among whom we may name as their successors—

Benjamin G. Ferris, Henry S. Walbridge, Levi Hubbell, Alfred Wells, William H. L. Bogart, Moses R. Wright, William R. Humphrey, Stephen B. Cushing, Samuel B. Bates, Charles G. Day, George D. Beers, O. G. Howard, John A. Williams, Douglass Boardman, F. M. Finch, Milo Goodrich, Harvey A. Dowe, Marcus Lyon, Samuel D. Halliday, Merritt King, and others, younger members of the profession, many of whom are now taking prominent positions as the older bar becomes decimated by death or retirement from practice, perpetuating a bar for legal ability not behind any county of the State. Under the old constitution of the State the circuits were presided over by such eminent jurists as Van Ness, Spencer, Nelson, and Monell, and to successfully practice before them developed ripe and scholarly lawyers, clear and sound reasoners; and the practice, as then conducted, necessitated a familiar acquaintance with the principles of law and the philosophy and science of judicial procedure.

The titles to much of the military allotments of the State were in many cases involved in doubt, and the clearing up of land titles and ejectment proceedings, with the chancery and equity practice, at all times furnished a wide field for local litigation, and gave a large practice to the early practitioners at the Tompkins County bar, who were often called to measure swords with John A. Collier, Joshua A. Spencer, Mark Sibley, Wm. H. Seward, Elisha Williams, and other leading counsel of the State bar in legal arguments at Tompkins circuits; and the most eminent of them all did not often retire from these forensic contests without receiving as well as giving blows.

When fully aroused in an important trial, BEN JOHNSON

was regarded by the most astute advocates as the peer of the ablest counsel of the State; with unswerving devotion to his profession, never yielding to the solicitations of his friends to accept political office, he lived and died with his harness on, at the head of the Tompkins County bar; while, standing on his professional level, shoulder to shoulder with him were Humphrey, Woodcock, and Dana, each of whom have left the record of their abilities on the reported cases argued in the courts of last resort of the State.

But in other than the strict line of professional life, the bar of Tompkins County have left upon the country the impress of their power in moulding the institutions and developing the prosperity and growth of the country in all the avenues of advancement and progress of the people,—while called to serve them in wider fields of honor and influence, the bar has furnished the State and nation from its brotherhood named above and noticed in other pages of this work in detail.

DAVID WOODCOCK established himself at Ithaca as early as 1812, while it was yet a part of Seneca County, and at once took a prominent position at the bar of the State, and traveling the district with the Circuit Courts as a leading advocate, and as a forcible and astute jury lawyer in persuasive power was seldom excelled before a jury by any whom he met at the bar. He represented Seneca County in the State Legislature,—the sessions of 1814 and 1815,—district attorney in 1818, and was elected to the Seventeenth Congress in 1821; he represented the Twentieth District, then composed of the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, and Tompkins. At the end of the Seventeenth Congress he retired to his professional practice; called again to serve the people in the Legislature of the State in 1826, where he was a leading member of the House. Declining a re-election in 1827, he was again elected, in 1828, a representative in the Twentieth Congress, and took his seat in the national Legislature, where his abilities were at once recognized, and he aided with his vote and in debate the establishment of the great American system of which it may be said Henry Clay was the father. On returning from Congress he resumed his practice at the bar, and was suddenly stricken down with his armor on. He died at Ithaca in September, 1835, leaving a vacancy not easily filled. Of most kind and genial nature, generous and warm-hearted, his influence and example to the younger members of the bar was always salutary and hopeful. His memory is held green by all who knew him.

CHARLES HUMPHREY, also, at about the same period, took a prominent position, and devoted to the service of the country his great legal abilities and services in establishing and fostering not only local improvements, but rendered signal services to the State. A forcible advocate, clear and sharp in attack or repartee in forensic debate, he adorned for a long period the bar of the State; was member of the State Legislature in 1834, re-elected for the session of 1835, and again in 1836, and was elected the presiding officer of the House, serving as Speaker, both the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions of the Legislature of the State. But his remarkable aptitude for parliamentary pro-

cedure was not confined to the State; he had years before been honored with a seat in the national Legislature, and represented the Twenty-fifth-District of the State, composed of the counties of Tioga and Tompkins, under the apportionment of the constitution of 1821, taking his seat in the Nineteenth Congress December, 1825, and returning March 3, 1827. After a wide practice, he was again prevailed upon to take a seat in the Legislature of the State in 1842. He served some years as Supreme Court clerk at Albany. For many years a great sufferer from a physical and most painful constitutional disease, he returned to Ithaca and resumed practice as counsel in important cases in the Supreme Court and before the Court of Appeals. His briefs and arguments were always marked by their clearness of statement, accuracy of citation of authorities, and exhaustive research. While supported upon his crutches, owing to a spinal affection, standing before the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals, he always commanded the strict attention of the court, and won the admiration of the distinguished members of the State bar, who listened to his able presentation and arguments; but after long years of most acute suffering, he died at Albany, July 18, 1850, while on professional attendance before the Supreme Court, regretted by the whole community and the bar of the entire State.

ANDREW D. W. BRUYN, another prominent member of the bar, occupied a leading position as surrogate of the county in 1817 to 1821; and afterwards, under the second constitution, he served as first judge of the county from 1826 to 1837. Elected to represent the Twenty-second District, composed of the counties of Chemung, Cortland, Tioga, and Tompkins, took his seat in the National Congress twenty-fifth session, Sept. 4, 1837, and died at Washington during his term in July, 1838. Judge Bruyn was, like his compeers, distinguished for his solid legal acquirements and laborious industry in his professional life; was marked for the perspicuity of his arguments, and the strictest observance of all those social, public, private, or official duties which combined with his high sense of personal honor to make a rounded character well worthy to be followed as a model by every member of the bar who can remember his sterling integrity and emulate his courteous and dignified bearing; in debate or in the delivery of his judicial opinions sharp and terse, pointed and keen as a Damascus blade, the wounding or defeat of his adversary was so tempered with his magnetism and attraction that his arrow never left a rankling wound to give pain or leave a scar.

AMASA DANA, next on the roll of the early bar of Tompkins County, whose professional standing gave it prominence and honor, may be named as reflecting the lustre of high moral and religious character upon the profession he had chosen to adorn. Having early acquired prominence as an advocate, he was elected and served in the State Legislature in 1828 and 1829, the fifty-first and fifty-second sessions, having previously discharged the duties of district attorney for the county 1823 to 1837. Returning to the practice of his profession, he was nominated and elected to represent the Twenty-second District in the Twenty-sixth Congress, from December, 1839, to March 3, 1841; recalled

by his district, he was again returned to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and acceptably served the people from Dec. 4, 1843, to the close of the Twenty-eighth Congress, March 3, 1845; returning to the more congenial walks of his profession, to which he was profoundly attached, after his two terms of service in Congress, having previously to his election to Congress served as first judge of the county courts from 1837 to 1843. Resuming his practice in 1845, to which he continued to give his attention until he was called to a higher tribunal on the 24th of December, 1867, at the advanced age of seventy-six. Judge Dana not only adorned the profession he had chosen by a life of most faithful performance and observance of every exacting requirement of duty to society, to his home, and to every responsible public trust; deeply imbued with a high and religious sentiment, he brought to the discharge of his professional, judicial, and Legislative requirement a devout reliance upon the favor of a God in whom he trusted, and illuminated a long and honorable public career with the Christian firmness and simplicity of character which may be said to furnish the bright chapter in the character of the Christian statesman or most ethical and profound jurist. His memory will be long cherished by the church at whose altar he was a devout worshiper, not less than by the bar of which he was so distinguished an ornament.

Other members whose names are given in the above list of the old bar might each constitute a chapter of interest to the general reader, marked by more or less events of public services deserving personal comment and historical recognition, but the space devoted to but one chapter in our history of the bar of Tompkins County admonishes us of the necessity of brevity, lest we encroach upon other departments, and occupy space which should be devoted to other professions and influences which contributed to the promotion of the prosperity of the people and the religious, moral, and refined social condition of the county at large.

WILLIAM LYNN, although never aspiring to professional distinction, preferring the retirement and seclusion of his office to the prominence at the bar which his scholarly attainments entitled him to assume, was long conceded to be an astute and able lawyer, and, as a critical and polished essayist and writer, unparalleled by any. His numerous public addresses delivered on various occasions were, in their day, widely published and circulated, and regarded by the most cultivated and refined scholars as models of logical force and elegance of diction, and when delivered from the platform by him in his persuasive and polished elocution he thrilled his hearers with the power of his eloquence, which could not be excelled by the most gifted orators of the State or nation. He lived to an advanced age, and died at the age of eighty. A most laborious scholar, ripened by a life of study for the pleasure derived from the acquisition of historical and classical knowledge, with no ambition to display the rich acquisitions he had gathered. But he will be remembered by the older members of the county as the orator *par excellence* of all their great assemblies between 1810 and 1845. Many of his fine bursts of impassioned fervor are worthy to be preserved as classic models of rhetoric. His polished orations were illuminated by the richest poetical fancy, and all aflame with patriotic ardor.

Passing on to the more recent members of the bar who have acquired prominence from the above list, we mention in the order of their services.

HENRY S. WALBRIDGE, having finished his studies in the office of Ben Johnson, entered his office as his law-partner, and, as might be anticipated, advanced at once into a lucrative practice, and for many years held a conspicuous position at the bar; elected to the State Legislature in 1827, and again in 1846, where he served with credit to his constituency and advantage to the State. Resuming his position at the bar, he was elected to the Thirty-second Congress, representing the Twenty-sixth Congressional District of the State from 1851 to 1853. Returning at the close of his term, he was soon after elected to the office of first judge of the county, and devoting to his judicial duties his well-trained and acquired aptitude to the careful methodical and painstaking investigation, he faithfully discharged his judicial functions, from 1859 to 1867, to the benefit of the litigants before him and approved of the entire bar.

Judge Walbridge soon after met with an accidental death by a railroad casualty near the city of New York.

BENJAMIN G. FERRIS, soon after his graduating from college, entered the office of the Hon. David Woodcock; soon after his admission to the bar assumed an enviable position and advanced rapidly to the front rank of his profession, served several terms in the State Legislature, was for many years district attorney of the county, was appointed in 1853 secretary of Utah Territory by President Fillmore, and after spending a short time in that official position, acquiring a disgust with Mormon institutions, gladly threw up his commission and retired from his duties as secretary of "the saints," returning by way of San Francisco to his home. For a few years after he practiced his profession in the city of New York. Returning to Ithaca, he has applied himself to the duties of an extensive practice, and devoted his leisure to literary pursuits and scientific investigations; a ripe scholar, he has contributed many articles to the magazines of current literature, wielding at times a trenchant though always a polished pen; a gentleman of most exemplary life and scholarly attainments, finds his highest ambition realized in the quietude of his domestic life and the charms of his rural home.

ALFRED WELLS, after reading his profession in the office of Humphrey & Woodcock, took his position at the bar, where his abilities were soon recognized, and he was at an early day called to judicial duty. Elected first judge of Tompkins County in 1847, serving as county judge and surrogate four years, and subsequently representing the Twenty-seventh District in the Thirty-sixth Congress from 1859 to 1861. Returning from Congress was appointed assessor of internal revenue, and after a most laborious and active professional and official life was called to his higher reward in the meridian of his usefulness.

HON. DOUGLASS BOARDMAN succeeded Judge Wells as first judge and surrogate in 1851, relinquishing a prominent practice—having served as district attorney from 1847—for the more congenial position of a judge. Eminently possessed of a clear, logical, and judicial mind, he brought to the bench an aptitude for the responsible discharge of his judicial duties, having most faithfully discharged the duties of

county judge for four years from 1851 to 1855. Returning to the bar, he at once took front rank. After ten years' practice his superior qualifications for a judicial position were recognized throughout the Sixth Judicial District, and he was elected to the Supreme Court bench in 1865, succeeding the Hon. William W. Campbell. At the end of his first term of eight years, he was again renominated by a unanimous vote and elected without a competitor. So well satisfied was the entire district bar with the manner in which he had discharged his responsible duties, that no candidate was named to contest his re-election, and he was re-elected for another term of fourteen years. Soon thereafter, on the death of the Hon. J. W. Barker, Judge Boardman was appointed to the vacancy thus created on the general term bench for the Sixth District, where he now sits as one of the Supreme Court Justices. In the discharge of his new duties he brings to his aid that painstaking industry and careful analysis of cases which can alone secure a discriminating determination of the shades and distinctions ever occurring in the multifarious questions brought before the bench for final judgment.

Judge Boardman is wearing himself out by the amount of labor he assumes to perform, and his genial nature and kind-heartedness has led him to perform circuit duties to a large extent, in addition to his higher functions as justice of the Sixth District General Term. The misfortune of Judge Balcom, of the Sixth District, appealing to his generous nature, he has filled his appointments to a large degree, and still has disposed of his full share of causes submitted to the General Term justices. His opinions reported bear evidence of his great research and careful, upright, and conscientious discharge of his official duties.

STEPHEN B. CUSHING, one of the most promising and brilliant advocates that adorned the Tompkins bar from 1837 to 1855, having almost on his first entrance upon practice stepped at once to the head of the bar as a jury lawyer, was soon called to serve in the Legislature, and although a young member of the house, was a prominent candidate for Speaker on the Democratic side in 1852. Turning his attention to politics, he had achieved so much distinction in the Legislature as an able debater, he was nominated, in 1855, for attorney-general of the State, and elected to that position, entering upon the office Jan. 1, 1856. On retiring from office he formed a professional partnership with the senior Mr. Sickles, of New York, and for a number of years practiced at the New York bar, where he died suddenly in 1865.

Mr. Cushing had the conceded reputation of being one of the brilliant stars of the profession. Possessed of a heart overflowing with generous impulses, a most genial companion, the life and spirit of the social circle, he shot athwart the professional horizon like a meteor of light, illuminating his passage with scintillations of his genius, then paled and faded away, burned out in the meridian of his day by the intensity of his nature, the unfortunate sufferer and victim of his too impetuous and generous impulses.

MILO GOODRICH, another member of the bar, commanding a large practice, and of wide influence, represented the district in Congress from 1871 to March 3, 1873, and

delegate to the last Constitutional Convention of the State. On returning from his seat in Congress, he removed subsequently to the city of Auburn, where he finds a more extended field for his professional labors.

GEORGE D. BEERS early served as a State senator, and obtained in early life distinction at the bar and in the Senate of the State. Having acquired an ample fortune, he has retired from the more active duties of his profession.

F. M. FINCH, a scholar of classic culture, a clear and terse reasoner, is seldom met at the trial circuits, but has a commanding position as one of the most able counselors of the Sixth District. His office practice is extensive, and in the settlement of large estates, and as attorney for railroad corporations, advisor and counselor to the Cornell University, and trustee of the University endowment lands, he finds a laborious practice. He is consulted by the bar on important legal questions, and his opinion is sought as counsel in most of the important causes in our courts. As a reliable counselor, he stands at the head of the bar. Mr. Finch finds time in his relaxation from his professional labors to indulge his taste in a wide range of general literature, and when he retires from his office, laying aside his professional cares,—gives wing to his finer fancy,—he finds himself refreshed and invigorated by a sweeter communion with the best minds of ancient and modern literature, who are always his silent guests, reposing in well-arranged alcoves in his spacious private library, where he is always ready to meet his friends with a genial and hearty greeting.

Mr. Finch, from his college days, has been distinguished for his poetic culture. His impromptu speeches in his moments of inspiration have enriched our literature with as undying lyrics as were ever penned by Bryant or Lowell. His college songs at Yale, "Gather Ye Smiles," "Smoking Song," "Liona," "Nathan Hale," "The Blue and the Gray," with others, thrown off in his moments of relaxation, have become crystallized and set with the classical gems of the recognized poets of the country.

Other gentlemen who have at various periods held more or less distinguished relation to the profession in Tompkins County, had we the space, are deserving of mention.

LEVI HUBBELL, long a resident practitioner at the bar, held a commanding place in professional favor. Removing West, he readily took a prominent position, and held important office as one of the Supreme Court judges of his adopted State, Wisconsin, at the time of his death.

WILLIAM H. L. BOGART resided many years in Ithaca. He represented the county in the Legislature at Albany, taking an influential position, and as a versatile and graceful orator; served as clerk of the Senate and House, and held several offices of honor and trust under State appointments. Always a graceful writer, as Albany correspondent for several of the leading New York daily journals, his facile pen furnishes most racy and readable articles on public questions during the sessions of the Legislature. He some years since removed from Ithaca to that crystallized gem of Cayuga Lake, Aurora, where he enjoys the delights of an Eden home, and dispenses a genial and elegant hospitality.

Other members of the bar who are still doing the labors of an exacting profession might each be named.

HENRY D. BARTO served many years as county judge, resided at Trumansburg, and was for many years one of the most honored citizens of that thriving village.

WILLIAM R. HUMPHREY, son of Charles Humphrey, retired from practice many years ago to assume the superintendency of the Ithaca branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

O. G. HOWARD, a prominent practitioner at the bar for many years, a most genial and public-spirited gentleman, died in the midst of his usefulness, with brilliant prospects for professional distinction opening before him.

MILLS VAN VALKENBURGH held honorable place at the bar, and served as county judge and surrogate from November, 1867, to the date of his death, 1873. Succeeded by Marcus Lyon.

MARCUS LYON, now serving as county judge and surrogate, is a prominent member of the bar, and a ripe jurist; the future invites him to take higher honors on the bench or at the bar. His thorough education and extensive reading outside of the technical and dry details of law, peculiarly fit him for a leading position in whatever station the future may hold in reserve for his acceptance.

P. G. Ellsworth, Samuel D. Halliday, J. De Motte Smith, Harvey A. Dowe, Merritt King, Samuel H. Wilcox, William Austin, Jerome Rowe, John A. Williams, Simeon Smith, James L. Baker, each are careful and trustworthy practitioners. It might be an invidious, although an agreeable labor, did our space admit, to speak of them severally in detail. Turning our attention in concluding our chapter on the Tompkins bar, by introducing the younger members who have more recently enlisted,—the new recruits who are soon to fill the vacant places, opened as each succeeding year goes by, by retirement or death of the elder members.

W. O. Wyckoff (now reporter of the Supreme Court, Sixth District), Silas Montgomery, Frank E. Tibbetts, Charles H. Baker, Charles H. Blair, Clarence L. Smith, Bradford Almy, C. M. Benson, David M. Dean, F. N. Dean, George E. Goodrich, William H. Goodwin, D. P. Hodson, A. A. Hungerford, J. M. McKinney, J. B. Kline, B. Mooney, William N. Noble, W. Hazlett Smith, Mynderse Van Cleef, Lyman E. Warren, Myron Bishop, George B. Davis, James H. Tichenor, W. I. Van Allen, Thomas Burns, and Willis H. Coon, and possibly others omitted, are soon to fill the vacant positions as their seniors are retired,—to fill the places thus vacated demands of them high aspirations and devotion to the honorable profession they have chosen. It has been remarked that a student once said to Daniel Webster, the profession was so crowded there appeared no opening for a new student. Webster replied, "Plenty of room up here." The fogs of morning may render cloudy and oppressive the atmosphere of the valley, but ascend to the mountain-tops, though the way may be weary and toilsome; when the ascent is gained, you will find it fanned by the free airs of heaven, and bathed in the warm sunlight of the skies.

The senior members of the bar of this county have many of them made up their record; those still left are soon to follow, and the juniors are to assume their places at the bar and on the bench; to them will soon be committed these

great responsible trusts. The perpetuity of our free institutions is committed to the guardianship and keeping of the bar and judiciary of our free country; for the history of the world teaches, and all free governments illustrate the truth, treat the subject lightly as you will, that to the profession of the law, civil government is indebted for all the safeguards and intrenchments with which the liberties of the people are protected; that legislation is shaped, constitutions enlarged, amended, and adopted by the enlightened administration of the statesmen, both of England and the United States, who have been in both, and are in all free governments, educated for the bar, and ascending by the inherent force of their disciplined professional life, they become the directors of the destinies of States and nations. Military chieftains may spring into power; tyrants may for the hour dazzle with the glamour of military parade and the pomp of war an oppressed and frenzied people, but they turn as the cannonade dies away to the statesmanship of the country, and eall to the Parliaments and Congressional Halls for final debate the arbitrments of the liberties of the people. From the days of King John to the present hour, the bar and the bench have furnished the statesmen who have erected the bulwarks of constitutional law, and extorted from tyrants the magna charters which have secured to the oppressed the guarantees of free institutions.

Inbued with the historical traditions of your predecessors, and tracing the paths they have trod, emulating their good example, it should become more and more the resolute purpose of the Tompkins County bar to so walk in the light of their professional teachings, that when they are called to follow them to that upper court and file the judgment roll of the great trial of life with that Supreme Judge from whose bar they can take no appeal,—

"Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon; but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

CHAPTER LXIV.

SOCIETIES.

Agricultural Society—Medical Society—Bible Society—Patrons' Fire Relief Association.

AN agricultural society was organized in the county some time prior to 1820; but the exact date is not known.

The following notice appears in the *American Journal*, under date March 22, 1820:

"AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

"At an annual meeting of Tompkins County Agricultural Society, March 1, 1820, William T. Southworth was chosen chairman, and Platt Ketcham appointed secretary. The Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following were unanimously elected: William T. Southworth, President; Alexander Bowers, George Robertson, Peter Himrod, William Morrison, and Job Allen, Vice-Presidents; Platt Ketcham, Corresponding Secretary; Jacob J. Dyckman, Recording Secretary; Luther Gere, Treasurer; and William R. Collins, Auditor.

"STANDING COMMITTEES.—*Ulysses*, Nicoll Halsey and James McChain; *Hector*, Peter Hager and Robert Swartwout; *Dryden*, Thos. Lewis and William Wigton; *Lansing*, Thomas Ludlow and Ebenezer Brown; *Groton*, S. Chittenden and J. Stephens.

"VIEWING COMMITTEES.—*Ulysses*, James Trusdel, Joseph Goodwin, and Richard Manning; *Hector*, Eranthus Everts, Jason Atwater, and Richard Smith; *Dryden*, Hooker Ballard, James Weaver, and Peleg Ellis; *Lansing*, Edward Walker, John Bowker, and John Bush; *Groton*, Nathan Benson, Admatha Blodget, and Daniel Bradley.

"FARM COMMITTEES.—*Hector*, Wm. Martius, Gilbert Stephenson, and Thomas Sears; *Ulysses*, Samuel Rolf, John King, John McLallen; *Groton*, Josiah Willoughby, Benjamin Thomas, and Isaac Allen; *Lansing*, John Nettles, James McKinney, and Simeon Strong; *Dryden*, Jesse Stout, Daniel Brown, and Amos Lewis.

"COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.—O. C. Comstock, Thomas Johnson, David Woodcock, Gildert Seaman, and Archer Green.

"Resolved, That a committee of two persons in each town be appointed to circulate subscriptions for said society, and report to the corresponding secretary by the 1st of April; and that the following persons compose said committee: *Ulysses*, Ebenezer Mack and John McLallen; *Hector*, Peter Hager and Robert Swartwout; *Dryden*, William Wigton and Hooker Ballard; *Lansing*, John Ludlow and Nicholas Townley; *Groton*, Job Allen and Augustus Crary."

At a meeting of the board of officers of the society, held on the 8th of July, 1820, it was resolved to offer the sum of \$186 in premiums, to be awarded at the annual fair in that year. It was also

"Resolved, That the annual fair and cattle-show be held at the hotel in the village of Ithaca on the last Tuesday in November."

Much interest was manifested in the society, and the exhibition of 1820 was in all respects a success. In accordance with the above resolution it was held at the hotel. After the viewings were completed, those in attendance marched to the Presbyterian church, where a prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Wisner, and an oration delivered by Captain William T. Southworth. At the close of these ceremonies the procession proceeded to the court-house, where the premiums were paid in specie. The society flourished during a number of years; but the interest subsequently waned, and for some time it was in a weak condition. It was reorganized in 1841, and again in January, 1858, under the law of 1855.

The reorganization was effected by the election of the following officers:

President, Ezra Cornell; Vice-Presidents, Walter C. Curran, E. Perlee, E. Baker Lansing, Jonathan Dunham, S. Andrews, S. B. Judson, A. L. Smith, H. Willets, and P. Sansman; Secretary, L. F. Clark; Treasurer, O. B. Curran; Directors, John Giles, S. Robertson, H. Brewer, James M. Mattison, David Crocker, and L. F. Cutler.

The following-named persons have served as presidents from its reorganization in 1858 to 1879, viz.: Ezra Cornell, 1858-61; Joseph McGraw, 1861; Henry Brewer, 1862; E. Cornell, 1863-64; E. L. B. Curtis, 1865; John P. Hart, 1866-67; Jacob Albright, 1868; Henry Krum (2d), 1869-72; Ezra Cornell, 1872-73; P. B. Crandall, 1874; J. B. Sprague, 1875; Levi C. Beers, 1876; J. C. Cook, 1877-79.

The society grounds, embracing forty-five and three-fourths acres, are pleasantly located in the southwestern part of the village of Ithaca. The floral and other buildings are substantial and in good taste. There is also an excellent half-mile trotting course, considered one of the finest in this

section of country. The grounds are in fine condition, supplied with all the appurtenances necessary for first-class exhibitions, and not too much praise can be bestowed upon its enterprising progenitors and those through whose influence it has been sustained and prospered.

THE TOMPKINS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized in 1818. The following-named persons are believed to have been the original members, but as the first records of the society are lost the list may be incomplete, viz.: A. J. Miller, C. C. Comstock, A. C. Hayt, Dyer Foote, Alex. McG. Comstock, P. A. Williams, D. L. Mead, Augustus Crary, I. Young, Jason Atwater, Charles Emmons, John W. Phillips, George W. Phillips, and Daniel Johnson.

The following is a list of members of the society, together with dates of admission and residence, viz.:

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|
| John C. Hayt, Ithaca, | 1818. | Jason Atwater,* Hector, | 1818. |
| A. J. Miller, " " | " " | J. Young, Hector (and Ithaca), | 1818. |
| Dyer Foote, " " | " " | | |
| Daniel L. Mead, " " | " " | Edmund Brown, Hector, | 1823. |
| Augustus Crary,† Groton, | 1818. | Horace Smith, " " | 1838. |
| C. P. Hearmans,† Ithaca, " " | " " | Wm. Woodward, " " | " " |
| Horace Bacon,* " " | 1821. | Henry Fish, " " | 1824. |
| Geo. W. Phillips,† " " | " " | Alex. McG. Comstock,* Hector, | 1818. |
| Henry Ingersoll,† " " | " " | | |
| N. S. Jarvis,† " " | 1824. | Nathan Scovale, Hector, | 1828. |
| David McAllister,* " " | 1823. | Myron A. Smith, " " | 1840. |
| V. Cuyler,† " " | 1824. | Nelson Nivison, " " | 1837. |
| B. B. Armitage,* " " | 1828. | M. D. Hanse, " " | 1839. |
| Samuel P. Bishop,† " " | 1830. | Moses Tompkins, " " | 1827. |
| Abraham Miller, " " | 1832. | Wm. Georgia, " " | 1833. |
| H. K. Webster, " " | 1833. | Justus Lewis, Hector (and Tru- | mansburg), 1833. |
| D. R. Towner,† " " | 1831. | John Collins, Hector, | 1828. |
| W. S. Pelton,* " " | 1833. | Jno. W. Thompson, " " | 1838. |
| Joel E. Hawley, " " | 1829. | O. C. Comstock,† Jr., Ulysses, | 1828. |
| William Bacon, " " | 1835. | | |
| Henry Sayles,† " " | " " | J. H. Jerome, Ulysses, | 1838. |
| John Stevens, " " | " " | P. A. Williams, Ulysses (and En- | field), 1818. |
| Charles Coryell, " " | 1842. | Abraham Chase, Ulysses, | 1831. |
| L. Sutherland, " " | " " | Lewis Halsey,* " " | 1822. |
| H. Ingersoll, Jr., " " | 1841. | O. C. Comstock,† Ulysses (and | Enfield), 1818. |
| James A. Hovey, " " | " " | | |
| J. C. Hall, Enfield (and Ithaca), | 1831. | D. K. McLannin, Ulysses (and | Enfield), 1833. |
| Joshua S. Miller, Enfield, | 1833. | Samuel E. Clark, Ulysses (and | Enfield), 1829. |
| J. P. A. Williams, " " | 1821. | | |
| A. C. Sherwood, Enfield (and | Newfield), 1841. | Eleazar Crane,* Groton, | 1822. |
| Lewis Beers,* Danby, | 1823. | John W. Phillips,* Dryden, | 1820. |
| Frederick Beers, " " | 1832. | Richard Lansing, " " | 1828. |
| Ashbel Patterson,† " " | 1824. | Michael Phillips, " " | 1820. |
| Albert Cmtiss,* " " | " " | Edwin P. Healy, " " | 1841. |
| Eli Beers, " " | 1828. | H. Harris, " " | 1828. |
| Joseph Speed,* Carolino, | 1825. | John Page, " " | 1828. |
| David L. Mead, " " | 1818. | E. G. Bush, " " | 1832. |
| James Ashley, " " | 1832. | Isaac S. Briggs, " " | 1841. |
| R. W. Meddaugh, " " | " " | Jas. W. Montgomery, " " | 1828. |
| Lyman Eldridge,† " " | 1831. | Hiram Moc, Lansing, | 1827. |
| Edw. H. Eldridge, " " | 1835. | Chauncey P. Farlin, " " | 1840. |
| Chas. M. Turner, Newfield, | 1825. | John F. Burdock, Lansing (and | Ithaca), 1829. |
| David McAlister,* " " | 1823. | | |
| David G. Jessup,† " " | 1824. | | |
| M. C. Kellogg, " " | 1832. | | |

The following physicians were also members of the society for a short time:

* Deceased. † Removed. ‡ Present residence Ithaca.

Ira Wright, 1821 to 1840.

Charles Edmonds, 1821, died in 1828.

Salmon Frisbee, 1821 to 1828.

Daniel Johnson, 1821 to 1830.

James Deland, 1824.

D. W. Roberts, 1824 to 1828.

Henry S. Rinkham, 1823 to 1828.

D. Barber, 1828, removed in 1835.

Austin Church, 1829 to 1835.

Geo. E. Powers, 1829 to 1832.

Oliver Barker, 1830 to 1843.

E. W. Cram, 1832 to 1843.

William Holmes, 1833 to 1834.

Mordecai Morton, 1835 to 1842.

A. E. Phelps, 1834 to 1835.

Myron A. Smith, 1840 to 1842.

Myron Baldwin, 1837 to 1838.

Norman Gaston, 1842 to 1844.

D. Laey, 1842 to 1844.

The organization was continued until 1844, when the regular meetings ceased.

The society was reorganized in October, 1862, and the following officers chosen: President, Edward H. Eldridge; Vice-President, Henry B. Chase; Secretary, S. P. Sackett; Treasurer, S. Rhoads.

The following is a list of those who have served as presidents since its reorganization: Lyman Coryden, John M. Farrington, Richard Laning, C. C. Cook, Isaac S. Briggs, S. H. Peck, S. P. Sackett, Henry B. Chase, E. C. Moe, William Fitch, Geo. Rightmire, A. J. White, and A. D. Simonds.

The present (1878) officers of the society are as follows: President, J. M. Farrington, of Trumansburg; Vice-President, Judson Beach, of Etna; Secretary, S. P. Sackett, of Ithaca; Treasurer, S. H. Peck, of Ithaca; Censors, J. Winslow, Ithaca; A. J. White, Trumbull's Corner; S. H. Peck, Ithaca; J. M. Farrington, Trumansburg; John E. Beers, Danby.

The following are also members of the society: William Fitch, Dryden; J. J. Montgomery, Dryden; Isaac S. Briggs, Dryden; C. W. Carrier, Newfield; Henry B. Chase, Jacksonville; A. D. Simonds, Etna; Geo. Rightmire, Jacksonville; E. C. Ryle, Enfield Centre; Richard Laning, McLean; Reuben L. Smith, Ithaca; M. G. Rood, McLean; Benj. F. Cornell, Ithaca; Benj. Dunning, Trumansburg; P. Farlin, Ludlowville; C. C. Cook, Newfield; S. A. Sebring, Newfield; W. C. Gallagher, Slaterville.

Some of the more prominent physicians in Tompkins County, besides those already named, are Drs. William Coryell, P. C. Gilbert, and D. C. Tripp, who are allied to the above in practice; Dr. White and M. M. Brown, eclectic, and Dr. E. J. Morgan, A. Bishop, and Edward J. Morgan, Jr., homœopathists; and Dr. R. Tallmadge, of Trumansburg.

THE TOMPKINS COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY

was organized by the American Bible Society in May, 1828. The cash donations from its organization to 1877 amount to \$7674.85. The value of Bibles sold and donated amounts to about \$11,500.

PATRONS' FIRE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized July 5, 1876, with \$150,000 risks. The business of the association has increased until at the present time the risks amount to \$700,000. Present number of policies, 290.

The directors are as follows, viz.: Amos F. Curry, Enfield Centre; Amos D. Shaffer, Newfield; Wm. O. Newman, Ithaca; L. C. Beers, Danby; C. Lounsbury, Mott's Corners; H. E. Patch, Speedsville; E. Bush, Varna; C. H. Bacon, North Lansing; Samuel D. Baker, Lansingville; L. B. Curry, Enfield Centre.

The prime mover in the organization was A. F. Crory, W. P. M. of Enfield Valley Grange, No. 295.

This was the first organization of the kind formed in the State, and it is now in a healthy and prosperous condition.

The present officers of the association are as follows: Stephen Davenport, President; William H. Fitch, Treasurer; J. H. Theall, Secretary.

CHAPTER LXV.

STATISTICAL.

Agricultural Statistics—Crops, Produce—Horses, Cattle, Hogs, etc.—

Butter and Cheese—Population—Assessment and Taxation, 1817—

List of Taxes Annually from 1817 to 1878.

THE census of 1875 shows that Tompkins County had 223,536 acres of improved land; 50,187 of woodland; and 23,653 of other than the above. The cash value of farms was \$17,763,222; of farm buildings other than dwellings, \$2,253,290; of stock, \$2,049,420; of tools and implements, \$628,597; amount of gross sales from farms in 1874, \$1,658,908; acres plowed in 1874, 66,381; in 1875, 64,970; acres in pasture in 1874, 63,280; in 1875, 62,604; acres mown in 1874, \$54,756; in 1875, 52,886; tons of hay produced, 64,379; grass-seed produced, 4728 bushels; acres of barley in 1874, 5238; in 1875, 6612; bushels of barley produced, 118,087; acres of buckwheat in 1874, 8270; in 1875, 6455; bushels produced, 157,059; acres in Indian corn in 1874, 12,675; in 1875, 13,971; bushels produced, 503,154; acres in oats in 1874, 26,906; in 1875, 29,454; bushels produced, 837,927; acres of rye in 1873, 984; in 1874, 845; bushels produced, 9950; acres of spring wheat in 1874, 1222; in 1875, 586;

bushels produced in 1874, 12,483; acres of winter wheat in 1873, 16,689; in 1874, 18,184; bushels produced, 253,036; acres of beans in 1874, 419; in 1875, 243; bushels produced in 1874, 6186; acres of peas in 1874, 86; in 1875, 76; bushels produced in 1874, 1191; acres of potatoes in 1874, 2742; in 1875, 2662; bushels produced in 1874, 356,069; acres of tobacco in 1874, 6570; in 1875, 12,360; pounds produced in 1874, 48,588; bushels of apples produced in 1874, 420,723; barrels of cider made in 1874, 10,565; pounds of grapes produced in 1874, 68,545; gallons of wine made, 542; pounds of maple-sugar made in 1875, 29,639; gallons of syrup, 1567; pounds of honey collected in 1874, 39,586.

June 1, 1875, there were 9216 horses, including colts on farms; mules, 91; value of poultry owned in 1875, \$48,206; value sold in 1874, \$25,435; value of eggs sold in 1874, \$39,111.

Neat cattle on farms June 1, 1875, two years old, 2404; yearlings, 3535; calves, 4233; bulls of all ages, 2056; working-oxen and steers, 1823; milch-cows, 1874, 15,510; in 1875, 15,518; cattle slaughtered in 1874, 1504; cows whose milk was sent to factories in 1874, 1521; in 1875, 1503; pounds of butter made in families, 1,966,265; cheese made in families, 14,891 pounds; milk sold in market, gallons, 140,039.

Swine on farms June 1, 1875, 14,039; slaughtered on farms in 1874, 7128; pounds of pork made on farms in 1874, 1,784,236

The following table exhibits for the years 1855, 1864, 1865, 1874, 1875, the number of sheep shorn, the total weight of the clip, and the average weight of fleeces:

| | Number. | Total Weight. | Average Weight. |
|-----------|---------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1855..... | 47,197 | 160,833 | 341 |
| 1864..... | 66,859 | 261,620 | 391 |
| 1865..... | 67,679 | 259,186 | 383 |
| 1874..... | 27,288 | 126,997 | 465 |
| 1875..... | 26,945 | 126,944 | 471 |

STATISTICS OF BUTTER- AND CHEESE-FACTORIES FOR THE SEASON OF 1874.

Number of factories, 6; amount of capital, \$16,800; wages, \$3900; average number of cows, 1215; number of days in the season, 1059; average number of patrons, 97; total pounds of milk used during the season, 4,401,251; pounds of milk used in making cheese, 1,825,733; pounds of cheese made, 181,677; pounds of milk used in making butter and skim-cheese, 2,575,518; pounds of butter made 75,847; pounds of skimmed-milk cheese made, 179,532.

POPULATION.

| | 1890. | 1810. | 1814. | 1820. | 1825. | 1830. | 1835. | 1840. | 1845. | 1850. | 1855. | 1860. | 1865. | 1870. | 1875. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| Caroline | | | 905 | 1,608 | 2,128 | 2,623 | 2,581 | 2,457 | 2,534 | 2,537 | 2,644 | 2,345 | 2,257 | 2,175 | 2,129 |
| Danby | | | 1,200 | 2,001 | 2,372 | 2,481 | 2,473 | 2,573 | 2,494 | 2,411 | 2,331 | 2,261 | 2,140 | 2,126 | 2,161 |
| Dryden | | 1,893 | 2,545 | 3,951 | 4,822 | 5,206 | 5,851 | 5,446 | 5,230 | 5,122 | 5,003 | 1,962 | 4,795 | 4,818 | 4,558 |
| Enfield | | | | 2,000 | 2,332 | 2,240 | 2,340 | 2,283 | 2,117 | 1,912 | 1,919 | 1,693 | 1,693 | 1,693 | 1,685 |
| Groton | | | | 2,742 | 3,458 | 3,597 | 3,512 | 3,618 | 3,353 | 3,342 | 3,404 | 3,534 | 3,401 | 3,512 | 3,428 |
| Ithaca | | | | | 3,621 | 5,273 | 5,556 | 5,650 | 6,055 | 6,909 | 7,152 | 6,843 | 7,264 | 10,107 | 10,058 |
| Lansing | | | | 3,631 | 4,158 | 4,020 | 3,592 | 2,672 | 3,463 | 3,318 | 3,256 | 3,222 | 2,940 | 2,874 | 2,960 |
| Newfield..... | | | 982 | 1,889 | 2,392 | 2,664 | 3,296 | 3,567 | 3,665 | 3,816 | 2,800 | 2,984 | 2,700 | 2,602 | 2,528 |
| Ulysses..... | 927 | 3,260 | 4,184 | 6,345 | 3,000 | 3,130 | 3,244 | 2,976 | 3,187 | 3,122 | 3,191 | 3,339 | 3,506 | 3,271 | 3,390 |

The following exhibit shows the number of males, females, naturalized citizens, etc., according to the census of 1875:

| Towns. | Total Males. | Total Females. | Number who can neither read nor write of twenty-one years and upwards. | Naturalized Citizens. |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| Caroline | 1057 | 1065 | 13 | 15 |
| Danby | 1128 | 1028 | 14 | 26 |
| Dryden | 2289 | 2264 | 63 | 29 |
| Enfield | 843 | 841 | 12 | 6 |
| Groton | 1697 | 1725 | 61 | 28 |
| Ithaca | 4845 | 5181 | 398 | 119 |
| Lansing | 1478 | 1478 | 33 | 22 |
| Newfield | 1256 | 1268 | 30 | 7 |
| Ulysses..... | 1639 | 1779 | 82 | 21 |

The following exhibit shows the first valuation of real and personal estate in this county, also amount of taxes levied on the various towns:

| | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Groton | \$1,413,764 | \$209,927 | \$1,623,691 |
| Dryden | 911,550 | 94,703 | 1,006,253 |
| Newfield..... | 697,720 | 41,190 | 738,910 |
| Caroline | 943,836 | 36,350 | 980,186 |
| Enfield | 582,467 | 60,410 | 642,907 |
| Ulysses..... | 1,322,252 | 319,502 | 1,641,754 |
| Lansing | 1,404,535 | 196,454 | 1,600,989 |
| Ithaca..... | 3,360,326 | 669,465 | 4,029,791 |
| Danby | 670,310 | 24,265 | 694,575 |

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE.

The equalized valuation of real estate in the several towns of Tompkins County for 1877, as returned by the several assessors, is as follows:

| | Acres. | Real. | Personal. | Total. |
|----------------|--------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Groton..... | 30,725 | \$985,819 | \$209,927 | \$1,195,746 |
| Dryden | 61,309 | 1,702,807 | 94,703 | 1,797,510 |
| Newfield..... | 36,410 | 647,466 | 41,190 | 688,656 |
| Caroline | 31,253 | 545,960 | 36,350 | 582,310 |
| Enfield..... | 22,007 | 471,291 | 60,440 | 531,731 |
| Ulysses..... | 19,005 | 1,166,751 | 319,502 | 1,486,253 |
| Lansing | 37,731 | 1,543,992 | 196,454 | 1,740,446 |
| Ithaca..... | 19,233 | 3,567,727 | 669,465 | 4,237,192 |
| Danby..... | 33,268 | 685,142 | 24,265 | 709,407 |
| | | \$11,316,755 | \$1,652,296 | \$12,969,051 |

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

| Towns. | Real Estate. | Personal Property. | Town. | Schools. | Poor. | Highways. | County. | State. |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Ulysses | \$666,740 | \$35,432 | \$230.52 | \$255.33 | ..... | ..... | \$578.07 | \$1400.44 |
| Dryden..... | 338,006 | 22,448 | 174.47 | 155.12 | \$210.53 | ..... | 297.80 | 721.62 |
| Division..... | 174,246 | 6,871 | 129.56 | 91.48 | ..... | ..... | 149.54 | 362.23 |
| Lansing..... | 305,061 | 28,682 | 91.20 | 202.15 | ..... | \$105.27 | 275.53 | 667.49 |
| Covert..... | 301,553 | 28,815 | 149.47 | 189.47 | ..... | ..... | 272.75 | 660.74 |
| Hector..... | 347,463 | 12,662 | 147.37 | 134.74 | ..... | ..... | 297.31 | 720.25 |
| Total..... | \$2,133,069 | \$655,810 | \$922.59 | \$1028.29 | \$210.53 | \$105.27 | \$1870.80 | \$3232.77 |

The following exhibit shows the total tax of Tompkins annually, from the organization of the county to the year 1878:

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1818..... | \$5,193.24 | 1848..... | \$20,923.51 |
| 1819..... | 7,728.40 | 1849..... | 29,960.28 |
| 1820..... | 8,406.19 | 1850..... | 26,392.92 |
| 1821..... | 5,988.16 | 1851..... | 37,562.56 |
| 1822..... | 6,226.17 | 1852..... | 41,004.19 |
| 1823..... | 8,194.88 | 1853..... | 50,934.91 |
| 1824..... | 9,454.80 | 1854..... | 48,328.00 |
| 1825..... | 9,757.95 | 1855..... | 50,883.01 |
| 1826..... | 11,966.82 | 1856..... | 34,352.55 |
| 1827..... | 12,657.32 | 1857..... | 49,960.30 |
| 1828..... | 14,909.36 | 1858..... | 45,390.68 |
| 1829..... | 12,282.77 | 1859..... | 45,446.03 |
| 1830..... | 10,259.63 | 1860..... | 56,812.33 |
| 1831..... | 13,227.94 | 1861..... | 55,674.13 |
| 1832..... | 13,342.65 | 1862..... | 70,707.21 |
| 1833..... | 12,774.80 | 1863..... | 87,053.15 |
| 1834..... | 13,809.95 | 1864..... | 281,271.45 |
| 1835..... | 13,520.23 | 1865..... | 222,651.44 |
| 1836..... | 14,701.53 | 1866..... | 157,355.06 |
| 1837..... | 15,382.64 | 1867..... | 140,115.82 |
| 1838..... | 18,416.09 | 1868..... | 105,503.52 |
| 1839..... | 16,701.70 | 1869..... | 104,631.72 |
| 1840..... | 20,440.61 | 1870..... | 130,174.42 |
| 1841..... | 19,464.41 | 1871..... | 158,880.53 |
| 1842..... | 23,244.93 | 1872..... | 183,859.53 |
| 1843..... | 22,936.78 | 1873..... | 153,156.71 |
| 1844..... | 24,745.80 | 1874..... | 212,542.01 |
| 1845..... | 23,743.30 | 1875..... | 184,224.12 |
| 1846..... | 20,832.89 | 1876..... | 167,455.72 |
| 1847..... | 20,283.79 | | |

The following exhibit shows the assessed valuation of the several towns for 1877:

The following exhibits the tax-list for 1877:

| CAROLINE. | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| State tax..... | \$1755.62 |
| County tax..... | 1632.29 |
| Highways | 350.00 |
| Town audits..... | 1005.65 |
| Willard Asylum..... | 141.02 |
| Superintendents of Poor..... | 155.50 |
| Return tax..... | 1.85 |
| Overseer of the Poor..... | 210.60 |
| | \$5252.53 |
| DRYDEN. | |
| State tax..... | \$5,419.36 |
| County tax..... | 5,038.66 |
| Highways | 1,200.00 |
| Town audits..... | 1,277.45 |
| Willard Asylum..... | 542.49 |
| Superintendent of Poor..... | 178.14 |
| Return tax..... | 25.56 |
| | \$13,681.66 |
| DANBY. | |
| State tax..... | \$2138.81 |
| County tax..... | 1988.56 |
| Highways | 250.00 |
| Town audits..... | 363.19 |
| Willard Asylum..... | 285.14 |
| Superintendents of Poor..... | 370.21 |
| | \$5595.91 |
| ENFIELD. | |
| State tax..... | \$1603.13 |
| County tax..... | 1490.51 |
| Highways | 250.00 |
| Town audits..... | 851.93 |
| Superintendents of Poor..... | 55.36 |
| Return tax..... | 28.23 |
| Interest on railroad bonds..... | 1750.00 |
| Sinking fund..... | 250.00 |
| | \$6279.16 |

| GROTON. | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| State tax..... | \$3,605.08 |
| County tax..... | 3,351.82 |
| Highways..... | 250.00 |
| Town audits..... | 1,595.40 |
| Willard Asylum..... | 334.17 |
| Superintendents of Poor..... | 216.06 |
| Return tax..... | 103.57 |
| Interest on railroad bonds..... | 1,917.42 |
| Principal of railroad bonds..... | 12,500.00 |
| Overseer of Poor..... | 200.00 |
| Sinking fund..... | 150.00 |
| | \$24,223.52 |
| ITHACA. | |
| State tax..... | \$12,774.20 |
| County tax..... | 11,876.82 |
| Town audits..... | 15,941.54 |
| Interest on I. & A. R. R. bonds..... | 21,000.00 |
| Interest on G. & I. R. R. bonds..... | 7,000.00 |
| Sinking fund..... | 2,000.00 |
| Town audits added by Supervisor..... | 27.00 |
| Superintendents of Poor..... | 568.99 |
| Return tax..... | 562.55 |
| Willard Asylum..... | 1,342.29 |
| Highways..... | 250.00 |
| Tax Receiver's salary..... | 400.00 |
| | \$73,743.39 |
| LANSING. | |
| State tax..... | \$5,247.31 |
| County tax..... | 4,878.69 |
| Town audits..... | 4,481.15 |
| Willard Asylum..... | 26.42 |
| Superintendents of Poor..... | 306.97 |
| Return tax..... | 153.89 |
| | \$15,094.40 |
| NEWFIELD. | |
| State tax..... | \$2,076.25 |
| County tax..... | 1,930.39 |
| Town audits..... | 1,623.87 |
| Superintendents of Poor..... | 135.87 |
| Willard Asylum..... | 423.23 |
| Interest on railroad bonds..... | 3,605.00 |
| Sinking fund..... | 515.00 |
| | \$10,311.61 |
| ULYSSES. | |
| State tax..... | \$4,480.94 |
| County tax..... | 4,166.15 |
| Highways..... | 1,750.00 |
| Town audits..... | 1,393.35 |
| Willard Asylum..... | 341.51 |
| Superintendents of Poor..... | 285.80 |
| Return tax..... | 5.57 |
| Interest on railroad bonds..... | 5,250.00 |
| Sinking fund..... | 770.00 |
| | \$18,443.36 |

TOWN AND VILLAGE OF ITHACA.

CHAPTER LXVI.

ITHACA.

ITHACA, the central town of Tompkins County, was formed from Ulysses March 16, 1821,* and contains thirty-six square miles of territory, of which 16,488 acres are improved and 2506 acres woodland. The population in 1875 was 10,026, of which number 8878 were native and 1148 foreign born. The number of colored was 294.

Cayuga Lake pushes across the northern boundary nearly to the centre of the town, a distance of about two miles,

* Ithaca was formed from Ulysses, which was erected, as one of the original towns of Onondaga Co., March 5, 1794. Its history is traced as Ulysses, Onondaga Co., from March 5, 1794; as Ulysses, Cayuga Co., from March 8, 1799; as Ulysses, Seneca Co., from March 29, 1804; as Ulysses, Tompkins Co., from April 17, 1817; and as Ithaca, Tompkins Co., from March 16, 1821.

while its deep valley continues two miles farther southward, with a rich alluvial bottom one and a half miles broad.

The valley of the Cayuga is the result of excavating forces, and is like a trough cut in the great plateau or "backbone" of Western New York. From the outer limits of the county, and more conspicuously from the borders of the town, the trend of the surface of this great plain is, with more or less undulating and broken features, low hills and shallow vales, towards this remarkable basin. The incline continues slight until within a mile of the margin of the "Ithaca Flat," when it rapidly descends, precipitating the converging waters with tremendous power and velocity upon the plain, through chasms cut during the long centuries in the yielding shales and sandstones. The entire descent from the summit of the great table-land to the lake level is from 700 to 900 feet, of which 400 to 600 feet are accomplished within the last mile of distance.

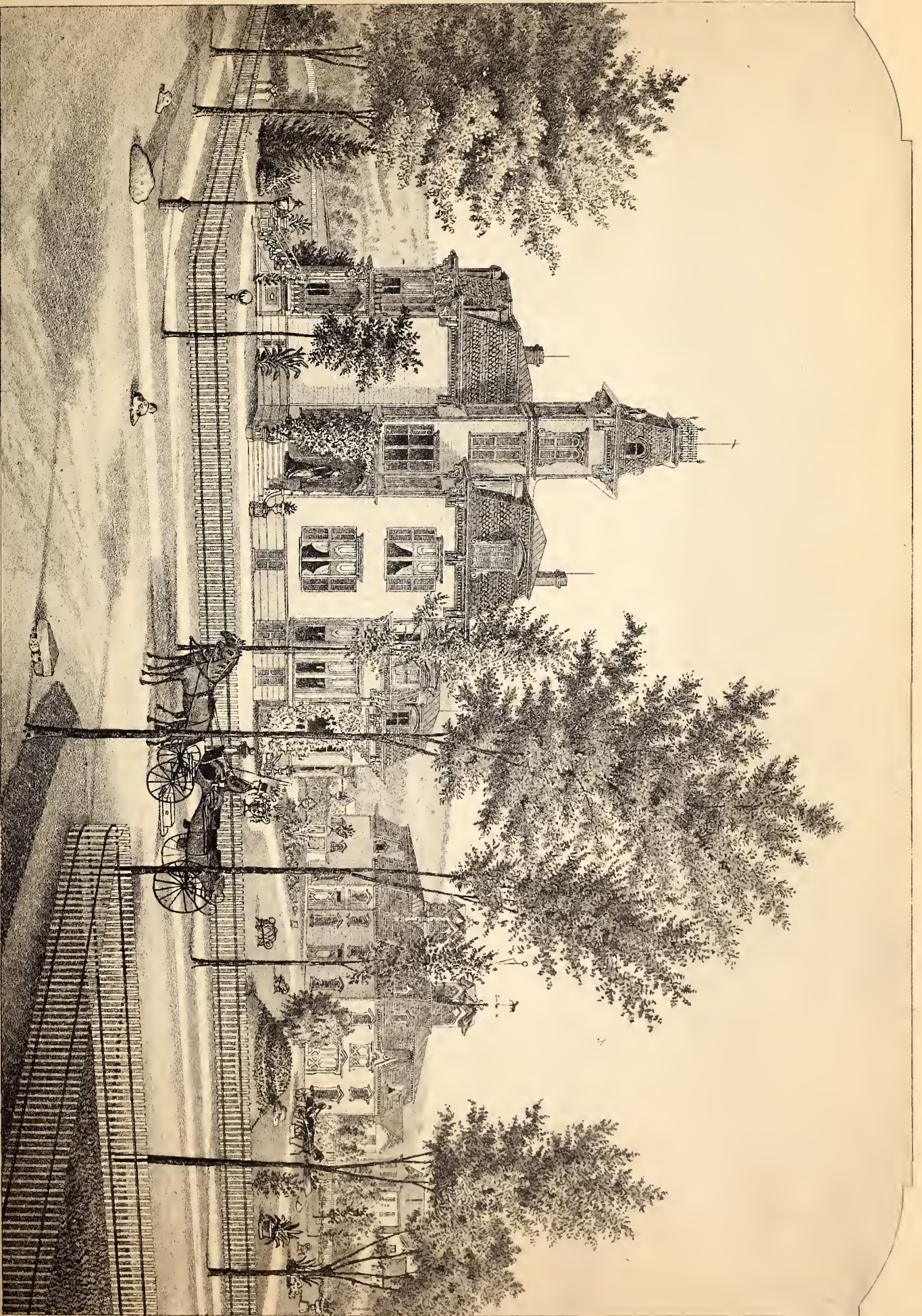
Thus it happens that the hills surrounding Ithaca on the east, south, and west, which from a distance charm the eye with scenes of quiet beauty, verdant slope, and sunny woodland, contain within their bosoms, in form of glen and rock and waterfall, a wealth of wonders which we think cannot be elsewhere found within so small a compass.

Upon this flat and the adjacent hill-slopes, in the midst of the scenery just described, the village of Ithaca is built. The earliest accounts suggest that when the first white settlers came, nearly all the territory now west of Cayuga Street, and north and west of Mill and Aurora Streets, was a swamp, covered with a dense growth of trees and vines, with patches of marsh grass. For the dryer ground to the south and east of the limits named (now occupied by the most compactly-built portion of the village, forming the principal business centre), Ithaca is indebted to the transporting power of the streams Six-Mile and Cascadilla.

The principal streams, six in number, receive the drainage of nearly all the county except Ulysses, Lansing, and the west half of Groton. Fall Creek and Cascadilla flow in from the east; Six-Mile from the southeast; Buttermilk, or Ten-Mile Creek, from the south; Cayuga Inlet, whose Indian name is Neguana, from the southwest; and Enfield, or Five-Mile Creek, from the west. Six-Mile and Buttermilk Creeks unite with the Inlet at points respectively distant one and a half and two and a half miles from the lake, while Five-Mile Creek discharges into the same stream near the southern limit of the town. All these streams finally empty into the lake at its head by two channels, Fall Creek and the Inlet, whose outlets are not more than fifteen rods asunder. The Inlet is remarkable among these dashing streams as being the only one without a rocky bed. Throughout its whole course of fifteen miles, in which it descends nearly 700 feet, it presents not so much as an interesting cascade, but flows swiftly in a tortuous channel of clay and shifting gravel.

Buttermilk Creek has its rise in the flats, near Danby village, 926 feet above Cayuga Lake, and six miles distant from its junction with the Inlet.

The Six-Mile Creek formerly had two branches, one of which pursued a northerly course close to the foot of the hill, until nearly opposite the present residence of Mr. William Esty, where it turned to the northwest, and passing



RESIDENCE OF J. B. SPRAGUE, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.



RESIDENCE OF C.M. TITUS, STATE STREET, ITHACA, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF W.W. ESTY, ITHACA, NEW YORK.

LITH BY L. R. EVERTS, PHILADA.

on united with the Cascadilla, first flowing across what is now the northeast corner of Mill and Tioga Streets.

The south branch crossed the bounds of Cayuga Street about twelve rods south of Green Street, thence bearing a little southerly it passed Albany Street a little south from Clinton. Some evidences of this old channel yet remain.

About the year 1824 the two branches were united and confined to what is now the channel, except the part west of Cayuga Street bridge. The course of this was straight to a point near the foot of the "Inclined Plane." This portion was turned into the present channel in the year 1868-69.

The Cascadilla, always a straggling stream, after reaching the flat, was made straight in 1836 and "put through the willows" in 1851, where it has since peaceably remained.

Fall Creek, the largest of the streams, is distinguished for the number and grandeur of its cataracts and rapids, aggregating 500 feet of *perpendicular fall* in the distance of a mile and a half, and affording a vast water-power.

The sweeping away of the forests along the streams has destroyed in large measure that uniformity of flow which once constituted their chief value for purposes of manufacture. The bulk of rainfall passes off in the form of floods, causing at times great destruction of property and even of life.

Cayuga Lake abounds with fish; salmon-trout, whitefish, bass, pike, and pickerel being the chief varieties, while its tributaries contain only "small samples" of the beautiful brook trout, with which in the olden time their eddies and rapids swarmed.

Besides the streams we have named, there are several smaller ones whose glens and falls in flood-time contribute much to the volume of waters, and furnish their quota of the beautiful, wild, and picturesque in the scenery about Ithaca.

Springs of cool, clear water burst forth from the hill-sides, and there are few farms without one or more; but the lake flats seems to have been their favorite rendezvous from time immemorial. Two, at least, of the latter supply considerable brooks to the inlet, just south of the village limits.

On the "Renwick" property, near the road leading to the lake, what is known as the "Indian Spring" gushes forth from the base of the hill. Another of considerable volume was the occasion of a paper addressed by Mr. Simeon De Witt to the "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures."

SOIL.

The soil upon the heights is mainly a gravelly or sandy clay loam, except in the southern portion of the town, where much of it is shallow, derived from the disintegration of the shale or slate immediately underlying it. The soil of the flats we have already described as alluvial. A stratum of clay underlies the low lands at the head of the lake, at a depth of from four to ten feet, giving a sure foundation for roads and buildings, notwithstanding the yielding nature of much of the surface.

Wheat before the appearance of the "midge" was a prominent crop, but because of this pest its culture was almost wholly abandoned for many years. Recently, with

new varieties, it has again been very successfully grown; the crop of 1877 being among the best ever produced.

Grain and grass are alternated upon most of the farms with good results, and the best of fruit is grown in abundance and in great variety. The slopes fronting the lake and the village of Ithaca are specially prized by the horticulturist, and thriving vineyards and orchards are among the more prominent and beautiful objects in the landscape. Nearly all the varieties of forest-trees, both "hard" and "soft," that are common to the latitude, were and to a considerable extent still are found within the town.

"About Ithaca," writes Governor Clinton, "there is more pine than in any other portion of the western country. Several hundred barrels of tar are made from the pitch pine."

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Save the probable visits of the Jesuit Fathers, who as early as 1657 had a mission church at Cayuga, the raiding visit of Colonel Dearborn in 1779 was the first intrusion of the white man into that part of the great wilderness which lay as a crescent about the head of the Lake Tiohero (or Cayuga), and which has since become the political division known as the town of Ithaca. By this incursion of Sullivan, Cherry Valley and Wyoming had been terribly avenged, the spirit of the red warrior broken, and peace brought to the land so lately the scene of war and massacre.

The apprehension of any further trouble from the Indians having been allayed, it needed but the telling of the returned soldiers' story, embellished only with the truth concerning the physical attractions and great productiveness of the western country, to excite to enthusiasm the spirit of pioneer emigration.

In regard to the coming of the first settlers into this town we shall follow closely for a time the account given by Mr. Horace King, who thirty-one years ago had access to sources of information which now no longer exist.

In the month of April, 1783, eleven men left Kingston, on the Hudson River, with two *Delaware* Indians for guides, to explore the country west of the Susquehanna, with the intention of securing a future home. They were a month or more thus employed, but returned without making a location.

In April of the following year, three of their number, related to each other by marriage, Jacob Yapple, Isaac Dumond, and Peter Hinepaw, revisited the district previously explored and selected four hundred acres on lot No. 94, then in the county of Montgomery, of which the west line of Tioga Street in the village of Ithaca is now the western limit.

Upon that part which was in the valley were several "Indian clearings," being small patches from which the hazel and thorn bushes had been removed, and which had been cultivated after the manner of the Indians.

It appears that for many years after the first settlement it was the custom for the whole neighborhood, extending several miles around, to avail themselves of these clearings on the Flat. Here they planted corn principally, thinking that it could not be raised upon the higher ground. "Each would build a crib upon the hill-side, into which, after it had matured, the crop was gathered. There were as many

as twenty-five of these cribs standing here at the same time." The settlers having planted their corn in these places, left it in the care of John Yaple, a younger brother of Jacob, and returned to bring their families, with whom they came back in September. They brought also a few articles of household furniture, farming utensils, and a number of hogs, sheep, cattle, and horses.

The three families numbered twenty persons: Jacob Yaple, his wife and three children (Philip, Mary, and Peter, and John Yaple, the brother, who was then twenty-four years of age); Isaac Dumond, his wife and three children (Peter, Abram, and Jenny), and John Dumond and his wife, then lately married; Peter Hinepaw, his wife and five children (whose names we cannot give, the eldest of whom was about twelve years of age).

A month was consumed in their journey to Owego, where there was a small settlement, and nineteen days from thence to Ithaca. The route pursued and the difficulties necessary to be overcome account for their slow progress. Between Owego and the head of Cayuga Lake was but a well-beaten Indian trail, along which the way had to be cleared through the forest.

Arrived at their new home, they at once set to work to provide appropriate shelters for the several families. Three log cabins were soon erected; the first on the north side of the Cascadilla Creek, near where now stands the flouring-mill of Howard C. Williams, and was occupied by the family of Mr. Hinepaw. The country about was to a considerable extent infested with rattlesnakes; and the story is told that some thirty were killed on the spot occupied by this cabin on the day of its completion. On entering it at night, several were found on the floor, which were also killed. A large fire was then made, and one person was detailed to watch during the night. In the morning the den was discovered near by, which was then broken up, and a vast number of the dangerous reptiles killed.

The cabins for the Yaple and Dumond families were put up near the spot now covered by the residence of Adam S. Cowdry, on East State Street. No trace of any of these three cabins now remains, not even the chips which we may suppose once lay in great inviting heaps before the door, where often rang the axe to supply the

"Nightly stack

Of wood against the chimney-back,—
The oaken log, green, huge, and thick,
And on its top the stout back-stick."

These families were not without neighbors, though too distant for frequent exchange of calls, favors, or gossip. "At Owego three families had settled the year before; at Newtown (Elmira) were two or three families, and as many more three or four miles north of Cayuga Lake, on its outlet."

The Indians proved friendly, and gave the new-comers substantial assistance. In summer they occupied the higher ground with their wigwams; but at the approach of winter, "pitched" them in the gorge of Six-Mile Creek, where was a narrow flat extending up as far as Well Falls. The village, thus compacted, was of considerable size.

There was also a large Indian village some two miles up the inlet to the Cayuga Lake, or Neguaena Creek, as it

was then called, near the residence of the late Thomas Fleming, where was an Indian orchard, of which there are yet some indications.* The second year after the coming of the white people, the greater portion of the Indians removed to their reservation at the north end of the lake.

The crop of corn was duly gathered by the owners, and this, with twenty-four bushels of wheat procured by one of their number at a settlement upon the Upper Nanticoke, and floured at the nearest mill,—at Wilkesbarre, Pa.,—constituted the only supply of grain for the three families for one year.

To provide potatoes for the following season, John Yaple traveled on foot one hundred and sixty miles, to a point on the Delaware, where he obtained three pecks of potatoes, or sprouts, and returned, carrying them in a sack upon his shoulders. This would appear to have been an unnecessary task, if the claim be true that the Indians at Taghanic had raised the potato but a few years previous.

Game was abundant in the adjacent forests, affording for the table rare bits of deer and bear; while the lake and its tributaries sheltered and supported the choicest of the finny tribe.

A stump, whose top had been hollowed by burning and scraping, served as a mortar in which to pound their corn, the wooden pestle being attached to a pole suspended like a well-sweep,—a common method with settlers in a new country. From meal thus prepared were made their cakes and hominy.

In the second year of the settlement, Jacob Yaple built a small mill, near the cabin of Mr. Hinepaw, on the Cascadilla, which was capable of grinding twenty or twenty-five bushels of grain per day. All the works were made by Mr. Yaple himself, even the mill-stones, which he succeeded in forming from a large granite boulder. Some traces of this mill remained until recent years, the stones being the last to disappear. These were carried off by freshet a few years since.

This mill was called the "little pepper-mill," and was resorted to for a long time by inhabitants in the country near by.

William Van Orman, a son of one of the early settlers, says that his father frequently carried a grist of one or two bushels to this mill, and many times stayed all night to get it ground.

For a time the bran was separated from the flour with a sieve, as the mill had no bolting-cloth. The increasing population soon required additional facilities for grinding; but meantime, distant settlements were resorted to, and many a tedious journey was performed with the grist before this want was supplied.†

* In the year 1875 the remains of five Indians, together with ket-tles, beads, etc., were exhumed from the side of the highway, at a point nearly opposite the "Fleming" school-house. Some years earlier, other similar evidences of an Indian settlement had been unearthed at the gravel-bank near the residence of Mr. James Barnes.

† An incident of this kind is thus related by Mr. King, p. 51. "Mr. McDowell set out for Owego with a load of grain drawn by an ox-team. For three nights he turned his cattle out to browse, and himself returned home to sleep; and for two nights after, serving them in the same way, he walked to Owego to procure rest, and with his load arrived there on the sixth day."

To properly season the homely fare which she studiously provided for her family, each good housewife found the item of *salt* a necessity. This, fortunately, was easily obtained; for somewhere near by there was evidently a salt spring known to the Indians, who, when requested, would furnish the desired quantity after a short absence.

One of the legends respecting the salt spring, which has been corroborated by divers like testimonies, runs thus: an old Indian woman would often come to the house of William Van Orman to procure salt, and if there was none, as frequently happened, would borrow a kettle and disappear in the woods to the northward, and after a half-day's absence, return with it *full of salt quite warm*.

We learn that Mr. Sager also procured salt of the Indians, who, instead of boiling it in the woods, in this case brought the brine to a convenient place near his house, and there made the salt.*

Robert McDowell, with his family, came in after the families we have already mentioned had become fairly settled in their forest home,—a period of nearly or quite one year.

Although involving a slight conflict of dates, we will follow the account of this family, as given by Nicoll Halsey, as it contains something more of incident than that of Mr. King.

In the month of September, 1786, Robert McDowell, Ira Stevens, and Jonathan Woodworth† moved with their families from Kingston, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., to Tioga Point and Chemung. The next summer Robert McDowell, Nehemiah and Charles Woodworth (sons of Jonathan), Abram Smith, Joseph Smith, and Richard Loomis, came from Chemung by way of Catharine, to the head of Cayuga Lake, and there cut and put up a quantity of marsh hay, and then returned to Chemung. The ensuing fall, Abram Smith and the two Woodworths again visited the lake flats, this time bringing cattle, to winter them on the hay already prepared. In the spring of 1788 they went back to Chemung, when Mr. McDowell, accompanied by Jane, his eldest daughter, then about seven years of age, and two boys,—one a negro,—returned to the rude farm at the head of the lake, where Ithaca now stands, and planted a quantity of corn and sowed some spring wheat, and followed up this

enterprise in the fall of the same year‡ by bringing in his entire family, composed of himself, wife, and five children, —Jane, Hannah, Ephius, John, and Daniel.

Mr. McDowell was the first settler on the Abraham Bloodgood tract of 1400 acres; since known as all that part of the corporation of Ithaca lying west of Tioga Street. He put up his cabin somewhere near what is now the junction of Seneca and Cayuga Streets, about where stands the fine residence of Samuel H. Winton. Upon this spot, until 1874, stood a wooden building erected by Mr. Henry Ackley (father of Mrs. Winton) in the year 1812 or 1813.

Since the above was written, we have received from Orlo Horton, of Covert, the record of these events, as narrated to him by one of the actors.—Nehemiah Woodworth. From this account it appears that in June, 1788, Captain Jonathan Woodworth and his two sons, with five others, followed Sullivan's trail to Peach Orchard, then passed down Halsey's Creek to the Cayuga Lake, and encamped on the north side of Goodwin's Point, and on the following day went up to the head of the lake. In July the same party of six named in Mr. Halsey's account (except that *David* Smith is substituted for Abram) made hay on the lake flats, where they were joined by Peter Hinepaw and Isaac Dumond. The Woodworth party brought provisions and two cows; and that fall drove in all their stock, about seventy head of cattle and horses. During the winter, Abram Smith and a man named Stevens (Ira?) had trouble with wolves, one of which they killed. They killed also a large bear on the lake, near Salmon Creek. The account further says that the Woodworth family "moved in, in the spring of 1789, and remained until 1793;" that they had a mortar made from a large stump standing "near the present court-house," and that Nehemiah assisted in *bringing* in the mill-stones, on an ox-sled.

This is the only record we have concerning the settlement of the Woodworth family at Ithaca. The mill-stones alluded to were probably the first that were *brought in*,—not the first *used*.

William Van Orman must have settled in the valley at an early day, and followed very soon the others already mentioned. The precise date of his settlement is not known, but as his first preparation of corn for food was by means of the *stump* and *pestle*, we may reasonably infer that the date was prior to the erection of the Yapple mill, which he subsequently patronized so patiently. He was assessor for Ulysses in 1795.

Mr. Van Orman first settled on two hundred acres

* Notwithstanding much earnest inquiry and search for this fabled spring, it has thus far yielded only "the pleasures of hope" for a season.

Between 1817 and 1820, Mr. Torrey, father of Elijah B. Torrey, having faith in the traditions concerning salt in this valley, sunk two shafts to a considerable depth, at a spot just south of the present corporation, near the Spencer road; but instead of salt water, he tapped perennial veins of fresh. Portions of the old curbing are still to be seen. Again, in 1864 an attempt to obtain salt by boring *very* deep, was made; but the company, formed for the purpose, died of too much management.

As matter of historic interest in this connection, we cannot withhold this further quotation from the Journal of De Witt Clinton, dated Ithaca, Aug. 11, 1810: "It is said that there are salt licks (licks?) in this country, and *one* near this place, formerly much frequented by deer, which were in great plenty when the country was first settled, and on being pursued by dogs, immediately took to the lakes, in which they were easily shot. . . . This is probably a link in the chain of fossil salt, extending from Salina to Louisiana, like the main range of the Alleghany Mountains."—*Campbell's Life of De Witt Clinton*, p. 163.

† Father of the late Jonathan P. Woodworth, of Trumansburg.

‡ Mr. King, in his history, fixes the settlement of the McDowell family in the fall of 1790, two years later than the date named by Mr. Halsey. The latter, however, says, "Peter Hindpaw came with his family in the summer of 1788, and settled at Ithaca; came from what was then called the Cook House, on the Delaware River. Isaac Dumond, Jacob Yapple, Job Rogers, and Isaac Patchen, and Andrew Patchen, a bachelor, came on about the same time Robert McDowell did."

Thus a discrepancy of two years exists, involving, however, no question of priority, as the earlier settlement of the three families is admitted. Mr. King alludes to the settlement at Owego of "three families the year preceding" the settlement at Ithaca, thus making the date of the Owego settlement 1788. This is correct.

which he had bought of a Mr. Hughes, known as part of military lot No. 82, and which he occupied for about twelve years, when by reason of defective title he lost it all. The farm is now known as the "Spencer" or "Walbridge" farm. Mr. Walter Wood succeeded Mr. Van Orman in the possession and ownership of this farm.

Baffled in his first purchase, Mr. Van Orman took land on lot No. 83, of the same tract, then owned by George Sager, who had purchased it from one Pangborn, his brother-in-law. The latter had received the lot as a reward for his service in the Revolution.

In the year 1824, Mr. Van Orman built the brick house where he had previously and finally settled, near Buttermilk Falls. He made the brick for this substantial though now old-fashioned structure, on the land now occupied by David Burt, his sons assisting in the manufacture.

George Sager came with his mother (Margaret) and Simon, a younger brother, and settled on the lot which the former had purchased of Pangborn, about the year 1793. George was then thirty years of age, single, hardy, and enterprising, and was not long in winning the hand of Charity, daughter of Bezal Holley, who, with his family, had settled in the vicinity somewhat later than the Sagers and Van Ormans. Mr. Sager erected a double log cabin, in which he lived many years. He also built a frame barn of pine, which is yet sound, and forms part of the present ample accommodations of the farm.

A structure of such rare quality in that early day could not be overlooked by those who had left behind, in their former homes, the school-house and the church. So it happened that nearly or quite eighty years ago a little body of worshippers came together in the auditorium, or *threshing-floor*, of this building and formed a class, which for a considerable time was ably served by the Rev. Dr. Baker, of the Methodist denomination.*

In 1823, Mr. Sager built a large stone house (on or near the spot occupied previously by his double cabin), in which he lived the rest of his life. He died after reaching the unusual age of ninety-five years.

In the year 1791-93 the roads or great "turnpikes," mainly following an easterly and westerly direction, were being pushed forward into the wilderness, giving to the pioneers means of more frequent communication with their friends and kin in the older settlements. This was, indeed, a blessing which few can realize who have never left the comforts that wait on civilization and populous neighborhoods, for the hardships and seclusions of forest life.

Earlier mention should, perhaps, have been made of the fact that a Mr. Lightfoot brought a boat-load of goods up the lake some time in the year 1791, and offered them for sale in a shanty erected by himself near the present "steam-boat-landing." The stock consisted of a chest of tea, sack of coffee, some crockery and earthenware, a few dry-goods, a little hardware and cutlery, gunpowder, lead, and a *barrel*

or two of whisky. This last item, nearly equal in bulk to all the rest of his stock, doubtless found ready sale; but whether to the settlers alone or to the worshippers of the Great Spirit, or *both*, we shall never know.

These articles he exchanged chiefly for marten-, otter-, beaver-, fox-, bear-, and deer-skins; and continued the business for ten or twelve years without competition.

The families of Yaples, Dumond, and Hinepaw had the misfortune to lose their lands by reason of the carelessness or wickedness of their agent, who was to attend to the payment of installments and taxes in Albany. In four or five years it passed out of their possession, and a part thereof finally came into the hands of Simeon De Witt.

Hinepaw removed to near the present village of Aurora, and Yaples and Dumond removed with their families, in 1795, into the north part of Danby, then Owego, Tioga County.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST FAMILIES.

As much interest is felt concerning the later history of the early settlers, it is proper to give it place here, before becoming involved in the narration of later times and greater numbers.

Henry Yaple (changed probably from Jäpel) father of the pioneers, Jacob and Henry, and his wife, whose maiden name was Susannah Ciseo, were born in Holland. Their children were all born in what is now Lebanon Co., Pa.

JACOB YAPLE (born March 7, 1760), who had married Maria, a sister of Isaac and John Dumond, brought three children, as we have stated,—Philip, Mary, and Peter. Subsequently were born here six others,—Henry, Catharine, David, Betsy, Rachel, and Sarah.

Of the first three, *Philip*, the oldest, born Jan. 26, 1782, married, and had several children, of whom Horace, Peter, and William are, or lately were, living in the town of Caroline. He died in 1814.

Mary, the second, born July 23, 1787, became the wife of Peter Bois. In an early day they removed to the West, where Mrs. Bois, surviving her husband, lived a long time with her son, Mr. Burling Bois, at Castalia, Erie Co., Ohio.

Peter, the third, born March 18, 1789, made his home in Danby; he married Charity Beers for his first wife, and a widow Denton (Patience Quigg) for a second, and left Jacob, who still lives at the old homestead, near the Ithaca line, and is a thrifty farmer; and Elbert, born March 15, 1818, who lives at Barton, Tioga Co., and is also a farmer in good circumstances.

Henry was born Aug. 25, 1791, and was the first male child born in the town. He was twice married, by his first wife, who was Sally Dykeman, having five children, of whom Eliza has long resided in Ithaca, the wife of Mr. Caleb Earl, and Perry, at Ripon, Cal., and is the owner of 800 acres of the rich wheat-land of that State. By his second wife, who was Mary B. Burgess, he had one child, a daughter. With slight exceptions, he continued to reside in Danby until his death, which occurred Aug. 21, 1863. He died full of years, and honored by all who knew him. A man of positive character and unvarying integrity, he was esteemed accordingly. His portrait may be seen among the historic collections of Cornell University.

* Among the members of this primitive church were the following: Cornelius Shoemaker, leader; Margaret Sager, George Sager and wife, Simon Sager, William Van Orman and wife, Peter Fisher and wife, Walter Wood and wife, Edward Oliver and wife (a sister of Geo. Sager), — Williams and wife (parents of Levi Williams), Barney Gibbs and wife, and Isaac Tector and wife.

Catharine was born at Ithaca Dec. 24, 1792, and married Thomas Baker. They resided for a few years in Danby, and then removed to Illinois, where she died.

David was born Sept. 20, 1795, the year his parents removed to Danby. He married Susannah Blakesley, and continued to reside in that town until a few years before his death, when he removed to Iowa, to reside with his son. He died about two years ago.

Elizabeth was born Nov. 5, 1797, at Danby. Married Asa Upson, and thereafter resided in Steuben Co., N. Y., until her death, which occurred in the spring of 1878.

Rachel was born May 7, 1799. Married Miles Hammond, is now a widow, and was lately living at Davenport, Iowa. A considerable increase in the value of her farm has insured her an abundance of "this world's goods."

Sarah was born Oct. 6, 1801. Married John H. Stephens, and resides at Hornellsville, N. Y. She is yet vigorous, and tells with much spirit the story of her *horse-back* journeys to Ithaca many years ago.

Besides these were *John*, born in 1786, who died in infancy, and *Nellie*, born in 1806, who died when two years old.

Mr. Yaple, the father of this goodly family, died June 5, 1817, at the age of fifty-six.

JOHN YAPLE (brother of Jacob), who had come to the new home a single man, afterward married Rachel De Pue,* by whom he had four children:

Susannah, born at Ithaca in 1794, married William Dawson, and died, leaving two children,—Jane and Eliza.

Samuel, born in Danby, Nov. 29, 1796, was the first white male child born in that town. He married Maria Thompson, who was born in Berkeley Co., Va., in 1801, and is probably still living. Samuel died July 17, 1875, leaving three children.†

Jacob, born in 1799, married Adaline Bordman. Three children survive them.

John, born April 5, 1801, married Laura Morse,‡ by whom he had fourteen children. It is believed that John and his wife are still living at Hallsville, Ross Co., Ohio.

John Yaple, Sr., died in 1846, at the age of eighty-one.

ISAAC DUMOND married a Miss Burrows, sister of the wife of his brother John. Isaac died in the winter of

1803, and was buried in King's Cemetery. His family consisted of the following:

Peter, the eldest, married Jane, a daughter of Abram Johnson, and had Amanda, Isaac, Jane (who died), another Jane, and Charlotte. He lived to be an old man, and died in Danby.

Abram, married Mary, the widow of Abram Davenport (also a daughter of Abram Johnson), and had Cynthia, Caroline, and Ebenezer. Lived nearly all his days in Danby, and died there at an advanced age.

Jenny, born at Kingston in 1789, married Zera Whitney, and, inheriting the pioneer spirit and courage, moved West about twenty years ago, and is probably still living. Has children,—Peter, Oscar, Ruth Ann, and others.

Polly was born at Ithaca, in April, 1791. She was twice married. Her first husband was Ebenezer Sanders, by whom she had four children; her second William Davis, by whom she had two children. Mrs. Davis died at the West.

Catharine, the fifth and youngest, was born at Ithaca in October, 1793. Married Mr. Amasa Woodruff, and resided in Danby until her death. Had one child.

JOHN DUMOND, one of the original settlers, had but lately been married to Jane Barrows—July, 1789, at Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y.—when he joined the band of pioneers who finally settled at the head of Cayuga Lake.

March 10, 1791, Mrs. Dumond "presented to the world the first child born within the limits of Tompkins County," then Montgomery County. This child, "Sally," in time became the wife of Benjamin Skeels, who, with his family, removed from Danby to the State of Indiana in May, 1846. At the last accounts Mrs. Skeels was living in Lodi, Sandusky Co., Ohio, having outlived her husband.



MRS. SALLY SKEELS.

Mary, the second child, was born Sept. 2, 1793, in Ithaca. She married Daniel H. Jopp, and also removed to the West, and about two years since died at Green Spring, Ohio, having borne ten children.

Isaac, the third child, born in what is now Danby, Aug. 12, 1795, has always resided near the old homestead.

* Rachel De Pue (or Du Puy) was born at Wyoming, Pa. Her father settled there, and for many years was magistrate, by appointment from the crown of Great Britain. The De Monds and the Du Pucs were French Huguenots,—the Yaples Dutch Calvinists. The De Monds and Du Pucs were refugees in Holland, from France. Hence the marriage unions between them and the Yaples.—*Letter of Judge Alfred Yaple.*

† Henry, born Oct. 28, 1827, married Margaret Haynes, and has four children.

Alfred, born July 16, 1830, lives at Cincinnati, and has for a considerable time held the position of judge of the Superior Court of the State of Ohio. To him we are indebted for much concerning this family history.

William Ross married Elizabeth McDonald, and has three children. He and his brother Henry both reside at Adelphi, Ross Co., Ohio.

‡ Mrs. Yaple, it is said, never reached a hundred pounds in weight, and yet was able to present the world with the following formidable muster-roll of children, aside from three who died in infancy: Seth, Miles, Allen, Mary, Jacob, Samuel, John, Aaron De Pue, Rachel, Maria, and William. Allen was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Until the spring of the present year for many years he had lived with his son John, his only living child. John, following the lead of many of his kith and kin, lately emigrated to Kansas, since which time Isaac has lived at West Danby with his grandson, Marcus Dumond.

John, the fourth child, was born at the old Danby homestead, Sept. 23, 1799, and resides now on the farm where he has passed nearly all his days. An only son, Sylvester, is living with him.

Betsy, the youngest child, died at the age of twelve years; was born in Danby, in 1803. John, the father, died in Danby, May 22, 1839, aged seventy-two. Jane, the mother, died at the home of her son Isaac, in Danby, Dec. 9, 1845, her eighty-fourth birthday.

Of all the early settlers who made the vale of Ithaca their home, none have through their descendants become more intimately and continuously identified with its material and social interests than ROBERT McDOWELL, the son of John McDowell, who with his family emigrated to this country from Scotland. John was born in the year 1760, and at the early age of nineteen married Margaret McCormick, who came with her father, John McCormick, from Scotland to America about the period of the Revolution.

Besides the five children, previously named, who came in with the family, there were subsequently born at the new home two others, Robert and Henry. Robert, born March 10, 1790, died at the age of seventeen years; Henry, born May 15, 1792, died in August of the same year.

Jane, the oldest, who had come with her father to aid in putting in the crops, was born Nov. 22, 1780. She became the wife of Richard W. Pelton, who having entered the service as a volunteer in the war of 1812, died between Batavia and Buffalo while yet a soldier. One child by this marriage seems to have died in infancy, July 1, 1811.

Mrs. Pelton subsequently became the second wife of Archer Green, a man of much prominence in the local affairs of that day, whom she outlived many years. She died Feb. 26, 1856, in her seventy-sixth year.

Hannah, the second child of Robert and Margaret McDowell, was born in May, 1782, and died at the age of ten years.

Euphios, the third child, was born at Kingston, Pa., May 26, 1784. On the tenth day of August, 1806, she married Nicoll Halsey,* then of Ovid, county of Seneca.

* If romance be permissible, it may be stated that this early courtship on the plain of Ithaca was the indirect result of a misfortune that had overtaken a guest of Nicoll's father (Silas Halsey, Jr.), in Ovid, in the year 1794.

In that year Nicoll was sent by his father to conduct a man named Ball on his way towards Owego. Each mounted a horse, and, as there was no road, followed the course indicated by marked trees. At the end of the first day they reached Nathaniel Davenport's, near the head of the lake (Cayuga), where the stone house now stands. This house is the second built on this ground since the first cabin was erected by Mr. Davenport. Their horses were *pastured* a while in the woods, and then tied to a tree for the night. In the morning there was like feed for the horses, and a continuation of their journey to the "Half-Way House," over a *sled-road*. Here Nicoll left his companion, and returned as he had come.

The only houses on the route were the following: Elisha Guillard's, two or three miles from his father's; two or three at Trumansburg; Samuel Weyburn's, at Goodwin's Point; the houses of John

With her husband she removed to the town of Ulysses in the year 1808, and settled at the place which afterwards took the family name, and where the whole of a busy and fruitful life was spent.

Mrs. Halsey had ten children,† of whom eight reached maturity and six are still living. Three of the sons, Robert, William, and Henry, have been active among the prominent business men of Ithaca, and their way has been marked by much of public spirit in the midst of their large private enterprises.

The last two, with their families, are still residents of Ithaca, whose population is near ten thousand, where their mother in her girlhood could hardly have counted a score, all pioneers.

John, the fourth child, born April, 1786, was killed while in the service, at the battle of Queenstown, in November, 1812. He married Jane Norton, who, as his widow, drew the pay for his service as a soldier.

Daniel, born May 3, 1788, died March 16, 1799.

Robert, born at Ithaca, March 10, 1790, died in March, 1807.

Henry, born at Ithaca, May 15, 1792, died in August the same year.

The graves of all the children, except Euphios and John, are still to be seen in the cemetery at Ithaca, as are also those of the father and mother. Robert, the father, died June 1, 1802, at the age of forty-two. His wife, Margaret, survived him, and passed the last twenty-seven years of her life at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Nicoll Halsey. She died April 28, 1835, in her seventy-sixth year.

NATHANIEL DAVENPORT,†

from New Jersey, came with his wife and four children, and settled on lot 87, lying just north of the Abraham

Rogers and Nathaniel Davenport; and a few houses at the head of the lake. One of the latter was of course Mr. McDowell's; and it is at least possible that Nicoll and Euphios then met for the first time, he being then twelve and she ten years of age.

† Hannah, born June 4, 1807; married Oliver C. Comstock, Jr., Feb. 4, 1829.

Robert, born Aug. 7, 1809; married Sarah Stewart, Dec. 31, 1834; removed to New York City about twenty years ago, where he yet lives.

William, born April 27, 1811; married Mary E. Butler, May 13, 1839, who died in 1840; he married, Aug. 27, 1844, Eliza Gosman, daughter of Hon. Jonathan B. Gosman, an early settler in Danby, and long an honored citizen and journalist of Ithaca.

Richard Pelton, born March 14, 1813; died Jan. 26, 1836.

Emma Jane, born Nov. 13, 1815; died Jan. 26, 1816.

Margaret, born May 24, 1817; married Dr. Madison Mills, Dec. 23, 1840.

Emma, born Oct. 10, 1819; married Dr. Henry Sayles, Oct. 17, 1839, an esteemed citizen and physician of Ithaca. Many years ago they removed to Elmira, where they have since resided.

Henry, born Aug. 24, 1821; married Mary Ann Batty, July 15, 1844.

Warren, born Aug. 22, 1823; unmarried.

Mortimer Nicoll, born Sept. 22, 1826; died Feb. 20, 1828.

† Horace King, in naming the early settlers who succeeded the McDowells, uses the following language: "I cannot tell the order after this in which the early inhabitants came in, and can only mention, as being among the first, the Davenports, who came in the second or third year, and settled on the hill west; the Blooms, who came in the third year, and settled where their descendants still remain (in Lansing, near the Ithaca line); . . . Francis King, who came in the fifth year, and located two miles south, upon the hill; Moses De

Bloodgood tract, in the year 1791. Mrs. Davenport's maiden name was Margaret Lyon. Their children were Peter, Henry, Catharine, and Abram.

Mr. Davenport built his cabin on the spot occupied by its second successor, the stone house now the property of Mrs. Walter Williams.

Abram, the youngest of the children, married, in 1798, Mary Johnson, then eighteen years of age, daughter of Abram Johnson, who came in 1791 with his family. This marriage was the first within the limits of the village and town of Ithaca. Ama, a daughter by this union, born in 1801, married Mr. George Philes, Sept. 29, 1819. Mrs. Philes has survived her husband many years, and is still a resident of Ithaca.* Her father died in 1803, and her mother subsequently married Abram Dumond (second child of Isaac, one of the three first settlers), whom she survived, and died March 4, 1868.

Henry, second child of Nathaniel, succeeded to the homestead, which has since passed from the possession of the family.

Peter had another portion of the farm which is now owned by his grandson, Moses.

ABRAM JOHNSON† came to Ithaca with his family in 1791. He was a native of Staten Island; his wife of Newburgh, N. Y. They removed from the city of New York to the valley of the Mohawk, and from there to Ithaca. After a short stay in the village they removed to a farm two or three miles south, near the present Danby line. Their children were George W., Jane, Mary, James, Keziah, Ebenezer, John, and Arthur S. Of these, Mary, born in 1780, married first, Abram Davenport; second, Abram Dumond, as previously mentioned; Jane married Peter, the eldest son of Jacob Yaple; Colonel John became a merchant in Ithaca, and was the second clerk of Tompkins County, the last one appointed under the first constitution, Feb. 14, 1821. Arthur S. remained in Ithaca during his life, and was called to many public positions. He was a lawyer; several times elected justice of the peace; was elected county treasurer in 1819; county clerk in 1834; surrogate in 1838; district attorney in 1847; special county judge and surrogate in 1862. He was honored also with the post of secretary of the Moral Society when at the zenith of its fame.

The old records of the town of Ulysses show that many of the early settlers whom we have thus far mentioned took an active part in public affairs, and were called to fill many offices of importance in that day. We give the following

Witt, who came here as agent of Mr. Simeon De Witt; Patchin, who built his cabin about half-way between the Cascade and Fall Creek; . . . Abram and Henry Markle, the Sagors, . . . the Brinks, who settled a short distance south of Ebenezer Mack's late residence; Mr. William R. Collins . . . Rector, who built just across the Inlet, west; Van Orman, Van Etten, Banfield, Shoemaker, Miller, Green, and Smith."

* Mrs. Philes came to the "Flats" to reside in 1813, Mr. Dumond then having a house on the southeast corner of Mill and Tioga Streets. The first school she attended was kept by Mrs. Buol (wife of Judge Buol, and whose maiden name was Enos), in the small house now standing on the southeast corner of Mill and Aurora Streets.

† Governor Clinton mentions Abram Johnson, whom he saw at Ithaca, as formerly a sergeant in Clinton's brigade, and the author of a song on the storming of Fort Montgomery, which was afterwards printed.

as among the earliest of those recorded, who were elected at "town-meeting" in the respective years:

John Yaple, Fence-Viewer, 1796-97.

Peter Dumond, Overseer of Highways, 1795 and 1798.

Robert McDowell, Overseer of the Poor, 1795; Assessor, Overseer of Highways, and School Commissioner, 1796, holding the last-named office several years; Commissioner of Highways and of "Public Lots" in 1798; and Justice of the Peace in 1800.

William Van Orman, Assessor and Fence-Viewer, 1795; Commissioner of Highways, Fence-Viewer, and School Trustee, 1796; and Overseer of the Poor, 1799.

Nathaniel Davenport, Overseer of the Poor, 1795; Commissioner of Highways, 1796. He subsequently held many other positions of responsibility, as did also his son, Henry Davenport, who, in the year 1800, was recorded in a list of jurors as a "miller."

Abram Markle, Town Clerk, 1795, and both Supervisor and Town Clerk for several years thereafter. He was Justice of the Peace in 1800.

Henry Markle (farmer and innkeeper), was Overseer of Highways in 1800.

Isaac Patchen, Assessor, 1795; and Overseer of the Poor, 1797 and 1798.

Abram Davenport, Constable, 1797-98.

Benjamin Pelton, School Commissioner, 1796; Assessor, Commissioner and Overseer of Highways, and Commissioner of Public Lots, 1798.

Richard W. Pelton, Constable and Town Clerk, 1798.

Richard Pangborn, Constable, 1796.

Abram Johnson, Assessor and Commissioner of Highways and Public Lots, 1798; Overseer of Highways, 1799; and Inspector for Senatorial Election in Cayuga County in 1799, with Abram Markle, Jeremiah Jeffrey, and Joseph S. Sidney.

Joseph S. Sidney (miller), Assessor, 1799, and School Commissioner, 1801.

Jonas Whiting (farmer), Commissioner of Highways, 1799; Supervisor, 1800.

John Smith (distiller), Poundmaster, 1799, and Town Clerk, 1800. He was probably the "John Smith" named as "surveyor," in November, 1800, to run out the public lots into parcels of 100 acres each.

Archer Green, in 1801, was delegate to the convention called to consider the question of the division of Cayuga County.

The town-meetings for the town of Ulysses from 1795 to 1817 were held within the limits of the present town of Ithaca, viz.: In 1795, at the house of Peter Hinepaw; in 1796, at the house of Nathaniel Davenport; in 1797, at the house of Jabez Hanmer; in 1798, at the house of ———; in 1799, at the house of Abram Markle; from 1800 to 1803 inclusive, at the house of Nathaniel Davenport; from 1804 to 1817, when Ithaca was set off, at the house of Moses Davenport, son of Nathaniel.

OTHER PIONEERS.

Benjamin Pelton settled on lot 94, on what is known as the "Fall Creek Property," about the year 1797. His house stood in the centre of Aurora Street,—since opened,

—on the top of the high spur of gravel then existing at that point, and was a conspicuous object viewed from the Hotel. Like most of the dwellings of that day, it was small and of one story. He announced March 4, 1819, in the *Journal* that he had "opened a *Scrivener's* office at the Yellow House* near Peter I. Dumond's."

Benjamin Pelton had several children, of whom *Richard W.*, who married Jane McDowell, became the owner of an extensive farm on the south hill, which included the premises now owned by Frederick and William Andrus, and Mrs. McGraw; and *Edmund Genet*, succeeded his brother in the ownership of these premises, and built the house lately occupied by Mrs. McGraw, and now being replaced by a modern brick structure. Richard W. was postmaster at Ithaca in 1804. Edmund G. held the office of surrogate in 1821, and was likewise many years an attorney and justice of the peace.

John Landon came with his family to Ithaca in 1811.† His first residence was near the Six-Mile Creek, on the east side of Aurora Street, where he also had a bakery. At that time the view up and down the creek was not obstructed by buildings of any sort. A pasture or common occupied the space towards the mill of Mr. Buel.

From the door of this dwelling the now venerable Mrs. Hillick, daughter of Mr. Landon, witnessed sundry pranks of the members of the Moral Society, and well remembers the incident elsewhere related.

Mr. Landon built a wooden building on Aurora Street, on property now occupied by J. D. Carpenter's furniture-store, in the rear of which the old structure now stands. In 1816 he removed to the building erected by George Blythe as a factory, over the north branch.

William Linn came to Ithaca about the year 1812, and was agent for Simeon De Witt. He was a man of excellent learning and an orator of no ordinary powers. He was the author of the famous "Roerbach" story, of which we here give the history.

The *Ithaca Chronicle* of August 21, 1844, gave to the political world the Roerbach story that so nearly accomplished the defeat of James K. Polk. Originating as it did in the office of William Linn, then a candidate for the office of justice of the peace, on the Locofoco ticket, the promulgation of the hoax seemed inexplicable. Those, however, best acquainted with the author were not puzzled by the seeming inconsistency.

None of Mr. Linn's contemporaries in Ithaca wielded a more incisive pen; none a more flexible; and certainly none could so clothe a myth with plausibility. We give the Roerbach communication entire, as it appeared in the *Chronicle*:

"FOR THE CHRONICLE.

"Mr. Spencer.

"Will you have the goodness to insert in your paper the following extract from Roerbach's 'Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836'? This work has received the approbation of every American critic, not only for its graphic descriptions of scenery, but

* Probably the Landon building, now in rear of Carpenter's furniture store.

† Reuben Buckley, from New Jersey, uncle to Mr. Landon, settled on west hill about the year 1802, on the farm now owned by Messrs. Day and Robinson. Betsy, a daughter, married Marcus Stigney—a merchant in Ithaca, about 1804.

for its candid and impartial remarks on men and manners. Amidst the present turmoil and fanaticism of politics, I would furnish a statement made long before the contagion reached us, when there could be no inducement to disguise the truth or publish a falsehood.

"AN ABOLITIONIST.

"Just as we reached the Duck River, in the early gray of the morning, we came up with a singular spectacle, the most striking one of the kind I have ever witnessed. It was a camp of negro slave drivers just packing for a start. They had about three hundred slaves with them, who had bivouacked the preceding night in chains in the woods; these they were conducting to Natchez, on the Mississippi River, to work upon the sugar plantations in Louisiana. It resembles one of the coffles of slaves spoken of by Mungo Park, except that they had a caravan of nine wagons and single horse carriages, for the purpose of conducting the white people, and any of the blacks that should fall lame, to which they were now putting their horses to pursue their march. The female slaves were, some of them, sitting on logs of wood, whilst others were standing, and a great many little black children were warming themselves by the fire of the bivouack.

"In front of them all, and prepared for the march, stood in double files about two hundred male slaves, manacled and chained to each other. I have never seen so revolting a sight before! Black men in fetters, torn from the lands where they were born, from the ties they had formed, and from the comparatively easy condition which agricultural labor affords, and driven by white men, with liberty and equality in their mouths, to a distant and unhealthy country, to perish in the sugar mills of Louisiana, where the duration of life for a sugar-mill slave does not exceed seven years.

"Forty-three of these unfortunate beings had been purchased, I was informed, of the Hon. James K. Polk, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives; the mark of the branding iron with the initials of his name on their shoulders distinguished them from the rest."

The sharp eye of the Albany *Argus* detected the fraud in time to ward off its threatened disastrous results. The exposure took place in September, and the election of Mr. Polk was secured. The authorship was traced to Mr. Linn, who, it proved, had taken the narrative bodily from "Featherstonhaugh's Tour through the Slave States," and appended thereto the paragraph in relation to the slaves of James K. Polk.

Mr. Linn edited several works, among which are the "Life of Thomas Jefferson," and "Momus at Home," the latter an odd production. His love of fun, however, was dominant, and the unflinching gravity of his features brought victims to the meshes of his wit. Could he find a gossip, illiterate "codger," he would improvise in his presence, from behind a newspaper, some sensational story that was not long in making its way to the public ear, and many a startling rumor on the streets of Ithaca could have been traced to his office-door.

Joseph Burritt, silversmith, came to Ithaca from Connecticut, in 1816. He learned his trade in the city of Hartford. His wife and worldly possessions were brought in a one-horse wagon from Newburgh, and ten days were consumed in the journey. An axle having broken they proceeded as best they could to a neighbor, seven miles farther on, and, by his help, replaced it with one of hickory. Arrived in Ithaca, he soon formed a partnership with William P. Burdick, whom he had known in Hartford. This was the beginning of a long business experience in the place.

He still continues the old routine of work, and is the only one now in business of all those who were in business when he came. A numerous family have settled around him. For nearly sixty years he has, with rare constancy, remained at his repairing-table; and during that long period, with vision unaided and unimpaired—has literally *watched* the seconds in their flight.

In but few instances has he permitted the call to public service to interrupt his labors; the principal occasions being

in 1825 and 1830, when he was chosen a trustee of the village.

David Woodcock became a resident of Ithaca prior to 1810. He was a lawyer of high standing, and took prominent part in whatever related to the well-being of the place, whether of civil or political import.

He was appointed master of the Court of Chancery, in 1808, assistant attorney-general, April 15, 1817; was the same year postmaster, and as such announced that after October 1 there would be no more *trust* for letter-postage. He became president of the "Steamboat Company" upon its organization in 1819; was president of the village in 1823-24-26, and represented his district (then the Twenty-fifth) in the Twentieth Congress—1827-29.

In 1809 Mr. Woodcock purchased two lots on "Owego" Street, lying next west of Tioga, and running through to Seneca, and built a small house at the southeast and an office at the southwest corner thereof. He afterwards built the brick house now occupied by the savings bank, at the northeast corner of this land.

The Tioga Street front of the lot became the favorite rallying-point for the increasing numbers of the legal fraternity, and was soon made to bristle with office-gables of various antique orders, some of which have now, alas! departed.

Mr. Woodcock had several children, of whom Cornelia became the wife of Benjamin G. Ferris, and Mary the wife of Stephen B. Cushing.

Mr. Cushing was an attorney of fine abilities, the law-partner of Mr. Ferris, and occupied positions of trust and prominence. He was assemblyman in 1852, and elected attorney-general in the fall of 1855.

Mr. Woodcock died in 1835.

Other prominent and worthy citizens of Ithaca, whom we have no space to mention in any except the briefest way, made the village their home at an early period, and have continued, with few exceptions, identified with her history and progress: Amos Hixson, who purchased a farm on Westhill early in the century, upon which he always lived, and whose descendants have taken honored places as citizens of the town. Wait T. Huntington, who in 1818 made Ithaca his home, and as a merchant (partner of William R. Collins), a brewer, and officer of the village in various capacities, a teacher in the academy during its infancy, and in other active pursuits has spent within its bounds more than fifty years of his life. Joshua S. Lee, whom we find in Ithaca doing business as a druggist in the first quarter of the century, an earnest and honest citizen, and one among the few survivors who are still residents. Vincent Conrad and George McCormick, active business men of the middle period, promoting and sustaining the activities of that time, they, too, are here to hear and read the story. The Grants, whom we have had occasion incidentally to mention, and whose father came in 1811, while his son Chauncey L. was but a child. Nearly seventy years have flown since then, into which an almost unlimited business experience, identified with public and private affairs, has been crowded. Few are they who have survived so long the wear and tear of such demands upon body and mind. Charles E. Hardy, without whose name we should

feel this history to be incomplete, synonym as it is for all that is honorable in whatever sphere. He, too, was one of the active men of Ithaca's middle period.

Isaac Beers, who came to Ithaca in 1809, was one of Ithaca's pioneers in business, built a fine brick block on State Street, and was in all respects a worthy citizen. He was once librarian of the first library, of which mention is elsewhere made.

Through several of the children of some of her pioneers, the county of Tioga is intimately joined in history to the county of Tompkins. Conspicuous among the names thus found are those of Drake, Ferris, and Mack.

Caleb B. Drake, a son of Benjamin Drake, one of the first settlers in Spencer, became a resident of Ithaca about the year 1805, and purchased from Luther Gere 66 feet on *Owego* Street, now the southeast corner of Tioga and State Streets, where for some years he lived and had an office. He was appointed justice of the peace for Ulysses as early as 1819, and was from time to time elected to that office for the county of Tompkins until 1857. He served also as police justice, by appointment from the corporate authorities, and administered the duties of that position rigorously towards "old offenders," so much so that "Five dollars and thirty days" seemed the stereotyped court expression.

Mr. Drake married in 1810 Aurelia, the daughter of Salmon Buell, who was then the widow of John M. Pearson, and afterwards married for his second wife Lucy Ann Buckley. His death occurred about the year 1857 or 1858. A number of his children, of whom there was a large family, are residents of Ithaca.

Three sons of Stephen Mack, the pioneer printer of Tioga County, came to Ithaca from Owego, and made permanent settlement, after the death of their father, in 1814.

Stephen, a graduate of Yale in the class of 1813, took up the profession of law, pursuing his studies in the office of Mr. Sherwood, of Delhi, N. Y., and removed, in 1814, to Owego, and thence soon to Ithaca, where he commenced the practice of his profession. He was never married. As a lawyer, he was diligent and methodical, and often a formidable adversary. His death occurred Jan. 7, 1857, at the age of seventy-one.

Ebenezer, born in 1791, was reared a printer, and after a short partnership with Stephen B. Leonard in the publication of the *Owego Gazette*, sold out, and removed to Ithaca in 1816, where he in turn became the principal pioneer of the press of Tompkins County, and placed it upon an enduring basis.* He was assemblyman in 1830, and four years State senator, representing his (then the sixth) senatorial district from and after 1837. He united the business of book-selling and publishing to his other interests at an early period, and finally that of paper-making in 1823, when the firm was Mack & Morgan. His life was one of unusual application, sagacious foresight, and public spirit, and served in no small degree to mould the character of the institutions and of the people in the place of his adoption. He died at Ithaca, in August, 1849.

Horace came also from Owego about 1817. At first a

* See history of the press of Tompkins County, in another department of this work.

merchant's clerk, he stepped soon to a like business of his own, which he continued, with small divergences and with various partners, until 1849. He was a director of the Tompkins County Bank from its organization until his death. He represented his district in the Assembly of 1832. Besides these, he filled other positions of honor and trust, among which were those of county clerk and president and trustee of the village. He was identified with many enterprises favoring the growth and prosperity of the place. His nearly forty years of life in Ithaca was marked by a generous and honorable activity, ending only with his death, in 1855.

Joshua Ferris* came to Ithaca from Spencer, where he had first settled, and built the brick dwelling on Green Street in 1836-37. In 1839, at the age of seventy-eight, he was elected trustee of the gospel and school lot, and each succeeding year, save one, until 1846, was re-elected.

The surveys of the several "sections" known as "Watkins & Flint's Purchase" were made by Mr. Ferris, in conjunction with James Pumpelly, in 1808. He died in 1848, at the age of eighty-seven.

Of his children, three came to reside in Ithaca,—Benjamin, Myron H., and Eliza A.

Benjamin married, in 1830, Cornelia, a daughter of David Woodcock, and is still a practicing lawyer of the Ithaca bar. He was appointed Secretary to Utah, under Millard Fillmore, and with his wife journeyed thither by wagon-train, of which trip, and of the Mormons among whom they sojourned, they have given us the story in book form.

Eliza became the wife of Horace Mack, elsewhere mentioned. She died in December, 1876.

Myron married Augusta Langstaff, and was a long time a resident of Ithaca.

Joshua H. has always resided in Spencer, Tioga County, where his father first settled.

Jeremiah S. Beebe came to Ithaca in 1817 as agent for Mr. Stephen B. Munn, of New York City, who was largely an owner of lands in the Watkins and Flint's Purchase, including many thousands of acres in the present town of Newfield. He embarked in the mercantile business at the corner then lately occupied by David Quigg, whose stock he purchased. He made several changes in his business, which we have noticed elsewhere, each change characterized by foresight and vigorous enterprise. A sort of jealous rivalry ensued upon the removal of his business to the corner

at Cayuga Street, Mr. Beebe becoming the leader of the "British" of the west end,—William Lesley being the most prominent of the opposing forces at the east end. There was no marching up and down with fixed bayonets, but a liberal use of the *suaviter* and printer's ink. The Clinton House was one of the noble outcomes of this westward march, Messrs. Beebe, Ackley and Hibbard, the owners thereof, being chief among the pioneers. Mr. Beebe was short in stature, rotund and jolly, with a quick eye and firm step that retained their flash and steadiness midst fortune and adversity.

David Booth Beers came to Ithaca from Hobart, Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1817. He soon after began the erection of the dwelling now owned and occupied by Chauncey C. Tolles, meanwhile residing at the old "Tompkins House." Nov. 14, 1817, he bought from John A. Collier the premises at the northwest corner of Aurora and State Streets, now owned by Jeremy Smith. The lot was then occupied by a small wooden building. Here, with Nathan Herrick as partner, he pursued for one year the business of a merchant. The partnership was suddenly terminated by the death of Mr. Beers, on the 22d day of December, 1819, after a brief illness, resulting from an injury received at the burning of Miles Seymour's blacksmith-shop. This was the first fatal casualty in the fire-service of Ithaca.

Mr. Beers left one son, Samuel B., who still resides in the village, and to whom we are indebted for much concerning its history. Blessed with a rare memory, he has freely given of its accumulated store.

Charles Humphrey came to Ithaca prior to 1820. A man of distinguished ability, he made it available for high public uses. He was twice chosen president of the village; served his district (the Twenty-fifth) in the Nineteenth Congress, and in the Assembly, in the years 1834-35-36-37, did a noble work,—the last two years as Speaker. His service in this body was of vast and enduring benefit to Ithaca.

William R., a son, for nearly thirty years superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, still resides in Ithaca, and holds the positions of trustee of Cornell University and trustee and librarian of Cornell Library. He served long and efficiently as trustee of School District No. 16.

"Samuel Hill, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist," was so long a prominent sign at the corner of Green and Cayuga Streets, that the many years since it ceased to be have not dimmed it to the eye of memory. Mr. Hill settled in Ithaca about the year 1822, and was the first to introduce a system of English gardening upon an extended scale. His garden, inclosed by a high board fence, occupied nearly the whole block on the south side of Green Street, between Cayuga and Geneva Streets, to the depth of 231 feet. After a few years this garden became a popular resort, with winding walks and grateful shades, where "music from the band" gave zest to the pleasures of the summer evenings, and where, on the Nation's birthday, were sent off the rockets and Roman candles, and from the lips of well-loaded orators burst the hotter flames of eloquence.

Mr. Hill, however, made no speeches; he was a practical man, known by his fruits, and was in fact the means

* Between 1778 and 1783 Joshua Ferris served about two years and a half in the militia of the county of Westchester, N. Y., attached to the regiment of Colonel Samuel Drake, and doing duty in scouting parties and patrolling against Tories and cow-boys.

At the risk of incurring censure for what may be considered an attempt to dispel some of the romance from our Revolutionary history, we must give, *as history*, Mr. Ferris' version of the facts concerning the retention of Major André by his three captors. His acquaintance with at least two of them was such as a citizen is apt to gain of the "characters" or chronic idlers of his native village. Conversing on a certain occasion with one of them (we think Paulding), Mr. Ferris asked him why they did not accept the watch of André and let him go. The answer was that they were "too d—d afraid of one another," and that André's anxiety led them to think that more would be obtained by keeping him. Mr. Ferris' opinion was that they were freebooters, and he often laughed at suggestions of their patriotism.

of introducing to the people of Tompkins County many of the fruits and fruit-trees, which are to-day pronounced the best of their kind.

INITIAL EVENTS.

About the year 1800, eleven years after the first settlement, the *first frame house* was erected. It was placed immediately over the spot where the rattlesnakes' den had been broken up as already described. The owner was Abram Markle, who employed a carpenter named Roger Delano, assisted by Luther Gere, his apprentice at the time. Peter Bois, who afterwards married "Polly" Yapple, was also employed upon the building.

This house now stands, somewhat altered in late years, and is the third north of Cascadilla Creek on the west side of Linn Street.

For a short time this building was occupied by Mr. Markle, who brought up a small stock of goods and opened the first regular store. Becoming involved, his indorser, Mr. Simeon De Witt, succeeded to the ownership of this structure and the small lot upon which it stood. Henceforward it was known as the De Witt "farm house," and being then an important and conspicuous monument became the initial point of the surveys for the principal turnpikes afterwards constructed through the town.

This is undoubtedly the building that for a time was occupied as a "tavern" by Archer Green.* It was the first public-house in Ithaca, and contrasts oddly with the superb accommodations of the present day. There was little danger then that careless guests would either leave the gas burning all night or blow it out upon retiring, or leave a water-spigot turned to deluge the lower stories. Not far away, up the Cascadilla, Mr. Yapple had built the *first mill*,† in 1791, as already described. The first *complete* grist-mill in the town, with bolting-cloth, etc., was erected by Joseph S. Sidney, father of Edwin Sidney, prior to the year 1796. This was situated on Fall Creek, at what is now called Forest Home, but better known as Free Hollow. Mr. Sidney afterwards removed his mill to the Cascadilla, near the site of the present mill of John S. Dwyer.

The *first public library* in Ithaca was secured by the efforts of Mr. Sidney, who for a time was its librarian. About three hundred dollars were raised for the purpose. Some years after, with few additions, it became the property

of the "*Ithaca Lyceum*," and still later of the "Minerva Society," connected with the Ithaca Academy. About the year 1835 the society ceased to exist, and the books were scattered or distributed among the members. The late Isaac Beers was librarian in 1820.

THE FIRST AND EARLY TAVERNS.

It is difficult to determine to whom Ithaca is indebted for the first building intended for a *tavern*, but probably the glory belongs to Luther Gere, who put up a wooden hotel on the southeast corner of Aurora and Seneca Streets in 1805, of which he was both proprietor and landlord.

"In 1806," says Mr. King, "the number of buildings had increased to twelve, six or seven of which were *frame*. One was the small building just across the street south of this (village) hall, now occupied as a dwelling-house and then as a tavern, the landlord of which was a Dr. Hartshorn; another was situated where the Tompkins House now is, and was also kept as a tavern by Jacob S. Vrooman, a stepson of Abram Markle; and another was the house on the southeast corner of Aurora and Seneca Streets, which was *afterwards* kept as a tavern by Mr. Luther Gere."

The first-named building, built by David Quigg for Dr. Hartshorn, was removed in 1865 to give room for the "Cornell Library;" of the second, but little of the original is now to be seen, the "light of other days" coming down to us through the quaint little window-panes of what is now the kitchen of the Tompkins House, while the last has either entirely passed away or lost its identity in the later improvements.

Mr. Vrooman swung out his sign with the words "Ithaca Hotel" emblazoned thereon, adopting the name which Mr. De Witt had given to the little growing village several years before. The place had been known by divers uncouth names, such as "The Flats," "The City," and "Sodom," but they all disappeared like ghosts at dawn before the later title.‡

Four years later (1809), Mr. Gere built the then grand structure known far and wide for so many years thereafter as the "Ithaca Hotel." The house of Mr. Vrooman had dropped the original name, and taken that of the new Governor, Daniel D. Tompkins.

The new hotel of Mr. Gere§ overshadowed, if it did not

* Mr. Green occupied, previously, the abandoned cabin of Mr. Hinepaw, which, in 1804, served as the temporary store of Mr. Quigg, and then as a sheep-pen for Mr. De Witt's choice Merinos, and still later as the residence of Mr. Peleg Hammond.

† "The proprietor of this village (Ithaca) is the Surveyor-General. . . . He has selected a beautiful and very elevated spot, on the east hill, for a house, on which there is a small grove of the white pine, from which you have a fine view of the lake and country.

"On the north of this mount, you see below you a precipice of 100 feet, at the foot of which there passes a considerable stream. The remains of the *first mill* in this country are there visible. It is not much larger than a large hog-pen, and the stones were the size of the largest grindstones; a trough led the water to the wheel. It ground about forty or fifty bushels a day; was the first mill in this country, erected about *sixteen years ago*, by one Hancock, a squatter, and was resorted to by people at a distance of thirty miles."—*Diary of De Witt Clinton*, p. 161, August, 1810.

This Hancock had probably taken possession of the Yapple mill after the dispersion of the first families,—about 1795.

‡ It is perhaps the fittest place here to set right the seemingly-settled belief that Mr. Simeon De Witt was responsible for the classical names given to the towns of Central New York, in the military tract. His reply to the deliberate charge of a New York editor, that he was "*godfather of the christened West*," is sufficient refutation:

"The editor of the ——— has done the surveyor-general much honor by retaining for him the naming of the townships of the military tract *for a display of his knowledge*.

"The names of these townships,—of the ten townships along the St. Lawrence and of the townships along the Susquehanna River, in the vicinity of Pennsylvania, were given by formal resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office. The Board, then consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Auditor, and the Attorney-General, held its meetings in the city of New York. The Surveyor-General had his office established by law in the city of Albany, and knew nothing of these *obnoxious* names till they were officially communicated to him, nor had he ever any agency in suggesting any of them."—*Eulogium on Simeon De Witt*, by T. Romeyn Beck, M.D., 1835.

§ We again copy from the private journal of De Witt Clinton the following interesting item concerning Mr. Gere:

"Mr. Gere has finished for \$2300, in stock of the Ithaca and Owego Turnpike Company, three miles of that turnpike, from the 10th of

antedate, all others; and the Ithacan of the present is satisfied to *rest* in his retrospective moods at this spot, as a satisfactory point of departure in his history of iuns. This building, the scene of so many animated gatherings,—social, martial, and political,—whose ceilings had “echoed with the eloquence of De Witt Clinton, Silas Wright, Martin Van Buren, and a host of other statesmen who have passed away,” to say nothing of the grateful and patriotic outbursts of local orators at Fourth of July dinners and firemen’s suppers, finally succumbed to the flames in the disastrous fire of 1872.

The *first postmaster* at Ithaca was appointed by President Jefferson in 1804. Richard W. Pelton was the appointee, but we are unable to say where the office was kept; possibly at the “yellow house” on South Hill, his place of residence.

FIRST SCHOOLS.

The town records of Ulysses show that the inhabitants of that portion of the town which became Ithaca, as early as 1796 were represented in the management of the existing schools by Robert McDowell and Benjamin Pelton, as Commissioners, and Wm. Van Orman, as Trustee. There is no record fixing the location of any of the school-houses of that day, if separate buildings for schools then existed.

The recorded history of the public schools of Ithaca runs back to February, 1816, when we find that Luther Gere was chairman and George W. Phillips secretary of a meeting of the district (No. 16), *held at the school-house*.

The building stood upon or near the present academy or high-school grounds, and was an *old red building*, which a mob, acting under some vague authority, subsequently demolished. When or by whom it was erected is not known. A school-house mentioned by General De Witt, in a letter dated Ithaca, May 8, 1810, was probably the same.

More light may be thrown upon the shadows of this subject by the following *poem*, which chance has resurrected for our edification. While suggesting a clue to the school-house mystery, it reveals the doings at Ithaca upon the nation’s holiday nearly three-quarters of a century ago.*

ITHACA’S FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

“To celebrate the Fourth of July,
The day of Independence truly,
The greatest epoch under heaven,
Was celebrated eighteen hundred seven,
At Ithaca—(where the turnpike ended,
A road that nature ne’er intended.)

“The riflemen of Capt. Bloom,
Fifteen in number (I presume),
Paraded, and for their numbers,
In martial discipline performed wonders.
Four troopers next, who did belong
Unto the troops of Capt. Strong,
Appeared. The crowd gave room
To form in front of Capt. Bloom.

April to the 10th of July, with eight men, four yoke of oxen, and two teams of horses. Scrapers are a powerful engine in making roads.

“He is also building an elegant frame hotel, three stories high, and 50 by 40 feet, with suitable outbuildings and garden. The carpenter’s work was contracted for at \$1500; the whole will not cost more than \$6000. Gere is a very enterprising mau.” . . . —*Campbell’s Life of De Witt Clinton*, p. 163, etc.

* This poem is a reprint by the *Ithaca Journal* of June 30, 1830, from the *American Farmer*, published at Owego in 1807 and ante.

“The magistrates and orator,
And managers appointed for
The wisest purpose, strict decorum,
With scarfs advanced; and they left no room
For disorder. The ladies then were all paraded.
And from the sun umbrellas shaded
Their faces—which otherwise I do believe
A varnish on their cheeks would leave.

“Next came the men of seventy-six,
And in the ranks themselves did mix,
The citizens paraded then
Next Capt. Smith and all his men.

“Being all then ranked in order good.
They all in solemn silence stood;
What next ensued I scarce need mention,
The grand command was given,—‘Attention!’
Then ‘Forward March!’ the ranks all moved,
A scene of grandeur then ensued;
Umbrellas, caps, and guns in air,
And to advance they did prepare.

“They all kept step with martial music,
’Twould make your heart leap e’en were you sick.
All in close order was the throng,
And to the school-house marched along;
Where being arrived (in open air†),
They joined with Dr. Beers in prayer,
‘Who prayed with earnest supplication,
The Lord would come and bless our nation,
Told him to complete the Union,
If he would lend a hand, ’twas soon done.’

“The oration next succeeded this:
And I must honestly confess,
That from the manner and the spirit,
It was delivered, had much merit.
Then all repaired to Gere’s to dinner,
Both young and old, and saint and sinner,
Where, being seated at the table,
Did eat as much as they were able;
‘And it was not thought as sinful
That every man should drink his skiful.’

“The toasts were read, platoons were fired;
And every man the scene admired;
The ladies only seem’d affrighted
At what the seventy-six delighted
To hear—when Capt. Bloom
Assured the ladies that no room
For fear existed not at all in’t,
For neither rifle had a ball in’t.
The seventy-six, the youth and all,
Did next march off to join the ball.
Even different sectaries thought no sin,
To sit and hear the violin.

“To close the scene and do my duty—
‘Such an assemblage of real beauty’
The muse ne’er saw, and others say
Unless it was at ITHACA.”

The school-house was evidently new and incomplete, therefore, in 1807. In this school-house the Presbyterians held their first meetings.

THE FIRST CHURCH BUILDING

in Ithaca was erected by the Presbyterian Society in 1817–18, on the northwest corner of the De Witt Park, on the

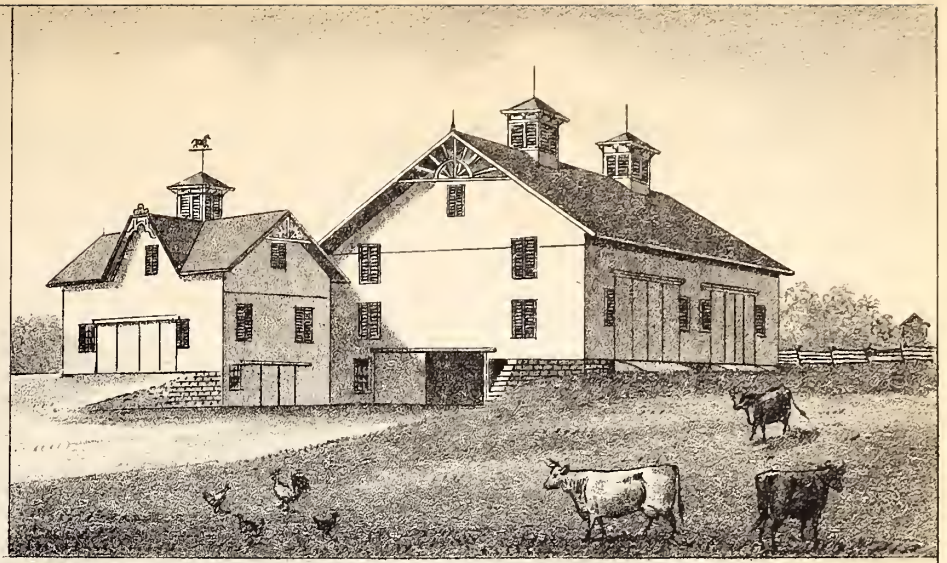
† The school-house was not sided.



MELOTTE'S DENTAL COTTAGE.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, ITHACA, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF R. WHIP





site of their present church.* In 1825-26 it was enlarged by the addition of 26 feet to the north end, making the length 86 feet,—inclusive of a portico of six feet,—and the width 48 feet.

The first established minister was the Rev. Gerrit Mandeville, who was installed Nov. 5, 1805, and preached to the Presbyterian Societies at Ithaca and Trumansburg on alternate Sundays. One account says, "he became so discouraged that he left without being dismissed." The reputed bad condition of Ithaca's morals at that time may account for this.

His ministry extended over nearly eleven years.

The first marriage in the town was that of Abram Davenport and Mary Johnson, whose families we have described in previous pages. The ceremony was performed by Abram Markle, then a justice of the peace, in the year 1798, in a house on the *north side of the Cascadilla*—probably the log mansion of Archer Green, as the more majestic frame building was not erected until two years later. Miss Johnson, the bride, left her humble residence—then on the site of the present dwelling and art gallery of Mr. Beardsley, and called the "Farm House Garden"—and crossed the Cascadilla with light, unfaltering step to meet her doom. We may imagine chance sprays from the pine and hemlock to have afforded the only carpeted way, and the tuneful cascades near the only wedding march.†

The first death was that of Rachel Allen, aged seventeen or eighteen years. Her father, with his family, was passing through Ithaca when his daughter's sickness obliged them to remain for a time. She died, and was buried on the hill-side, which has since become the village cemetery. There exists no mark or sign to guide us to the exact place of her burial: all is obliterated. This was in 1790-91, the "second year of the settlement."

The first physician was a Dr. Frisbee. Of him little seems to be known; but we are sure we honor his memory, if in no other way, by giving the first death chronological precedence to his advent.

Oliver Wisewell was the first lawyer, a Mr. Beleher the first singing-master, a Mr. Howe the first teacher,—names of much significance in their respective professions. Mr. Wisewell was soon followed by Stephen Sedgwick, and he by David Woodecock.

The following persons were also the first representatives of their several callings: Peleg Chesebrough, tailor; Hudson Gaskill, blacksmith; Gardner & Butler, tanners; Mr. Agar,

silversmith, and Henry and Julius Ackley probably the first hatters.

THE FIRST MERCHANT

who established this business on a firm footing and continued in trade was Mr. David Quigg. He came to Ithaca in June, 1804,‡ from Spencer, where he had first settled.

For two months after his arrival he carried on trade in a cabin on the north side of the Cascadilla, within the small circuit so often referred to. It occupied the point of land at the junction of Linn and University Streets, immediately opposite the "Farm House." He also put up an ashery for making potash.§ In August he removed his goods to a frame building which had been erected for him on the southwest corner of Seneca and Aurora Streets, now occupied by a part of the Bates Block. His house, just south, was separated by a narrow interval from the store.

His first goods were brought by way of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers (with land-carriage between Albany and Seneneetady); thence by Wood Creek, Oneida Lake, and Onondaga River to Three-River Point; thence up the Seneca River, Cayuga Lake, and its inlet to Ithaca.

But little money was received in exchange for goods, the trade being largely of the "barter" description. "The wheat, purchased or taken in payment for goods, was hauled to Owego, and there shipped in arks to Baltimore, and sold at about fifty-six cents per bushel. In 1807, two thousand bushels were thus shipped, and in 1808, 1809, and 1810 an average of four thousand." His cattle were driven to the Philadelphia market.

It was the custom of Mr. Quigg and the merchants of the near settlements, as at Owego, Elmira, etc., to appoint places of meeting, whence they journeyed together to New York on horseback, to make their purchases.

In 1814, Mr. Quigg erected a wooden building for a store on the southeast corner of Owego and Aurora Streets. The ground was low, and subject to encroachments of the water in times of flood, hence the store was placed on posts or "stilts." At that time there was no building between this store and the mills of Mr. Salmon Buell, then on what afterwards became the site of the Halseys' mill. In 1817, J. S. Beebe succeeded Mr. Quigg, who, for a short time, discontinued the business.

Mr. Quigg soon resumed business in Ithaca, and continued its active pursuit, alone and with partners, until his

‡ Since the text was written we have discovered in an old day-book of Lanning & Quigg, of the year 1806, an entry that seems plainly to show that Mr. Quigg was doing business at Ithaca as early as June, 1801.

§ The ashery was situated under the hill on the east side of Linn Street, and north of the log store of Mr. Quigg. Thomas Parker had charge of the premises, and seems to have occupied the building at night. He was a man of nerve, but the jokers of the time, Mr. Quigg included, fancied he would be dismayed at ghostly appearances.

Disembodied spirits were scarce then in the adjacent cemetery, so with sheets a few were improvised, upon a selected night of pitchy darkness, who surrounded the ashery and rolled stones from the steep hill upon its roof. Parker reported to Mr. Quigg, who advised him to retaliate with a pitchfork. The joke was repeated, and the fork was soon in hot pursuit of scattering phantoms. By one furious thrust, which had nearly transfixed one of the chief spectres,—Mr. Quigg himself,—the *scance* was ended.

* "Those persons who feel disposed to assist in leveling the ground in front of the meeting-house in this village will come 'in companies, half companies, pairs, and single,' with teams, shovels, spades, hoes, etc., to-morrow, to meet at the Columbian Inn at nine o'clock in the morning. Suitable rations will be provided."—*American Journal*, vol. i. No. 9, Oct. 15, 1817: a single number on file in the Cornell Library.

† It has been claimed, hitherto, that the first marriage was that of Ebenezer Thayer and the daughter of Mr. — Agar, then a silversmith of the place. We think it is conceded that this wedding was not prior to 1810, and so could not have been the first. It took place in the frame house, or Hartsough tavern, standing then on the corner occupied now by the Cornell Library building, Rev. Gerrit Mandeville officiating.

sons, John W. and James, succeeded him. James, surviving his father and brother, still keeps the ancient name and calling prominently before the public.

A Mr. Isaacs, as agent for John Hollenback, of Owego, opened a store about as early as Mr. Quigg, and was succeeded by Marcus Stigney, who seems not to have remained very long in trade. Mr. Stigney removed in time to Great Bend, Pa., and from thence to Lockport, where he died.

Robert Maines, the first barber in Ithaca, was an individual of some notoriety, and his appeals for public favor took such various forms as the fertile brain of the Hon. Charles Humphreys, his *fidus Achates*, pleased to give them.

The following is dated June 28, 1825:

"Robert Maines, hair-dresser, etc., announces to the world and all that dwell therein, that he has removed his *headquarters* to his new establishment, two doors west from the corner of Owego and Tioga Streets, opposite Mack & Andrus' bookstore, where he engages to improve the heads, and, as far as good example can go, hopes to mend the *hearts* of his customers. He offers the inducements of an easy seat, light hand, and a keen razor to all that *require* or are *disposed* to be shaved."

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

For about ten years after the first settlement, the little hamlet on the flats increased very little in population, there being not more than half a dozen houses in 1798. The country about was filling up more rapidly, and patches of clearing here and there foretold the doom of the late unbroken wilderness.

The succeeding decade, however, was a period of accelerated growth, and the hamlet became a village. Mr. Simeon De Witt, its founder and "proprietor," in a letter dated Ithaca, May 8, 1810, was pleased to write as follows:

"I find this village considerably increased since I was here before. I have counted thirty-eight dwelling-houses, among which are one very large, elegant, three-story house for a hotel, and five of two stories; the rest of one story—all generally neat frame buildings. Besides these there is a school-house and buildings for merchants' stores, and shops for carpenters, cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, coopers, tanners; and we have besides shoemakers, tailors, two lawyers, one doctor, watch-cleaner, turner, miller, hatters, etc., etc."

We cannot give the names of all the tradesmen referred to in the above letter, nor of those who in a few years followed them.* The settlement had drawn to it all the elements needful for the keeping together of body and soul, and supplying such small comforts as an unexacting population from time to time required.

At this stage of its growth, Ithaca, like a young and vigorous youth, was the subject of much solicitude on the part of the more *staid* and wise of the inhabitants. For fifteen or twenty years, even after its incorporation as a vil-

* In the town records of Ulysses, we find that the following persons were returned as jurors, in the several years between 1804 and 1817: Jacob Shepard, cooper, 1805; Henry Stringer, innkeeper, and James Johnson, boatman, 1807; William R. Collins, boatman, Peleg Chesebrough, tailor, Ira Tillotson, cabinet-maker, Joseph Benjamin, grocer, and Henry Ackley, hatter, 1810; Julius Ackley, hatter, Higby Burrell, wheelwright, Daniel Bates, cordwainer, 1812; George Blythe, carder, Phineas and Silas Bennett, millers, James Collier, Benjamin Drake, and John Johnson, merchants, and Jacob I. Vrooman, silver-smith, 1814; Samuel Benham, William Leslie, and John G. McDowell, merchants, and Thomas Downing, cabinet-maker, 1815; and Luther Gere, merchant, 1816.

lage, with more of ministerial power and authority, the local administration was supplemented by the self-constituted censorship of what was called the "Moral Society."

"I have been told," says Mr. King, "that in 1809 there were but two or three marriageable young ladies in Ithaca, whilst there were forty young men. If it was thought proper and desirable to have a ball or a pleasure party of any description, the country was scoured for miles around, and requisition made upon the neighboring settlements, to afford the necessary number of ladies."

It was this excess of the ruder elements that made possible (and perhaps necessary) the extra-judicial acts of the *Moral Society*. Not only infractions of law were punished, but those obliquities and misdeeds which no law could reach.

Something more concerning this organization will be found under the head of "Societies."

The business of the place was stimulated by the demand for Cayuga plaster, which sprang up during the last war with England, when the supply from Nova Scotia was cut off. Immense quantities were transported from Ithaca, by teams, to Owego, from whence by the river the lower markets were supplied. It is said that as many as 800 teams have passed over the Ithaca and Owego turnpike, laden with this commodity, in a single day. To this add the traffic in potash, salt, grain, and cattle, and we will see that Ithaca was then no sluggish.

Governor Clinton believed it to be a place of growing importance in 1810, and thus wrote in his journal:

"The price of a barrel of salt at Ithaca is twenty shillings; conveyance to Owego, by land, six shillings; from Owego to Baltimore, by water, eight shillings. Allowing a profit of six shillings on a barrel, salt can be sent from here to Baltimore for one dollar per bushel. Packing-salt sold there last spring for six shillings. . . .

"Salt is taken down the country from this place by water as far as Northumberland, Pennsylvania, 150 miles from Owego. It is 120 miles from here to the head-waters of the Alleghany. There is no road but a sleigh-road, in winter, by which salt is conveyed in small quantities; 3500 barrels will be distributed from Ithaca this season.

"Flour will be sent from this place to Montreal, *via* Oswego, or to Baltimore, *via* Owego. There is no great difference in the expense of transportation. It will probably seek Montreal as the most certain market.

"A boat carrying from 100 to 140 barrels, will go to and return from Schenectady in *six weeks*. An ark carrying 250 barrels costs \$75 at Owego. It can go down the river to Baltimore in eight, ten, or twelve days, and when there, it will sell for half the original price. The owner, after vending his produce, returns home by land with his money, or goes to New York by water, where, as at Albany, he lays out his money in goods. The rapids of the Susquehanna are fatal to ascending navigation.

"Cattle are sent in droves to Philadelphia. Upwards of 200 barrels of beef and pork were sent from this place last spring, by arks, to Baltimore, from Owego, by Buel and Gere, and sold to advantage. . . .

"The situation of this place, at the head of Cayuga Lake, and a short distance from the descending waters to the Atlantic, and about 120 miles to the descending waters to the Mississippi, must render it a place of great importance."*

The natural advantages of Ithaca were soon widely known, and enterprising men came in to make use of her lake and streams for commercial and manufacturing purposes.

As the south side of the Cascadilla, in the vicinity of the cabin of Mr. Hinepaw and the mill of Mr. Yaple, became a sort of centre of trade and manufacture at the earliest

* Campbell's Life of De Witt Clinton, pp. 163, 164.

period of Ithacan history, so, fifteen or twenty years later, Aurora Street, between the streams Six-Mile and Caseadilla, became in turn the business centre, with taverns, stores, factories, tanneries, etc.

EARLY BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURES.

Henry and Julius Ackley came to Ithaca from New London, Conn., in 1809. Henry went to the frontier as captain in the war of 1812, and upon his return, though unmarried, commenced housekeeping in his new residence, which was finished about that time, and in which, after his marriage in 1841, he continued to live until his death.

Julius built a residence about the year 1822, on the northwest corner of Cayuga and Mill Streets, upon a large lot then considered quite in the suburbs, but now near the centre of the village. This house he occupied until his death.

Henry Hibbard settled in the place shortly after, and very soon joined the brothers Ackley in the hatting business, under the firm-name of Ackleys & Hibbard. He built a dwelling, which he ever after occupied, on the southeast corner of Buffalo and Tioga Streets, the present residence of his son-in-law, Thomas P. St. John.

Ackleys & Hibbard began business in a wooden building, subsequently known as the "Bee Hive," that stood on the southwest corner of Buffalo and Aurora Streets. They removed about the year 1815 to a brick building erected by William Leslie, the first brick structure in Ithaca, situated on the north side of State (then Owego) Street, east of Aurora Street.* The west wall of this building is yet standing, and forms a part of the east wall of the store of G. W. Frost.

They conducted "hat warehouses" in Ithaca and Ludlowville, and sold for cash or farm produce.

Julius Ackley retired from the firm in June, 1820. The remaining partners, as "Ackley & Hibbard," removed in November following to their new *white* building on Owego Street, "a few rods west of the hotel, and directly between the two printing-offices."

Julius, after their removal, again occupied the vacated premises and continued the hatting business alone for nearly two years, when he took as partner another brother, Gibbons J. Ackley. A few years later (1826), in connection with Ebenezer Jenkins, we find him conducting a general merchandise business on the southeast corner of Owego and Cayuga Streets, where he had previously put up a brick store, which is now occupied by Treman, King & Co., though altered and enlarged.†

Mr. Ackley continued in active business for many years, growing old, in fact, amid all its cares and fluctuations.

* This was a low building, with three stores. The west end was occupied by William Lesley, a merchant, the east end by Miles Seymour, and the central portion by Ackleys & Hibbard.

† Between the years 1820 and 1826, the business of the place was extended westward along Owego Street, and the junctions of Tioga and Cayuga with Owego Street became active centres of trade. Jeremiah S. Beebe built the brick store on the northeast corner of Cayuga and Owego Streets in 1820; Henry Ackley the store on the southwest corner (now owned by R. A. Crozier), in the year 1824. Opposite the latter, on the northwest corner, stood the Columbian Inn, conducted by Jacob Kerr.

In the year 1816-17, John Whiton had a cabinet-shop in a wooden building on the west side of Aurora Street, just south of Seneca. Two years afterwards he removed his business to another wooden building which stood where the east part of the Gregg Block now stands, and was in a few years succeeded by his son Luther.

John Whiton died March 24, 1827, at the age of sixty-three years. Luther died in 1832, aged forty-three, leaving a considerable family. His widow and three of the surviving children are yet residents of Ithaca; one of the latter, John, ever a popular and enterprising citizen and thriving man of business, is inseparable from the business and social life of to-day in the land of his fathers. The other sons of Luther many years since made homes and business in other places.

George Whiton, a brother of Luther, opened a cabinet and furniture establishment on Aurora Street, two or three doors south of the hotel, where he continued, with little or no intermission, until a few years ago. He has now retired from business.

THE FALL CREEK PROPERTY.

The history of this, including all that is valuable of its water-power, is one of many and successive manufacturing enterprises.

Benjamin Pelton, who owned all that portion of lot 94, on May 26, 1813, conveyed to Phineas Bennett, of Jericho, Chenango Co., 170 acres from the north end of the lot.

In 1814, Mr. Bennett erected a grist-mill on Fall Creek, a little east and south of the site of the present mill of A. M. Hull, and a plaster-mill where the brick paper-mill now stands.

The water to run these mills was originally conducted in a wooden flume, suspended on a frame-work mortised into the face of the rock along the south wall of the gorge, from a point above the main fall, and extending as far down as the present spoke-factory, where a channel through the rock carried it to the mills below.

A mortgage had been given by Mr. Bennett for \$4000 purchase money, which was assigned by Mr. Pelton to George Wells, who caused its foreclosure. Jan. 11, 1817, David Woodcock bid off the property for \$3200.

Mr. Bennett and his son Phineas, Jr., seem to have acquired again an interest in the property, for we find that Dec. 14, 1816, they conveyed to Abner Howland the land on which stood a chair-factory belonging to the latter, together with "water from the falls" sufficient to run the same.

July 14, 1819, the Bennetts conveyed to Barney McGlofin and Ancel Bennett, for \$1600, "All the plaster-mill and carding-room in same, for and during the time the same shall stand."

April 22, 1817, Mr. Woodcock and others conveyed to Frederick Deming and Jonathan F. Thompson, for the sum of \$600, a piece of land 50 feet square, immediately east of the bridge across Fall Creek. Messrs. Deming & Thompson erected an oil-mill upon this land, to which, soon after, was added a distillery, probably by Thompson & Porter, successors of the first proprietors in 1820-21. The latter firm had organized an extensive mercantile business in Ithaca some time prior to 1819, which they conducted with

vigor, even their advertisements evincing tact and enterprise.*

In June, 1822, Mr. Thompson sold his interest in the store to his partner, Solomon Porter, and prosecuted the business of distilling on a larger scale, advertising at one time for 100 head of cattle for stall-feeding.

This distillery was probably at what is widely known as the "Nook," a short distance north of Fall Creek.

Above the oil-mill was a saw-mill, which had been rebuilt by Mr. Bennett about the year 1816-17. It was doubtless built before the time of Mr. Bennett's purchase, in 1813.

A dam erected across the main channel of Fall Creek, at a point just above the saw-mill, received the waters discharged from the plaster- and grist-mills of Mr. Bennett, through a flume in the rock, which may now be seen.

In 1822 a small foundry, owned by Origin Atwood and Sylvester Roper, stood near the saw-mill. The enterprising proprietors used a potash-kettle as a smelting furnace, and obtained the "blast" by hydraulic power, the water being led in a tight trunk to an air-chamber, and there ingeniously utilized for condensing the air.†

The foundry, saw-mill, and oil-mill, in the order named, used the water from the dam for their needed power.

Nov. 9, 1827, Jeremiah S. Beebe purchased of David Woodcock 125 acres of land, including the grist-mill. The mill then had two "runs" of stones, and was carried by an overshot wheel. At the time of the purchase the plaster-mill was under lease for five years to Gere, Gunn &

* We select from Solomon Porter's announcement of August 12, 1822, consisting of nineteen quartlets, the following:

"CASSIMERES, and Broad Cloths,
Blue, black and bottle-green,
(Exempt from rents and moths),
And fine as e'er was seen.

"And Thread to please the lasses;
For dandies (*Psshaw!* I hate 'em),
Corsets and quizzing glasses,
Court-Plaster, and Pomatum.

"Worsted and Cotton Hose
Shoe bind and 'Garter Stuff';
To 'stimulate the nose,'
Maccaboy and Scotch SNUFF.

"Cotton balls and slacks;
Bed screws and tenter hooks:
Beers' ('so-call'd') Almanacks,
And Cobb's new Spelling book.

"IRON, by ton or pound;
Wafers and Holland quilts;
DYE-WOODS, in stick, or ground;
King's patent Coffee mills.

"Wool Cards, and Clothiers' Jacks;
Thinbles and Hooks and Rings;
Five groce Shoemaker's Tacks,
And one of fiddle strings.

"Bridle Bits, and Mouse-traps,
(For less than half their worth);
Iv'ry combs and l***e traps;
Awls, Awl Hfts, and so forth!"

† The trunk becoming at one time obstructed, Mr. Roper sought the cause, and found an *otter* wedged in the upper or horizontal portion of the flume. The obstruction netted him about \$12.

Nichols, and the distillery—in the "Nook"—leased for ten years to Gere & Gunn.

Mr. Beebe continued to run the mill, without marked alterations, until 1830, when he rebuilt entirely the building used as a grist-mill. In that year he engaged Mr. Ezra Cornell to conduct the business, and the year following began the excavation of the "Tunnel." This then formidable undertaking was carried forward under Mr. Cornell's direction, and finished in the summer of 1832. This work, wholly in rock, is about 200 feet in length, with a width and height respectively of 12 and 13 feet, and cost about \$2000.

This tunnel was called a "stupendous work of art,"‡ and was, indeed, more than grand in the practical benefit it conferred. The rickety wooden flume was abandoned, and thenceforward the water from a dam built above the tunnel was taken through the latter and then, by an open raceway in the solid rock, conducted to the mills below.

Dec. 1, 1838, Horace Mack, of the firm of Mack & Ferris, and John James Speed, of the firm of Speed & Tourtellot, purchased the grist-mill and power for \$26,000, and for one year did an extensive business, without adding proportionately to their fortunes. The old store-house at the Steamboat Landing was that year erected by or for them to facilitate the handling of their grain.

April 1, 1840, Mr. Mack conveyed his interest in the establishment to Chauncey Pratt and Chauncey L. Grant.

In 1840 or 1841 the Ithaca Falls Woolen Manufacturing Company purchased the property and enlarged the mill, making it five or six stories high, and put in costly machinery in abundance. Stock in this company was taken by farmers, and other citizens of the county, to a large amount. In the later years of its existence it was conducted at a loss, the deficiency being made up by assessments, until, in the year 1851, the entire building and its contents were destroyed by fire:—an unexpected *dividend!*

In 1854, Henry S. Walbridge became the owner of the property, and built a new mill on the old foundation, into which he framed a portion of the timbers of the first court-house, then in process of demolition.

A. M. Hull now owns the mill and its belongings, and faithfully presides over what may be truly termed one of Ithaca's most venerable, historic manufacturing sites. Of the former millers, none survive.

July 16, 1819, Otis Eddy and Thomas S. Matthewson purchased of Phineas Bennett and others a small piece of land, four rods by five, upon which they built a paper-mill—the first in the county. Chester Walbridge soon obtained an interest in the business, and continued until April 1, 1822, with Mr. Matthewson. Mr. Eddy retired Aug. 29, 1820.

In October, 1823, an interest in the mill was purchased by Mack & Morgan, then publishers of the *American Journal*, and proprietors of a book-store on Owego Street. The

‡ In entering this passage we had more than one association of ideas. We thought of Cæus, and his den of thieves; of Polyphemus in his cavern, surrounded by his one-eyed monsters; and last, though not least, of Satan, when he

"Stood on the brink of Hell and looked awhile,
Pondering his voyage."

—*Views of Ithaca*, by Solomon Southwick: 1834.

mill at that period, and for a long time thereafter, was superintended by James Trench, and did a large business in the manufacture of printing, writing, and wrapping paper. The mill finally became the property of Mack & Andrus, and was from time to time enlarged and improved. The brick mill was added in 1851. Under the management of the firms named and their successors* it became a leading enterprise among the many in the town.

Captain Comfort Butler came to Ithaca some time prior to 1808. He was enrolled as a "farmer" at that date, and afterwards, for several successive years, was elected Overseer of the Poor for the town of Ulysses. Before the year 1811 he put up a tannery, which is now used as a residence, at the southeast corner of Aurora and Buffalo Streets, the latter not then opened. The north branch of Six-Mile Creek passed just east of the tannery.

In 1817 the house which is now the residence of Alexander King, on Aurora Street, was built for Mr. Butler by Otis Eddy. For a time prior to 1821 the tannery was conducted by William Butler and George Carpenter. Aug. 24, that year, they dissolved.

Captain Butler became the owner or master of a boat which plied between Ithaca and Syracuse. He was drowned in Cayuga Lake, Nov. 21, 1821. His children were William (father of Vincent C.), Daniel B., Comfort, Marcus, and a daughter who married Augustus P. Searing. The tannery was leased by Rev. William Brown, April 17, 1822. Judging by his announcement to the public, this divine seems not to have preached, but to have made tanning his *sole* business. He offered special inducements to gentlemen: "If there should be any gentlemen who wish to have their *hides or skins tanned on shares*, they may rely they shall have justice done them." The emphasis is his. Joseph Esty subsequently purchased the property.

About the year 1812, Daniel Bates settled in Ithaca, and purchased of a Mr. Gardner a tannery on the east side of Aurora Street, nearly opposite the present residence of William Esty, and on the (then) north branch of Six-Mile Creek. To supply additional power, or water for tanning purposes, Mr. Bates, in 1823, erected a dam in Cascadilla Creek, directly south of the Williams Mill, so often referred to, and diverted the waters of that stream into a raceway† excavated at the foot of the hill, and leading southward to near the Unitarian Church property, where it joined the former stream. Mr. Bates was succeeded in the business by Cooper, Pelton & Co.

In 1816, George Blythe erected a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment on Aurora Street, north of the tannery of Mr. Bates, and directly over the creek. Here a large business was done for a long period. The house then occupied by Mr. Blythe is still standing, with its ponderous chimney, and is the property of Mrs. W. H. Welch.

May 3, 1820, Mr. Blythe removed his carding establish-

ment to Bennett's plaster-mill, at Fall Creek. In 1826 he transferred his business to the mill owned by Andrew D. W. Bruyn, on Six-Mile Creek.

A Mr. Robison erected a grist-mill on the Six-Mile Creek prior to the year 1818, near the west end of the piece of land now owned by Timothy Hollister, on Aurora Street. In the year named, Archer Green was the owner; the occupant was David Booth Beers, who there had a carding-machine. Andrew D. W. Bruyn next held the title, about the year 1825, when it was occupied by Otis Eddy, who used it as a cotton-factory on a small scale. From 1826 to 1831 it was occupied by George Blythe and Phineas Bennett, Jr., as a fulling-mill. The structure was again changed in 1838, under the charge and ownership of Jacob M. McCormick, into an oil-mill, and was so continued until 1841-42. The building stood until about the year 1851, when it was removed or taken down by him, and a flouring-mill erected in its place. The latter was destroyed the year following, by a supposed incendiary fire.

General John Smith, between 1795 and 1801, purchased the farm on east hill which is now owned by Solomon Bryant. He seems also to have purchased ten acres within the present corporation, including the site of the late "Halseys' Mill." He occupied a log house, possibly one of the cabins vacated by the Yaples and Dumond families. It is probable that he built a grist-mill and distillery,‡ which, prior to 1811, he sold to Judge Salmon Buell, who in that year owned and operated mills at that place.§

About the year 1814, Judge Buell conveyed the mill or mills to David Woodcock and Daniel Shepard; and they, Sept. 29, 1818, to Phineas Bennett and Phineas Bennett, Jr. Besides the mills the Bennetts purchased land west thereof, with a front of five rods on the turnpike. Dec. 18, 1820, the Bennetts sold a quarter interest in the whole property to Edward Davidson. Before the last date (about Nov. 1819) the three partners joined in an agreement with Daniel Bates, on their part to permit the waters of the Six-Mile Creek to be conveyed by the channel already formed to the tannery of Mr. Bates.

Mr. Bates on his part agreed to *defend any suits for damage* that should be brought by reason of such diversion.||

THE BREWERY.

In the year 1820, C. W. E. Prescott opened a store on the west side of Aurora, near Owego Street. He removed

‡ In the town-records of Ulysses for the year 1800, in the list of "jurors," we find "John Smith" entered as a "*distiller*."

§ Judge Buell employed a miller named L'Honniedieu.

|| The waters of Six-Mile Creek have been the occasion of much difficulty and litigation from time to time. The printed cases of testimony in the many suits would fill volumes.

The agreement with Mr. Bates was the cause of the first outbreak. Mr. Bates and Mr. Archer Green were contemporaries in the use of the water, which sometimes failed to supply both the mill and tannery. Green, therefore, in the summer of 1822, put in a dam which kept the water from the north branch. This Mr. Bates removed, and Green replaced it, and so wrath arose as the tide ebbed, until the parties finally met at the much-dammed spot. Negotiation was out of the question and litigation expensive. So Mr. Bates took the law and Mr. Green into his own hands, and threw the *latter* into the creek. This operation was designated by the jokers of the period as a new method of *tanning a Green hide*. Mr. Bates then sought a supply of water from the Cascadilla, as we have described.

* Mack, Andrus & Woodruff (Charles F.); Andrus, Woodruff & Gauntlett (John); Andrus, Gauntlett & Co.; Andrus, McChain & Co.

† Where the waters left the dam, the face of the soft shale bluff was cut away, affording a smooth face, upon which sundry urchins of more than a half-century ago inscribed their names, as a durable memorial of their depredations in the orchard above. One name yet remains clear cut, a marked instance of the resistance of the shale to disintegrating forces, viz., "N. Ketchum, Augt. 17th, 1823."

in 1821 to his new store, then lately erected on the corner of Tioga and Owego Streets, the same now occupied by James Morrison, who has improved and added to it. In 1823 he built the "Ithaca Brewery," on the east side of Six-Mile Creek, below Clinton Street. Mr. Prescott also erected a dwelling-house on Seneca Street, now the property of Mr. S. H. Willett. This house was at one time the residence of Ebenezer Mack, and later of John James Speed, Jr. A log cabin previously occupied this ground.

The brewery, in 1826, passed into the hands of William R. Collins and Wait T. Huntington, who were then doing a mercantile business in the store now occupied by F. W. Phillips, under the style of Collins & Huntington. By another change it became the property of Mr. Huntington, who continued the business many years.

From 1837 to 1844, O. H. Gregory superintended the business for the firm, and also for Mr. Huntington, who meantime became sole proprietor. Since the latter date the career of the brewery has been marked by varied fortunes under the management successively of a Mr. Root, Mr. Hawley (who was drowned), William M. Smith, and Theodore R. Sitgreaves (of Easton, Pa.), its last owner, for on the 9th of September, 1878, it was burned to the ground. Ithaca now has one less historic monument, Gambrinus one less temple!

GRIST-MILLS, ETC.

Jonathan Bridges, in 1824, built what was then and subsequently known as the "Eagle Factory," on the northeast corner of Cayuga and Clinton Streets. It was carried by water-power obtained by damming Six-Mile Creek at a point a little north of Clinton Street. In this building Mr. Bridges conducted an extensive business in the manufacture of woolen goods for many years.

The business was abandoned and the building practically vacant for a long time prior to 1844, except that the "Millerites," of whom there were then a score or more in Ithaca, held there occasional meetings in the upper story, which furnished a very elevated point of departure. In October, 1844, some rogues anticipated the catastrophe, and made a fizzle of the "general conflagration" by setting fire to this structure prematurely. Not enough fuel was left to rekindle their enthusiasm, and the sect died out.

In the year 1832, Mr. Alvah Beebe, who had married a daughter of Francis A. Bloodgood, built a stone grist-mill on the old Spencer road, a short distance from its intersection with Cayuga Street. This mill derived its power, as did the "Eagle Factory," from the Six-Mile Creek, but by means of another dam erected a few rods below the "late lamented" brewery. The head race from this dam was cut in the shale rock on the southerly bank of the creek; but despite its seeming solidity, all that portion above the Cayuga Street bridge has been obliterated by time and flood. This mill did a considerable business until 1841-42, when it burned down.

The cotton-factory enterprise of Mr. Otis Eddy, on the east hill, was started in 1826. On July 4 of that year the foundation of the dam, still known as "Eddy's dam," was laid by Mr. Eddy, assisted by Joseph Esty, Joel Palmer, Isaac Kennedy, and a half-dozen boys. This dam and the race which terminates in the "Willow Pond" at

Cascadilla Place were finished, and the machinery of the first mill set in motion before 1827. This building was of stone quarried from the ravine near by.

This property is described by Solomon Southwick as embracing, in 1834, a cotton-factory, store, and about twenty dwellings. The former contained 1600 spindles, which turned off 1000 yards of cotton daily, employing from sixty to eighty hands.

The mill property was bounded west by the centre line of Eddy Street (since opened), and extended east along the south bank of the Cascadilla.

In 1829, Ezra Cornell began work in the *machine-shop* referred to, under an engagement of one year.

The manufacture of cotton goods was abandoned after twelve years, as unremunerative, and the old factories, which had then been long unoccupied save for minor purposes, were removed in 1866, to make room for the stone structure known as "Cascadilla Place," now the property of Cornell University.

Blended with Mr. Southwick's glowing descriptions of Ithaca scenery in 1834, mention is made of other factories on the Cascadilla. He says,—

"I descended the creek again, and determined to take a walk along the northern verge. The first object that presents itself here is General Simeon De Witt's grist-mill,* erected twenty years since. It has two runs of stone, is farmed out to Mr. John Brown, and grinds on an average 25 bushels per day, can grind 100.

"Next comes William P. Stone's window-sash, picket, and lath-factory; here about 50,000 lights are turned out annually. A looking-glass factory is the next establishment, not, however, in a flourishing condition at present.

"Next to this is John J. Hutebing's chair and turning-factory. Only from three to four hands are employed steadily in this factory, which turns out about 1600 Windsor chairs annually. Present price from \$10 to \$12 per dozen.

"The grist-mill, the sash- and the chair-factories are carried on by water-power. Immediately above the chair-factory is a large building erected for an oil-mill, and used as such for some time, but is now at a stand."

A bit of contemporaneous history will, at this stage of our narrative, give a better idea of Ithaca's condition and progress than whole chapters upon the successive enterprises of a half-century. We will therefore condense the further statement of Mr. Southwick respecting the trades, manufactures, etc., of the village, as he found them in 1834:

NEWSPAPERS.—The *Journal*, by Nathan Randall; *Chronicle*, by D. D. and A. Spencer; *Jeffersonian* and *Tompkins Times*, by Charles Robbins.

Book-stores, 2; dry goods merchants, 23; hardware, 2; jewelers, 3; druggists, 3; grocers, 16.

Of mechanical establishments, there were 36.

From a statement published in July, 1834, under sanction of a meeting of mechanics, of which Ira Tillotson was chairman, and R. C. Morse, secretary, it appears that the number of mechanics was as follows: tanners, 12; boot and shoe makers, 31; tailors, 13; carpenters and joiners, 46; blacksmiths, 26; harness-makers, 12; coach and wagon-makers, 17; silversmiths, 11; gunsmiths, 5; copper and tin-smiths, 12; machinists, 10; furnace men, 9; hatters, 14; millers, 7; cabinet-makers, 14; turners, 3; coopers, 10; chair-makers, 6; printers, 12; painters, 14; bakers, 7; book-binders, 4; paper-makers, 7; manufacturers, 30; brewers, 4; plow-makers, 4; stone-cutters, 6;

* Near the mill was also a distillery, owned by Mr. De Witt. The structure used as a grist-mill is now the plaster-mill of Mr. H. C. Williams, but the distillery has not survived the "tidal wave" of time.

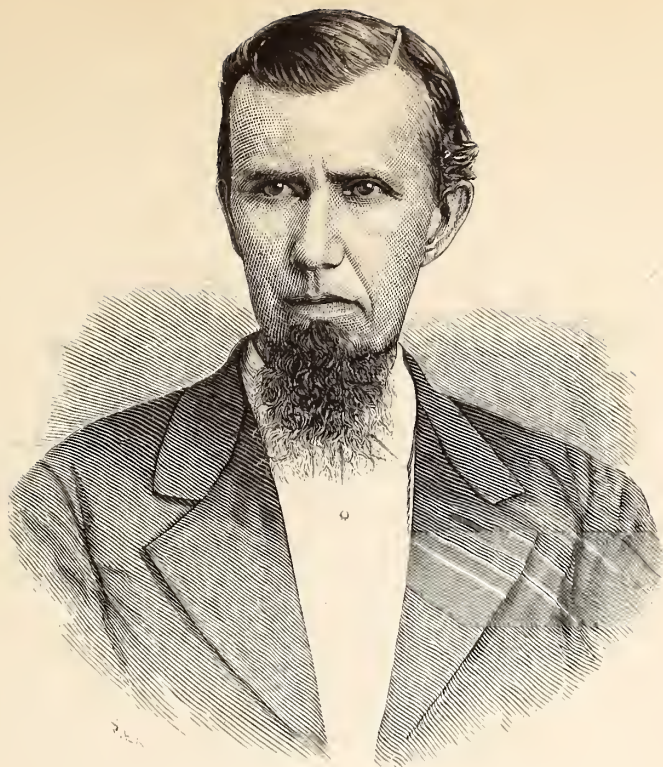


Photo. by Frear.

Merritt King

"Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
* * * * *
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed."

Perhaps no better exemplification of the sentiment expressed in the above lines can be found within the province of our work than is offered in the character and services of Merritt King. He comes of the pioneer stock of the town of Danby, where his grandfather settled as early as the year 1800, and where his father, Samuel B. King, was born. Merritt King was born Oct. 29, 1838, and is consequently in his fortieth year. Though comparatively a young man, he stands among the foremost members of the Tompkins County bar. No one among them all has a larger or more lucrative practice; none whose name is better or more favorably known in the judicial district in which he resides; nor one who possesses in a greater degree the confidence and respect of both courts and litigants. This success and position have been fairly earned, and Merritt King is, if anybody ever was, "a self-made man," as the phrase goes. At an early age he determined upon acquiring a liberal education. To accomplish this he did what most boys do who have a taste and aptness for learning, and are compelled or resolve to obtain it by their own unaided labors. He began as a teacher in a district school; then as teacher in a select school. By these means and the exercise of the strictest economy he was enabled in time to enter an academy, for which he had qualified himself by a close pursuit of private studies during the few leisure hours which the exacting duties of teacher spared him. Soon after his graduation the war of secession broke out. Sacrificing

his fondly-cherished hopes with regard to his future vocation, he inscribed his name upon the muster-rolls of that citizen-soldiery which was destined in a brief time to rival in deeds of heroism the grand army of Napoleon, and to become at once the admiration and wonder of the world. He enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, in Co. K, 137th N. Y. V. I., and served with distinction for three years, participating in twenty-two different engagements. He was deservedly promoted by degrees until, when mustered out, he held the rank of major. At the close of the war Major King found himself again confronted with the old question, "What shall I do?" He had saved a small sum of money from his pay as a soldier, and finally chose the profession of law. He read law in an office in Ithaca, and attended a regular course at the Albany Law School. From that institution he came forth literally with nothing but honor; his limited means were all expended, but his great purpose was accomplished. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State. Such, in brief, were the humble beginnings of the distinguished and successful lawyer whom the people of Tompkins County twice honored with the position of district attorney—first in 1867, and then again in 1870—two consecutive terms. In the fall of 1875 he received the Republican nomination for Assembly, and, though running ahead of his ticket, was defeated by the University vote.

On the 25th of December, 1866, Mr. King was married to Emma A., daughter of James K. Howland, Esq., of Danby.

buhr-stone makers, 3; weavers, 5; rope-makers, 1; millwrights, 2; pattern-makers, 2; boat-builders, 6; last-makers, 2; soap and candle-makers, 2; masons, 20; total, 289.

Millinery establishments, 5.

Paper-Mill.—Mack, Andrus & Woodruff, employing 30 hands. This firm's printing-office, book-bindery, and book-store employ 23 hands.

Olympic Falls Flouring-Mill.—J. S. Beebe, proprietor; dimensions, 38 by 30 feet; conducted by Ezra Cornell.

Plaster-Mill.—J. S. Beebe, proprietor; turned out 800 tons of plaster last year.

Machine-Shop.—Building owned by J. S. Beebe; proprietor of business, Lucas Levinsworth. Manufactures pails, tubs, keelers, etc.; employs 12 hands.

Chair-Factory.—In the "machine-shop" building; makes 2000 chairs yearly; Barnaby & Hedges, proprietors.

Ithaca Furnace.—Dennis & Vail, proprietors. This is an extensive establishment; makes mill-gearing and other castings, and has been in operation six years.

There is another furnace near this, owned by H. King, which melts 75 tons of iron yearly.

Plow-Manufacture.—Silas Mead; makes yearly about 200 plows.

Woolen-Factory.—S. J. Blythe, proprietor. This factory dresses from 500 to 700 pieces of cloth, and cards about 14,000 pounds of wool, annually.

Woolen-Factory.—John Raymond, proprietor; does a business in kind and amount similar to Mr. Blythe's.

Ithaca Iron-Foundry, and Steam-Engine Manufactory.—Cook & Conrad. Business nearly the same as that of Dennis & Vail, and turns out a large amount of work.

Factory of Hardy & Rich.—Manufactures saw-mill dogs. This dog is a patented article; sells at \$150 a set. Total business, \$7500 annually. Lumber sawed with this dog brought fifty cents extra per 1000 feet.

EDUCATIONAL.

School District No. 16, as we have seen, was connected with the academy until 1825, and occupied the lower portion of that building. Here the school was conducted probably as early as 1820, by Mr. J. H. Hickock and Miss Lydia Hibbard, a sister of Henry Hibbard.

Some of those who then attended the school are now living, and advert to the good old days and primitive methods with a lively interest, mixed with no fear of the rules and ferules that have passed away.*

Augustin P. Searing was then clerk of the school district.

The next teacher was Wait T. Huntington, who was succeeded by A. H. Shaw, and he by a Mr. Griswold.

In 1825, the trustees of the district purchased the lot on the northwest corner of Mill and Geneva Streets, in part payment for which the sum of \$600 was voted at a meeting held at the coffee-house, in September, 1826. Here a school-house was erected and first occupied in October, 1827, from which date the school prospered until 1840, when its capacity was doubled. This building was, after enlargement, about 30 by 80 feet, of one story, and with gable facing south. It was used until 1853, when the present structure, known as the "Central School," was built at the southwest corner of Mill and Albany Streets.

The Lancastrian system was early introduced, under which the school was conducted by Mr. — Davis, 1828; Isaac Day, 1834; and William P. Pew, about 1836. The

new school system was adopted in 1848, and taught by M. R. Barnard.

To meet the requirements of the increasing population, other schools, offshoots from the Lancastrian and Central schools, had been organized, and all finally were, with the academy, in 1874 reorganized under the new school act now in force.

The private schools of Ithaca have been many and of good repute from quite an early period. The first of which we have any account was kept soon after the year 1818, by a Miss Bowen, in a school-house built by Phineas Bennett, on what was called the "Island," at the forks of Six-Mile Creek.

After that period chief among the teachers of Ithaca's sons and daughters were Isaac Day and Mary Baird. Mr. Day was a man of much knowledge, and had the reputation of imparting it without stint and after the sturdiest fashion. Many are they who, even at this hour, wax warm over their own descriptions of personal experience at his classic seat of learning.

Miss Baird was born at Burlington, Conn., in the year 1790. Leaving home early in life to gain a living, she procured employment, so far as possible, in boarding-schools, where she acquired an education which was the foundation of her life-work. She came to Ithaca with the family of Mr. Henry H. Moore, in 1825, and opened a school on Green Street, where she taught a few small children. From that time until the infirmities of age bade her cease, she successfully taught and trained hundreds of the children of the place, many of whom in time sent *their* children to the same fount of knowledge. To remove her grateful pupils from the Ithaca of to-day, would cause a void in her social and business circles of which few think or even dream. Her methods were her own, and often novel; just what they were could only be revealed by the tongue of the buckle whose strap clung so fondly to the old trunk in the entry. The historian forgives, if he cannot forget,

How the tongue of that buckle saluted his ear,
From the strap's whizzing end, on its way to the rear.

Miss Baird died Oct. 3, 1868, and was buried in the cemetery at Ithaca.

THE ITHACA ACADEMY

was incorporated in 1823, but the trustees did not purchase the interest of the school district (No. 16) until 1825. The history of the old academy building takes us back to Nov. 17, 1817, when a meeting of citizens was held at the "Columbian Inn." At this meeting little was accomplished, as also at another held Sept. 28, 1818; but finally, at an adjourned meeting held at the same place, Oct. 2, 1818, it was resolved to "*build a school-house with an academy.*" David Woodecock and James Collier were appointed a committee to draft the subscription, and Joseph Benjamin, John Johnson, and David Ayres a committee to circulate it; John L. Maffit and Major Seaman were afterwards added to the latter committee.

At the next meeting, Oct. 12, 1818, James Nichols, Otis Eddy, and Ebenezer Mack were elected Trustees; Benjamin Drake, Collector; and David Ayres, Clerk.

* Among those who attended the school were the following: John Pelton, Don Woodecock, Henry Woodecock, Samuel J. Blythe, Lathrop S. Eddy, Comfort Butler, Jr., Marcus Butler, Jeremiah S. Tourtellot, George W. Phillips, Jr., Henry Ackley, Merritt Baker, William T. Eddy, Benjamin Davis (famous as "Long Tom"), Miranda Phillips, Joanna Tourtellot, the Misses Perkins, *et al.*

Luther Gere, David Woodcock, and William Linn were made a committee to correspond with General Simeon De Witt respecting a site for the school-house.

The sum of \$400 was soon after raised by tax on the inhabitants of the district. The building was in part erected and used in 1819, but because of difficulty in collecting subscriptions in money it was not finished until 1826.*

In May, 1823, Messrs. Samuel Parker, W. M. Adams, Oliver C. Comstock, Andrew D. W. Bruyn, Charles Humphrey, and Joseph Speed were made a committee to open and receive subscriptions for the funds of the academy.

Messrs. Bruyn, Humphrey, and Bloodgood (Francis A.) were appointed to inquire into the state of the building designed for an academy, and to obtain title to the property.

John Ellis, of Dryden, Dr. McAlaster, of Newfield, John Applegate, of Enfield, Reuben Smith, of Hector, Rev. J. Dean, of Groton, and Rev. Gerrit Mandeville, of Caroline, were appointed agents to solicit subscriptions in their respective districts.

Between the years 1819 and 1826 a sort of academic department was somewhat spasmodically supported in the upper rooms of the building. In 1819 a "school for young ladies" was there opened by Miss ——— Shepard, in which, with the principal English branches, were taught "needle-work, painting, map-drawing, etc."

G. A. Starkweather taught a select school in 1820-21.

Sept. 17, 1821, Rev. Samuel Lawrence opened a "classical and mathematical school for young ladies and gentlemen."

C. W. Connor, Areher Green, *Jesse Merritt*, *David Ayres*, and Stephen Maek, as a committee, then acted on behalf of the academy, but we find that between two distinguished members thereof there was little harmony. [See *American Journal* of Oct. 30, 1822.]

In 1823 the crop of instructors was plentiful. In July, Samuel Phinney opened a classical and English school, and on the 28th of the same month Lyman Cobb commenced an English grammar school,—both in the academy; while in November the president, Rev. Wm. Wisner, gave notice that Mr. and Mrs. F. Sherrill would commence the "next quarter" on the 24th of that month. Mr. Sherrill had taught the summer quarter of that year, beginning the 28th day of May.

In 1825 the academy authorities purchased the interest of the school district in the joint property, and it became a separate institution from that time.

The first principal thereafter appointed was Rev. Samuel Phinney, who commenced his labors in January, 1826. He filled the position until the appointment of his successor in May, 1829. The principals who have succeeded him, and the dates at which they began to serve, are as follows: John P. Hendrick, May, 1829; William A. Irving, May, 1831; James F. Cogswell, September, 1838; William S. Burt, September, 1839; James Thompson, April, 1843; Samuel D. Carr, July, 1846; Samuel G. Williams, July, 1859; Wesley C. Ginn, Aug. 23, 1869.

The presidents of the Board of Trustees and the times of their election are as follows: Rev. Wm. Wisner, April, 1825; Daniel L. Bishop, December, 1827; Henry Ackley, 1848; Augustus Sherrill, 1850; Nathan T. Williams, May, 1854; Hon. Henry S. Walbridge, May, 1858; Hon. Douglas Boardman, October, 1868.

For a number of years the academy was greatly crippled by a considerable number of perpetual scholarships, which had been sold to gain relief from pecuniary embarrassment. These were extinguished by purchase, in 1839, under the management of the late William Andrus, its faithful and efficient treasurer. In 1840 the brick extension of the academy was erected, and a considerable debt thus incurred which was eventually discharged. Mr. Andrus served as treasurer for more than thirty-five years, and by studied economy accumulated for the institution a surplus of about \$10,000. The interest of this fund, still under the control of the last elected Board of Trustees,† is now and has been, since the passage of the new graded-school act in 1874, appropriated to the Cornell Library for the purchase of books.

In the main the academy has always been a flourishing institution, a credit to its several boards of management and successive principals.

Soon after the passage of the act of April 4, 1874, which provided for the "establishment of a system of graded schools in the village of Ithaca," the academy was turned over to the Board of Education designated thereby, upon a lease for five years, and has since been occupied by the high and grammar schools under the new system.‡

The high school is subject to the visitation of the Regents, and receives its proportion of the literature and other funds accordingly.

In its educational facilities it may be safely said that Ithaca is equaled by few places in the Union, the courses of study being complete, in continuity and thoroughness, from the time of entrance into the primaries to that of graduation at "Cornell."

The present Board of Education consists of the following commissioners: Edward S. Esty, President; John J. Glenzer, A. M. Hull, Joseph C. King, Cornelius Leary, Marcus Lyon, Horace Maek, Jeremy Smith, Benjamin F. Taber, John L. Whiton, George R. Williams, and Jacob R. Wortman. L. C. Foster is Superintendent of Schools and Secretary of the Board.

CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized Jan. 24, 1804, by Rev. Jedediah Chapman, a missionary of the General Assembly. The number of original members was thirteen.

† The last board, now holding over, is composed as follows: Douglas Boardman, President; Samuel H. Winton, Secretary; Josiah B. Williams, George W. Schuyler, John L. Whiton, Marcus Lyon, Joseph Burritt, Edward S. Esty, Harvey A. Dowe, William L. Bostwick,* William Andrus,† and John Gauntlett.‡

‡ This change was made by authority of Section 22 of the school act referred to.

* This building was erected by Otis Eddy, and is the rear or wooden portion of the present high school.

* Now Regent of the University, and therefore ineligible.

† Deceased.

‡ Died May, 1875.

Jacob Yapple was the first deacon.

The church was denominated "The South Presbyterian Church in Ulysses." It was, however, designated on the reports and minutes of the Presbytery by the name of "Ulysses Second Church," till it took the name of Ithaca. Soon after its organization it was received under the care of the Presbytery of Oneida, and on the organization of the Presbytery of Geneva, in 1805, was assigned to that body.

In August, 1816, the church, on account of convenience of location, was dismissed from its connection with the Presbytery of Geneva, and in February of the next year was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Cayuga; and on the erection of the Presbytery of Ithaca was assigned to that body.

On the 5th day of November, 1805, Rev. Gerrit Mandeville was installed pastor of this and the First Church of Ulysses, by the Presbytery of Geneva. He was dismissed from his pastoral relation to the church of Ithaca, August 15, 1816. During Mr. Mandeville's incumbency, no special revival of religion took place. Ithaca was but an inconsiderable place; wickedness greatly prevailed, and frequently, it is said, not more than fifteen persons, and rarely more than thirty or forty, were found upon the Sabbath attending public worship. The church had made very little increase in numbers, and for a considerable period previous to Mr. Mandeville's dismissal no preaching was enjoyed, he having removed from the place.

In February, 1816, the Rev. William Wisner was engaged to preach, as a stated supply, for one year.

Not having a more suitable place of worship, Mr. Wisner's small company met in the old school-house on the present academy ground, and the ensuing summer in a barn hastily fitted up on the pastor's own ground, and soon after in the loft of a building owned by Mr. Levi Leonard, and used as a stable and warehouse, standing upon the spot where now are the stables of the Tompkins House.

At that time the church had twenty members residing in the village and vicinity, eight of whom were males and twelve females. Of the former, three were in a short time excommunicated for heresy, or gross immorality, and two of the latter were suspended from the communion of the church.

On the 5th of February, 1817, Dr. Wisner was installed pastor of the church, and in the ensuing autumn was successful in adding to the roll of members *two leading gamblers and horse-racers*, with forty other individuals.

In the spring of 1818 the meetings were removed from the stable-loft to the new church in the park, which we have before described. In 1825 the congregation had become comparatively strong, and the needed enlargement of the church-building was readily effected. The number of members at that time was 263. The village had increased greatly in population, and its moral standing confessedly much improved. In the fall and winter of 1826, 220 persons were added to the church; and in January, 1831, 224 others were enrolled.

The following 14th of April, Dr. Wisner was, at his own request, dismissed from his pastoral charge, and removed his family from the place.

At that date the church consisted of more than 800

members, nearly all achieved in the fifteen years of Dr. Wisner's faithful ministry.

Rev. William Page next—for one year—took the church in charge, with acceptable results, and was succeeded by Rev. Alfred E. Campbell, who was installed Aug. 8, 1832, and continued until Oct. 16, 1834, when he was dismissed. Rev. John W. McCullough was installed Nov. 12, 1834, and having embraced the sentiments of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was dismissed April 10, 1838.

Dr. Wisner returned to Ithaca with his family a short time previous to the dismissal of Mr. McCullough, and was again installed as pastor, July 10, 1838, and remained in that relation to his people and church until 1848,—as long as his failing health and increasing years permitted.

Down to the year 1842 there had been received into the church 1349 members, of whom 460 had removed or been dismissed to other churches, 49 had been cut off by discipline, and 175 had gone to their final rest.

The succeeding pastors of this society have been Revs. Selden T. Haynes, November, 1849, to May, 1850; William N. McHarg, December, 1850, to April, 1857; T. Dwight Hunt, Jan. 13, 1858; David Torrey, D.D., March, 1860; Theodore F. White, whose ministry extended from Nov. 1, 1865, until the spring of 1877. The present pastor, Rev. M. W. Stryker, was settled in the summer of 1878.

The old church-building, enlarged in 1825, was torn down in 1853, and the present larger structure at once erected.

A Sabbath-school was organized in April, 1826, and held its meetings in the academy building.

THE METHODISTS

of this part of the country first met for worship, and to listen to the preaching of one of their own denomination, at the house of one of the original settlers, John McDowell, in June, 1793, on a Sabbath evening. The minister on this occasion was William Colbert, a junior preacher on Northumberland circuit in Pennsylvania, who had been sent on a tour of exploration through the then western wilds of New York. In the prosecution of this mission he went from Wilkesbarre to Niagara; and returning, made such a report to Conference as caused Bishop Asbury to form that immense region into a circuit, and appoint James Smith preacher thereof. Tioga circuit, most of which lay in Pennsylvania, had been formed a year earlier, and now James Thomas was sent on as preacher. Ithaca was so situated with respect to these two charges that it might be taken into either.

Mrs. McDowell was accustomed to speak of Mr. Thomas as the *first minister* appointed to Ithaca. He, however, gave up the ground to Mr. Smith, and it was embraced in *Seneca circuit*.

Valentine Cook was appointed presiding elder,—a man of energy and preaching ability.

After this we find the names of Alward White, John Brodhead, Cornelius Mars (called "Thundering Mars"), and Thornton Fleming* connected with occasional ministrations at Ithaca.

* Mr. Fleming was appointed presiding elder, in 1794, over Tioga and Seneca circuits; Mr. Cook continuing to be elder over most of his former charge.

The first revival occurred in 1794, under the charge of the Rev. John Brodhead, who then succeeded in forming a *class* of eighteen persons, viz.: Mrs. McDowell, Peter Van Orman and wife, George Sager and his mother, William and Richard Pangburn, Elias De Pew, Abram and Mary Smith, Catharine Hinepaw, Mr. — Jackson and Rachel, his daughter, Dr. Simons, Garret Shoemaker and wife, and Cornelius Shoemaker and his wife.

In the fall of 1795 the Conference constructed a new district of Northumberland, Wyoming, Tioga, and Seneca circuits, over which Mr. Cook was elder. Tioga and Seneca circuits were united, with Joseph Whitby and John Lackey as preachers.

In 1796, in the autumn, Hamilton Jefferson and Anning Owen took the charge; but the class, for lack of sufficient centralized support, began to wane, and in a year or two disbanded. The class-meetings usually were held at the house of Mr. McDowell, though most of its members lived some distance in the country.*

Little afterwards was done towards the founding of a Methodist society in Ithaca until about the year 1817. In that year Mr. David Ayres, a New York merchant, commenced business in Ithaca. He was a man of much zeal in religious matters and energy in business, and it was through his efforts principally that a minister and regular services were soon secured.

In August or September of that year meetings were commenced in the upper room of a warehouse owned by Levi Leonard, where the Presbyterians had formerly worshiped. Rev. James Kelsey was the officiating minister, and at a meeting held at the school-house† organized a church society, consisting of the following persons: David Ayres, Mrs. David Ayres, William Dummer, Anson Titus, Mrs. Anson Titus, Elizabeth Sidney, afterwards Mrs. Bloom, Maria Wright, and Mary Barber.

John Kimberlin, one of the preachers of the Cayuga circuit, for a time alternated with Mr. Kelsey in fortnightly appointments, and thus regular preaching was secured. Meetings were held first at the hotel, then in the "Columbian Inn," and the Leonard warehouse.

In 1818, Rev. George Harman took the charge, and was succeeded in 1819 by Rev. George Densmore. Under the latter's supervision, and by the persevering energy of Mr. Ayres, a church building was soon begun, and finished in 1820, at a cost of \$5000. A spacious lot was donated for the purpose by General Simeon De Witt, at the northwest corner of Aurora and Mill Streets. The building was in size 44 by 58 feet, with a modest tower, from which rang out the silvery tones of the first church-bell in Ithaca.

A detailed account of the opposition encountered in this

* After the class-meetings at Ithaca had ceased, there were formed other classes in the country near by; one of which was at Pewtown, with John, son of William Pew, as leader, and another at Sager's, as previously mentioned.

† It is a pleasant fact, worthy of record, that a notice of the preliminary meeting, for the establishment of a rival church society, was given by Dr. Wisner to his own little flock in the following words:

"I am requested by Mr. Ayres to publish that there will be a prayer-meeting, under the direction of the Methodist Society, at the school-house this evening, at four p.m." At this meeting Mr. Ayres officiated, assisted by the singers of the Presbyterian Society.

matter of the church building; the rebuffs and discouragements met and overcome by the committee having the matter in charge; the persistent and effectual begging of Mr. Ayres, the appointed agent and superintendent; and of the ultimate brightening prospects and successful issue, would require more space than can here be given.‡

William R. Collins, Archer Green, and Jesse Merritt were made the building committee, or, more accurately, a committee to counsel with Mr. Ayres, the agent; and Ira Tillotson was by them engaged as builder.

There soon sprang up an intense feeling of bitterness and rivalry between two of the most prominent members of this society,—Messrs. Ayres and Merritt,—originating in their different views of church policy.

This rivalry finally became a serious affair, affecting even the choir; and "the congregation, which had been large and respectable, dwindled down to a mere handful." What was then lost, however, has since been regained, with usury.

Rev. Elias Bowen succeeded Mr. Densmore in 1821, and remained one year; then came Rev. Fitch Reed and Dana Fox, who were associated on the circuit. In 1823 the preachers on Ithaca and Caroline circuit were Loring Grant and William W. Rundell. Messrs. Reed and Bowen were largely instrumental in bringing the church out of its difficulties, and Benjamin Sabin, who took the charge in 1826, brought up the membership, in one year, from ninety-six to three hundred and forty-nine.

We cannot find room for mention of all who have worthily labored in the interests of this society. Notwithstanding a separate society had been organized in 1851, which drew largely upon its members and resources, the parent society so prospered that in 1866 their building proved insufficient longer to accommodate them. In that year they built, on the same ground, the present brick edifice, 58 by 80 feet in size, with an exterior of fine though somewhat peculiar ornamentation. It has a tower and convenient basement rooms; the east, with the adjoining parsonage, being about \$25,000. Rev. William Searls was at that time in charge.

The present pastor is Rev. Thomas Tousey, who, the last spring, succeeded Rev. M. S. Hard, who was then appointed presiding elder of the district, which office he now holds.

THE SENECA STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized Feb. 3, 1851, at a meeting which was held at the church on Aurora Street, and the following persons appointed the first board of trustees: Henry H. Moore, Benjamin Taber, Daniel F. Hugg, Chas. S. Miles, and Joseph C. Burritt. At this meeting Hon. Amasa Dana presided.

The corner-stone of the present—their first—church building was laid with appropriate ceremonies, by the bishop, at a meeting of the Conference, July 30, 1851. The basement was finished on the 26th of November following, and was dedicated on the next day, Thanksgiving, by a sermon by Rev. Fitch Reed. The building was completed the fol-

‡ For further interesting information concerning this church and society, the reader is referred to Rev. C. D. Burritt's history of "Methodism in Ithaca."

lowing summer. It is of wood, and stands on the southwest corner of Seneca and Plain Streets.

The following persons have filled the pastorate for about the terms named, respectively, and until the successor of each was appointed: Revs. A. S. Graves, one year; Ephraim Hoag, two years; Charles D. Burritt, one year; S. G. Lathrop, two years; Fitch Reed, one year; Wm. N. Cobb, one year; Hiram Gee, two years; E. C. Curtis, two years; Thomas Harroun, three years; S. P. Gray, three years; Benj. Shove, three years; J. T. Crippin, eighteen months; D. D. Buck, one year; Theron Cooper, two years; O. A. Houghton, one year; Robert Hogoboom, now in his second year of service.

A new building for this society is now being erected on State Street, corner of Albany, upon a large lot reaching through to Seneca. The corner-stone was laid with impressive ceremonies Aug. 29, 1878. This edifice is of brick, with buff brick trimmings and sandstone foundation; will possess a fine tower of 120 feet altitude and contain 800 sittings. In quality, solidity, and style it promises to equal similar structures costing \$40,000, while in appointments it will excel most of them. The cost will be much less than the sum named.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in 1822, at a meeting held at the Methodist chapel, on the 8th of April. At that time, in this part of the State, the Episcopal order and form of worship were but little known.

Rev. Dr. Babcock and "Father Nash" had officiated, prior to the above date, in a kind of missionary capacity. The records show that the academy authorities, on the 22d of October, 1822, voted this society the use of the "west room on the lower floor" of their building for the term of four years. Here routine services were conducted for one year by Rev. Samuel Phinney, the first rector, who was then succeeded by Rev. Ezekiel G. Geer, who served until 1828 with good results. Meantime, in 1824, the lot on the Ackley estate, at the southwest corner of Seneca and Cayuga Streets, was purchased, and the first house of worship of this society then and there built. It was opened for services first on Christmas-eve of the same year. This structure was of brick, small and plain, but for the time commodious. Charles W. Connor, Henry Ackley, and C. W. E. Prescott constituted the building committee. During the ministry of Rev. Ralph Williston, who followed Mr. Geer and served from 1828 to 1830, the building was enlarged.

In 1851, Rev. Dr. Carder was invited to Ithaca. He remained three years, and then went to Connecticut. He died while holding the office of secretary of the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, about the year 1867. Mr. Geer then returned to the rectorship, and remained two years, when he went to the West as a pioneer missionary, and was succeeded by F. T. Todrig, who remained but a short time. An interval of two years followed, in which only occasional services were held. Rev. Dr. Judd then, in 1838, assumed the charge, and continued until 1842, rendering efficient and acceptable service, although the membership was not largely increased in the four years. Rev.

Mr. (subsequently Dr.) Walker was called, and remained twenty-three years, discharging with faithfulness, and with an ability possible only to rare scholarship, all the functions of his position as minister and pastor.

In 1844 the church was altered and enlarged; and the next year, by the exertions of the ladies of the congregation, a parsonage was purchased; and in 1860 the old church was torn down and the present large, substantial, and convenient building took its place. Dr. Walker resigned in 1865, and the Rev. W. A. Hitchcock, chaplain U. S. N., became acting rector. The new church was consecrated April 11, 1866, by Bishop Coxe. Mr. Hitchcock was in that year ordered to duty in the navy, and resigned the charge. He was succeeded by Revs. J. W. Payne, Jarvis Spaulding, Pliny B. Morgan, and George P. Hibbard.

Rev. Amos Beach, D.D., now has charge.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ITHACA

had its origin in the Spencer Church, now of West Danby, when twenty-three members thereof, who had received letters for the purpose, joined on the 25th of September, 1821, to form a "Conference by the name of the Baptist Conference of Danby." Among the signers of this covenant were Chester Coborn, elder, Benjamin Castoline, Julius Ranney, Ephraim Smith, Iram Hawes, Sabra Ford, and Anna Bates.

This conference, thus established, was formally recognized as an independent church by a council of sister-churches held Nov. 13, 1821. In this council four churches were represented, viz.: Second Ulysses, pastor, O. C. Comstock; Dryden, pastor, Stutely Carr; Spencer, pastor, Phineas Spaulding; Third Ulysses, pastor, C. King.

The meetings were then held in school-houses and private houses, usually "at the house of Brother Jessup." Elder Chester Coborn served as pastor until July, 1825, and was followed by Elder Caleb Nelson, who continued until October, 1826. The organization was then transferred to Ithaca, and became the "First Baptist Church of Christ in Ithaca." Here the first meeting was held at the court-house on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1826. O. C. Comstock was then engaged, and preached on alternate Sundays until the spring of 1827.

Elder John Sears became pastor May 10, 1827. On the 28th of that month a meeting was held at the court-house, at which the church organization was perfected under the statute by the election of nine trustees, to be known as "The Trustees of the First Baptist Church in Ithaca."

Their first church, of brick, with basement, cost about \$7000, and was 47 by 70 feet in size, occupying the ground where the present church stands, on the east of the park. The building was first occupied for services in March, 1831. In this sanctuary the following persons, as pastors, successively rendered service after Elder Sears (who retired in 1831) and until the dates mentioned: N. N. Whiting, March, 1832; James R. Burdick, May, 1833; Calvin Philleo, August, 1834; C. G. Carpenter, April, 1838; S. S. Parr, December, 1839; David Bellamy, March, 1841; Jirah D. Cole, April, 1843; H. L. Grose, February, 1844; Aaron

Jackson, October, 1848; F. Glenville, February, 1850; William Cormack, September, 1852.

In September, 1852, Rev. J. M. Harris was called. During his pastorate, on the 11th day of January, 1854, the church building, uninsured, was destroyed by fire. The present finer building, erected on its ruins, and costing \$10,000, was completed for occupancy in the fall of 1855. Mr. Harris continued until Dec. 1, 1864.

Rev. J. N. Folwell then filled the pastorate until April 30, 1869; C. J. Shrimpton, until November, 1873; C. A. Harris, until April, 1876.

The present pastor, Hermon F. Titus, was ordained Aug. 31, 1876.

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH

was organized April 2, 1830, by the Rev. John H. Schermerhorn, who was at that time general agent of the General Synod of the denomination.

The new organization was composed chiefly of persons who had been dismissed, upon their own request, from the Presbyterian Society of the place, and for the purpose of effecting such organization. Thirty-one were so dismissed. The original number of communicants was thirty-two.

Daniel L. Bishop, Isaac Carpenter, and Augustus Sherrill were made elders, and Levi Kirkam and Daniel Pratt deacons.

Arthur S. Johnson was chosen as first clerk of the Consistory, and the Rev. Alexander M. Mann, D.D., was appointed as the missionary of the Board of Missions, and entered upon his duties in June, 1830. He was called to the pastorate Dec. 11, 1830, and remained such until March 27, 1837, when he resigned his position and removed to West Troy.

The first religious services were held in the academy. During the years 1830-31 the church edifice was erected, on the northeast corner of Seneca and Geneva Streets, and this building is still occupied. It is the same externally as when built, but from time to time changes in the internal arrangements have been made.

The following persons have served in the pastorate: Revs. John C. F. Hoes, D.D., James D. Henry, D.D., C. H. A. Bulkley, Joel Hin Elmendorf, D.D., John W. Schenek, D.D., Francis M. Zabriskie, D.D., Thomas C. Strong, D.D.

April 30, 1873, the organization became, after some legal controversy, the "First Congregational Church of Ithaca." Rev. C. M. Tyler was then called, and is the present pastor.

THE FIRST CATHOLIC SETTLERS

came to Ithaca about the year 1830. For some time their services were conducted in a private house. Their first church organization was under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Gilbride, at which time a small church was erected on Geneva Street. Their present larger building was erected during the incumbency of Rev. Bernard McCool. Since then the charge has been in the hands of Revs. J. McManus, T. O'Farrell, James Tuohy, R. Gilbert, and P. F. Lynne, who is now officiating.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZION CHURCH IN ITHACA

was formed at a meeting of the members on the sixteenth day of December, 1833, at their place of worship, "on the corner of Green and Geneva Streets." Seventeen duly qualified voters were present, and elected as trustees Francis Collins, John Wilkins, Thomas Jackson, John Shaw, James Collins, David Hector, William Newcomen (?), James W. Lewis, and William Augustus.

In 1834-35 their meetings were at the house of Rev. Mr. Johnson, then their pastor.

They subsequently built a modest church on Wheat Street, which they have since occupied. A number of years ago the church was somewhat enlarged and improved.

The following pastors have officiated since the year 1852: Henry Hicks, Cyrus Buhey, John Tappan, J. W. Logan, John A. Williams, John Thomas, — Estep, Elder Goodman, William Sanford, Major Ross, Elder Ma-eall, J. W. Lacey (who served four years), Joseph B. Gilbert, and Charles Smith, the present minister.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (COLORED)

is an offshoot from the preceding, and was organized in 1857. Their church stands on North Albany Street, east side, and will seat about 125 people. The present pastor is John Swick.

THE FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF ITHACA.

The movement which resulted in the establishment of this society was largely due to the efforts of Rev. William H. Fish, for some years settled at Cortland and McLean.

The first steps were taken by him, in concurrence with the then secretary of the American Unitarian Association, Rev. Charles Lowe, in the autumn of 1865. The first services were held in the village hall, on the 15th of October in that year; the Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, officiating. Meetings were continued, with occasional omissions, through November, December, and January following, at the same place; conducted by Revs. William H. Fish, A. P. Putnam, F. A. Farley, and E. Buckingham.

Through February Rev. Dr. Peabody, of Cambridge, held meetings at the hall of the Cornell Library building, then just completed. This hall was occupied until Jan. 1, 1867, when the meetings were transferred to the court-house, where they were continued until the next October. At the time of the session of the New York Central Conference of Liberal Christians in Ithaca the meetings again opened in Library Hall, and there continued until May, 1873.

On the 16th of October, 1866, the Rev. E. C. Guild, of Canton, Mass., was installed as pastor of the society; the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, preaching the sermon of installation. Mr. Guild remained until April 6, 1868, performing valuable service for the society, and making "hosts of friends."

His successor, Rev. J. C. Zachos, took charge on the first Sunday of October ensuing, and remained until June, 1869. Much of the interval which followed, ending January 15, 1871, when Dr. R. P. Stebbins was settled as pastor, was

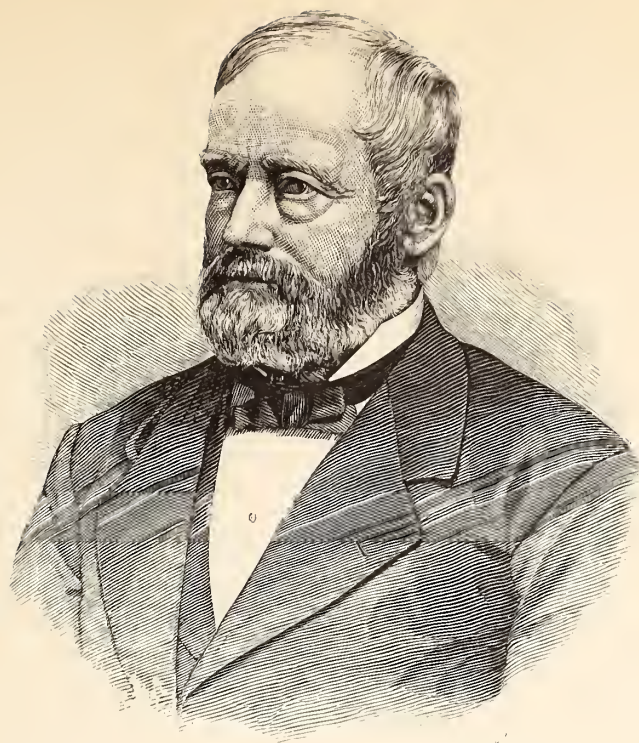


Photo. by Frear.

SEWALL D. THOMPSON.

The ancestors of this gentleman were among the first settlers of Worcester Co., Mass., his father, Abel Thompson, being of English, and his mother, Dorothy Woods, of Scotch lineage. They lived and died in the town of Hubbardston, Mass., where Sewall D. was born in the year 1809. It would almost seem as though he was a born inn-keeper, with a genius for that line of business, for it has been the main occupation of his life, and carried on with great success. He embarked in this avocation at the early age of twenty-three (in 1832) by keeping a hotel at Athol, Mass., which he continued until 1837. He then, after a brief stay in New York City, came to Ithaca, in the spring of 1838, and leased the Ithaca Hotel, which he managed until the fall of the year 1846. During the next four years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City.

In 1850 he returned again to Ithaca, where he leased the Clinton House for the term of fifteen years, before the expiration of which, however, he purchased of Miss Beebe, daughter of J. S. Beebe, one of the three owners, a third interest in the hotel property. In 1864, Mr. Ezra Cornell purchased the remaining two-thirds interest, and thorough

repairs were made, during which year the hotel was not open to the public. The following year its doors were thrown open, under the management of Mr. Thompson, who subsequently purchased Mr. Cornell's interest. Since that date he has been sole owner and host of this hotel,—a management that now counts up twenty-eight years. Forty-one years of his life have been employed in hotel-keeping, all but five years of which were spent in Ithaca, of which place he has been so many years a resident. He is probably one of the oldest hotel-keepers in the State. Now in his sixty-ninth year, he is still hale and hearty, and more active than most men at fifty. His success is manifested by the extended and favorable repute of the Clinton House,* and which it has enjoyed for many years.

In 1832, Mr. Thompson married Miss Elizabeth N. Warren, of Northborough, Worcester Co., Mass., who is still living. Their only child died in infancy. Feeling the want of the companionship of children, they adopted a son, S. D. Thompson, Jr., who assists his father in the management of the hotel, and a daughter, who is unmarried and living at home.

* See article on the hotels of Ithaca.

covered by his service in the capacity of missionary of the American Unitarian Association. From the very outset the administration and services of the doctor, in matters temporal and spiritual, were a complete success. The society at once took on new life and strength, and before December, 1871, had purchased a lot for a church, situated on the north side of Buffalo Street, east of Aurora. Here, largely through the personal efforts and influence of Dr. Stebbins, the society were enabled to erect their first church. The building was first occupied May 7, 1873, the day of its dedication.

Dr. Stebbins remained until Sept. 30, 1877, when his resignation took effect, leaving a society united and free from debt. Rev. Henry C. Badger, called in the summer of 1878, is the present minister.

THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized June 17, 1870, by the election of the following trustees: Franklin Hooker, William R. Norton, Nathan McKean, John Linderbury, and Brennett J. Mix. They have a small place of worship on Railroad Avenue, near Tioga Street. Rev. F. Dusenbury is the present minister.

THE FREE METHODIST SOCIETY

was formed Nov. 6, 1871, by electing as the first board of trustees William Webley, William Sullivan, and Ezekiel Osmun.

The church building of this society is on North Tioga Street, near Farm. Rev. John Osmun is the present minister.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY

was organized Sept. 30, 1874, the following persons constituting the lawful body: W. D. Wilson, Willard Fiske, Charles Babcock, J. M. McMurray, T. Frederick Crane, John Snaith, and Robert Richardson.

The services of this society are held in the Sage chapel, on the University campus. The officiating clergyman is Rev. Charles Babcock.

THE UNION CHURCH OF FALL CREEK, AT ITHACA, was organized May 18, 1877. The first board of trustees was composed as follows: T. P. Green, Samuel J. Parker, and T. J. Harrington.

This society has a small church building on the east side of North Aurora Street, near Tompkins, but no settled minister.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OF WEST HILL, ITHACA,

was organized Oct. 27, 1847, when the following persons were elected trustees: Augustus Phillips, James A. Haviland, for one year; Charles Hayt, William E. Stebbins, for two years; Ezra Starr, Nathaniel Caldwell, for three years.

SOCIETIES.

A MEDICAL SOCIETY

was formed prior to October, 1817, at which time D. L. Mead was secretary. This office was filled in 1820 by Cornelius P. Heermans, in 1821 by Henry Ingersoll, and by Jason Atwater in 1822. In 1824, at a meeting held at the Ithaca Hotel, on the 26th of May, the following

officers were chosen: Drs. C. P. Heermans, President; David McAllister, Vice-President; N. S. Jarvis, Sec.; Andrew J. Miller, Treas.; Lewis Beers, Oliver C. Comstock, and D. McAllister, Censors; and Vernon Cuyler, Librarian.

THE "FORUM,"

a society formed prior to Dec. 1, 1819, on that day issued a call for a meeting for reorganization. It was superseded by the Ithaca Debating Society, of which A. P. Searing was secretary. The question discussed at the first meeting was, "Would it be advisable for the Legislature of this State to levy a tax on Bachelors?" The meetings were kept up with considerable regularity for a number of years, —first at the hotel, afterwards at the academy.

THE MORAL SOCIETY,

of which brief mention has already been made, was formed at an early day in the history of Ithaca,—probably before 1812. The first recorded evidence of its existence we have been able to exhume from the buried past is dated Sept. 28, 1819, and reads as follows:

"The Constitutional Meeting of the Society for carrying into effect the laws for the suppression of vice and immorality will be held at the Hotel, on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

"A. S. JOHNSON, Secretary."

Many of the prominent business men of Ithaca, inclusive of a large number of those in official position, belonged to this band of reformers. Neither merchant, squire, nor attorney could brook the slow processes of the law, through whose coarse meshes so much proper game might escape.

To give a clue to the nature of the offenses over which this anomalous jurisdiction was exercised, we quote from the columns of the *Custigator* of Jan. 11, 1823, one of the authorized mandates of the order:

"PROCLAMATION.

"His illustrious Eminence the Grand President of the MORAL SOCIETY of the profound City of Ithaca and the surrounding territories; To all subordinate institutions, and to all worthy associates, greeting: Whereas a couple of Itinerants have presumed to wander up and down within our peaceful dominions, exhibiting a miserable congregation of Wax Figures, and making an abominable attempt at musical performances, on what we have by due inspection ascertained to be a leather Organ, which latter is particularly obnoxious to our refined, nervous sensibility; And Whereas they have affected to hold our authority in contempt; these are therefore to command you, wherever you may be, either in Auburn, Owego, or elsewhere, to see that the laws and ordinances of our sublime institution are in due style enforced with respect to this vagrant establishment, and especially towards the aforesaid incontestably vituperable engine. All marshalls, sheriffs, constables, coroners, and all other executive officers are categorically ordered to be aiding and assisting in enforcing this salutary regulation; and all judges, justices of the peace, and other judicial officers of any name, denomination, or description whatever, or by whatever term they may be yeilded, are commanded, under the strictest penalties and pains, to refrain from licensing or permitting the aforesaid performance, or in any way countenancing the same. You are at all times to regard our homologous instructions in the light of express commands; and for so doing these presents shall be your sufficient warrant and authority.

"In witness whereof we have caused our great seal to be hereunto appended, on this 10th day of the first month of the twelfth year of our illustrious institution.

"TETUMSEH."



The society made the situation especially uncomfortable for those overmuch in liquor, and adopted novel methods of punishment in such cases. The unfortunate imbibor was sometimes placed in a crate and soured with water, or dragged through pools of liquid mud. The writer was told of an instance, known to his informant, where the victim was conducted by a suddenly-convened party of citizens, including sundry village dignitaries, to the Six-Mile Creek, at Aurora Street, and there tumbled neck and heels into the then swollen stream. Fearing a fatal ending of the matter, the chief of the Moral Society himself plunged in and rescued the drowning drinker a quarter of a mile below.

The organization subsequently became the "Chaotic Society," but did not long escape the doom prefigured by its name.

"Tceumsch," the Grand President of the Moral Society, was no less a personage than Mr. Benjamin Drake, a merchant of the place, whose name and fame would have passed to the far future without the intervention of our history. He seems to have been foremost in the sports of the time. He was Chief of the "Tompkins County Hunting Tribe," whose aim and object is best shown in the following document, which we copy from the *Journal* of December, 1823 :

"WOLF DRIVE.

"The Chief of the Tompkins County Hunting Tribe gives notice that the *Annual Wolf Drive* will take place on the 19th Dec. inst., in the towns of Enfield and Newfield, embracing a territory in circumference about 19 miles. Colonels and Commandants of Companies will repair to the vicinities of their respective stations in time the day previous to explore them.

"The chief will pass his countersign from Signal Hill, between stations number 23 and 24, as laid down in survey, precisely at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, with the course of the sun, and the line of march will be taken up as soon thereafter as the countersign returns to his starting point.

"Surveys and sealed instructions will be furnished to officers calling on the Scribe, at his office at Head Quarters, in Ithaca.

"Sportsmen of neighboring counties are invited to attend and co-operate; and they may rest assured that the greatest care and precaution has been taken to prevent accidents.

"By order. W. R. GREGORY, Scribe.

"N. B.—The chief solicits the faithful attention of all officers and enlisted men, as upon their exertions depends the success of the expedition. Dec. 10th, 1823.

"Per call of Chief, B. DRAKE."

THE "DOMESTIC MISSIONARY SOCIETY"

was early formed in connection with the Presbyterian organization. The earliest election of officers we have been able to find was in February, 1824, when Daniel L. Bishop was made President; Franklin Sherrill and Augustus Perkins, Vice-President; Augustus Sherrill, Treasurer; and Henry Leonard, Joseph Esty, Daniel Mack, and David ——,* Collectors.

AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE DRAMA was formed in 1825, concerning whose doings the only notice found is thus recorded:

"The Ithaca Theatre was opened on Monday evening, Oct. 24, at the Assembly Room of Mr. Kerr (Columbian Inn), with Colman's justly celebrated comedy, 'The Heir at Law.' We understand it will be continued a short time if sufficient encouragement be given. We believe it will be conducted with such regularity and propriety as to render it a desirable place of amusement for such ladies and gentlemen as have a taste for dramatick performances."

* Name illegible on the record.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Ithaca Lodge, No. 71, chartered July 13, 1842, with the following as charter members: Charles V. Stuart, Robert H. Hall, William H. Hall, William R. Humphrey, and Moses R. Wright.

Iroquois Encampment, No. 16, I. O. O. F., was organized as No. 22, May 19, 1845. We have been unable to obtain a list of officers or members.

Cascadilla Lodge, No. 89, Knights of Pythias, was organized Jan. 23, 1873, with the following as charter members: Mahlon M. Brown, Oscar D. Terry, John Stoddard, Charles S. Seaman, Thad. S. Thompson, Ai G. Seaman, Ed. O. Godfrey, S. S. Devanport, P. J. Partenheimer, and Thos. P. St. John.

Knights of Honor, organized May 4, 1877, with the following officers: E. B. Torrey, P. D.; J. M. Kimball, Dictator; C. H. Slocum, V. D.; C. Edward Sheffer, Asst. D.; L. D. Willard, Reporter; H. W. Frost, Financial Reporter; H. K. Jones, Treas.; S. P. Sackett, Chaplain; F. E. Bates, Guide; John E. Gowey, Guardian; W. H. Smith, Sentinel; J. F. Hawkins, M. C. Jones, and O. M. Bramble, Trustees.

Sidney Post, No. 41, Grand Army of the Republic, chartered Dec. 22, 1876, with the following members: K. S. Van Voorhees, Frank E. Tibbetts, Moses B. Sneden, Jas. H. Tichenor, Porteus C. Gilbert, Frank F. Snow, Ziba H. Potter, Linus S. Mackey, W. P. Van Ness, B. R. Williams, William Sullivan, George W. Gray, Henry Slaughter, John E. McIntosh, John Barnard, and James Gardner.

Royal Arcanum.—Organized Aug. 12, 1878, with the following members: J. L. Baker, John S. Gay, T. S. Culver, David White, James Gardner, W. M. Jones, M. C. Jones, Arthur R. Hill, T. M. Drake, and C. H. Bumstead.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 51.—No statistics of this lodge have been obtained.

Eagle Chapter, No. 58.—Chartered Feb. 5, 1851, with the following officers: Wait T. Huntington, First H. P.; Jacob M. McCormick, First King; and Caleb B. Drake, First Scribe.

Ithaca Council.—Organized —, with the following officers: Jacob M. Kimball, T. I. M.; Ralph C. Christiance, Dep. M.; John C. Van Kirk, P. C. of W.; Eron C. Van Kirk, Treas.; Sidney S. Smith, Sec.; C. B. Brown, C. of G.; C. Fred. McWhorter, C. of C.; Samuel Holmes, Steward; Lute Welch, Sentinel.

St. Augustine Commandery was organized Oct. 2, 1867, with the following officers: Joseph B. Chaffee, E. Com.; S. L. Vosburgh, Gen.; P. J. Partenheimer, Capt.-Gen'l; J. M. Heggie, Treas.; Marcus Lyon, Recorder; W. W. Barden, Stand.-B.; J. M. Kimball, Warder; Jno. Barden, Guard; J. R. Wortman, Capt. of G.

Hobasco Lodge.—Organized Oct. 19, 1871. The following were the first officers: Mills Van Valkenburgh, W. M.; William Andrus, S. W.; Alfred Brooks, Jr. W.; W. W. Barden, Treas.; N. P. Roe, Sec.; A. D. Force, Sen. D.; James Quigg, Jr. D.; A. O. Shaw, Tyler.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.—Chartered March 11, 1878. The following were the first officers: C. S. Taber, P. M. W.; H. M. O'Daniel, M. W.; T. M. Stewart, G. T.; D. M. Fowler, O.; A. W. Goldsuid, Re-

corder; F. Fillingham, Financier; Harmon Hill, Receiver; G. W. Tupper, G.; W. Holmes, J. W.; George Loveless, O. W.

ITHACA COLLEGE.

It is worthy of a place in this history that the subjects of co-education, and of the founding of a university, substantially upon the ground now occupied by the structures of "Cornell," found liberal advocates in and about Ithaca nearly sixty years ago. The Genesee Conference, in 1821, resolved to establish within its bounds "a university for the education of youth of both sexes." The go-ahead business men of Ithaca at once took steps to secure the location at that place. The hamlet had lately arisen to the dignity of an incorporated village, and before even its academy was chartered, or building completed, its citizens made a bold effort to secure for themselves and posterity what in later years, in larger measure, they were destined to receive as a gift from one not then (1821) of their number.

An address to the public appeared in the *Journal* of May 30, 1821, setting forth all the facts, and appealing for generous subscriptions to the needed fund. The address in closing says, "Our females may here acquire a useful and solid, as well as finished and polite, education; and our young men will have all the advantages that a college can afford." The address is signed by Charles Humphrey, Luther Gerc, C. P. Heermans, Archer Green, and Augustus Sherrill, committee on behalf of the citizens of Ithaca.

A committee was appointed by the Conference composed of Charles Giles, George Harmon, Jonathan Huestis, Joshua Hathaway, Joseph Speed, David Woodcock, Jesse Merritt, Charles Humphrey, and Elijah Atwater, in whose address of December, 1821, are the following significant paragraphs:

"The committee of general superintendence appointed by the Conference have estimated that a fund of \$40,000 will be required for the erection and completion of the necessary buildings. More than \$6000 has already been subscribed by the citizens of the village and vicinity, and ten acres of ground, embracing the intended site for the buildings, have been gratuitously presented to the institution. . . .

"The Ithaca College is designed to combine all the branches of male and female instruction, from the first rudiments of an English education to the higher sciences usually taught in American universities. And the committee are authorized to give assurances that although it has been announced under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will be conducted ostensibly under their direction, yet that it will be established on as broad and liberal principles as any college in the United States, and a system of instruction adopted without regard either to particular religious or political opinions."

The committee resolved to have erected three buildings of brick, a central or college building, 40 by 100 feet, four stories high, and two academies, 40 by 62 feet, three stories high, one of which was to be appropriated exclusively for the education of females.

Joseph Speed, Esq., of Caroline; Dr. Lewis Beers, of Danby; Elijah Atwater, of Ulysses; and Charles Humphrey, Jesse Merritt, William R. Gregory, and Henry Aekley, of Ithaca, were appointed a building committee.

The ten acres set apart and donated for the purpose by a gentleman of New York City was upon the brow of the eastern hill, between the ravines of the Cascadilla and Fall Creek,—in fact the very site of the present University.

The coincidence between the Ithaca College and the later

university, as regards breadth and liberality of design and place of location, is so striking that it is difficult to believe it matter of pure accident.

For this reason is so much space given to the history of the Ithaca College which failed to BE. The project failed because of insufficient subscriptions, only ten thousand dollars having been thus pledged.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

The existence of Cornell University, by far the most important of the institutions of the town, is due to the combined bounty of the United States Government and of Ezra Cornell.

On the 2d of July, 1862, Congress passed an act granting to the several States and Territories which should provide schools for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts thirty thousand acres of public lands for each of its senators and representatives in Congress. The share of the State of New York amounted to nine hundred and ninety thousand acres, and was represented by land-scrip.

In 1865 the Legislature of the State of New York transferred the entire proceeds of the land grant to Cornell University upon compliance with certain conditions, of which the most important were that Ezra Cornell should give to the institution *five hundred thousand dollars*, and that provision should be made for the education, free of all charge for tuition, of one student from each Assembly district of the State. At the first meeting of the trustees thereafter Mr. Cornell fulfilled the requirements of the charter. He then made the additional gift of over two hundred acres of land, with buildings, to be used as a farm in connection with the department of agriculture, and also gave the Jewett collection in geology. He has made since that time many other large gifts, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars.

The University now has an invested fund of more than \$1,000,000, and about 400,000 acres of lands, chiefly pine, in the State of Wisconsin, still unsold. The income of the institution, from all sources, aggregates about \$100,000. Since its organization the University has received gifts, from other persons than its founder, amounting to more than \$1,000,000.

The number of trustees when the board is complete is twenty-three. Of these, the eldest son of the founder is, by the law of the State, a non-elected trustee. Seven others are members of the board by virtue of their office, viz.: The President of the University, the Governor of New York, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State Agricultural Society, the Librarian of the Cornell Library. The remaining fifteen are elected for a term of five years, three retiring each year.

The general faculty of the University is divided into thirteen special faculties: those of agriculture, architecture, chemistry and physics, civil engineering, history and political science, ancient classical languages, North European languages, South European languages, mathematics, mechanic arts, military science, philosophy and letters, and natural history.

The courses of study, as laid down, are as follows: arts,

literature, philosophy, science (containing five subdivisions), agriculture, architecture, civil engineering, mechanic arts. Besides these are optional and post-graduate courses.

There is a corps of about forty professors, a few of whom are non-resident, and render service by courses of lectures at stated periods. Of these are Goldwin Smith and Bayard Taylor; and recently, James Russell Lowell and Theodore Dwight.

State students are selected by yearly competitive examination from the various public schools and academies of New York State. The trustees, construing the law most liberally, admit one from each Assembly district *each year*, thus swelling the number when the scholarships are full to 512 in the four years, and entailing a cost to the University, through remission of tuition fees, of nearly \$40,000 per annum.

The buildings of the University are nine in number, two of which, the chemical laboratory and gymnasium, are of wood. Of the others, four are of blue stone, quarried near by, and trimmed with Medina sandstone and Onondaga gray limestone, and three of these—the north and south halls and the McGraw building—face the west, and overlook the village and lake at an elevation of 400 feet; the latter, with its magnificent stone tower, 22 feet square and 130 feet in height, being in the centre.

In McGraw Hall is the library, comprising 40,000 volumes, inclusive of the Anthon, Bopp, and Goldwin Smith collections, and the White, Architectural, the Kelly, Mathematical, and the Cornell, Agricultural sections, and the Sparks collection, mainly history, comprising 5000 volumes and 4000 pamphlets.

The reading-room is furnished with a vast number of home and foreign periodicals,—critical, general, and scientific.

This building also contains the well-furnished museum, with its Ward casts of the great saurians and other monsters of by-gone ages; the rare models of plows, 187 in number; the Auzoux veterinary models; and the large collections in geology and palæontology of Jewett, Hart, Ward, Comstock, Simonds, and Jones; the Silliman collection of minerals; the Greene Smith ornithological cabinet; and the Newcomb conchological collection, including about 25,000 species.

The fourth building, the gift of the Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, is devoted to the school of practical mechanics, and stands on the north side of the campus, which it faces, and derives power from Fall Creek, by means of a turbine-wheel and wire cable, for its machine and press-rooms. Attached to this building, on the north side, is an engine-room and stereotype foundry.

The Sage College, for women, is the munificent gift of the Hon. Henry W. Sage. It stands south from the campus, is of brick, with tasteful decorations and graceful towers, and is in the form of a quadrangle, inclosing a court.

The style is Italian Gothic, and it has a front of 168 feet and depth of 41 feet. The north wing is 85 feet long; the south wing 112 feet.

This structure is a home or dormitory for the women students; but all are at liberty to select other quarters in

the homes of the citizens or otherwise as they may prefer. Their privileges and opportunities in matters of study are on a par with those of the male students.

The cost of this building was \$150,000; and, as if this were not sufficiently generous, Mr. Sage added \$100,000 as an endowment.

The museum of this college contains the Horace Mann Herbarium, the gift of President White, and the Auzoux botanical models.

The Sage chapel, the gift of Mr. Dean Sage, occupies a prominent central position, and is also of brick, ornamented with rich trimmings in stone and colored brick. During the first and third terms of each year discourses are delivered in this chapel by eminent clergymen, selected from time to time from the various Christian denominations.

The president's house, a fine mansion, of the Swiss-Gothic order, constructed of brick, stands on an elevation at the east of the campus, which it overlooks from its pretty grove of chestnuts and pines. It is a gift of President White to the University, and is designed for the use of his successors for all time. Its cost was \$50,000. To the north, and also facing the campus, are a number of professors' residences.

Cascadilla Place, on the south bank of Cascadilla ravine, is a large and substantial edifice of stone. It has a look of impregnability, and it were no crime to mistake it for a generously-windowed fort. In size it is 190 by 100 feet, and contains about 200 rooms. It was originally designed for a sort of water-cure or infirmary, in which Mr. Cornell and many of the citizens of Ithaca were stockholders; but it was never used for any other than the purposes of the University, to which it now belongs. It occupies the site of the old cotton-factory of Otis Eddy. To the east is the famed and romantic Willow Pond; also charming rustic strolls along either bank of the Cascadilla,—connected by an iron bridge that spans the gorge at a most picturesque point (over the "Giant's Staircase"), from which a vista of unequalled beauty opens upon the village and plain below.

The University chimes are deserving of separate mention. That many bells have already been suspended at "Cornell" is not damaging to the cause of co-education.

Ten bells hang in the McGraw tower, whose combined weight is about 11,500 pounds, and whose notes are represented, commencing with the largest, by the letters, D, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, F sharp, and G. "Magna Maria," the largest, weighing 4889 pounds, bears the inscriptions: "The Gift of Mary, wife of Andrew D. White, First President of the Cornell University, 1869;" "Glory to God in the highest, and on Earth peace, good will toward men;" "To tell of Thy loving-kindness early in the morning, and of Thy truth in the night season;" together with the following stanza, written expressly for it by Prof. James Russell Lowell:

"I call as fly the irrevocable hours,
Futile as air or strong as fate, to make
Your lives of sand or granite; awful powers,
Even as men choose, they either give or take."

The nine smaller bells all bear couplets taken, with his permission, from Tennyson's "In Memoriam," commencing with the smallest:

First Bell.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true;

Second Bell.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind;
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Third Bell.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;

Fourth Bell.

Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Fifth Bell.

Ring out false pride in place and blood;
Ring in the common love of good.

Sixth Bell.

Ring out the slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right.

Seventh Bell.

Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old;

Eighth Bell.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ninth Bell.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land;
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

This ninth bell bears, also, the following: "This chime, the gift of Miss Jennie McGraw to the Cornell University, 1868."

The chimes are played—both peals and tunes—for chapel service at 8 A.M.; for the cessation of University exercises, at 1.15 P.M. and 5.45 P.M. The great bell is struck for the lectures at the beginning of every University hour; it has been plainly heard at the distance of ten miles.

The great four-dialed clock of the University is connected with the chimes, and indicates each quarter-hour by distinct peals upon the lesser bells, and the full hours by strokes upon the great bell.

COMMUNICATIONS.

TURNPIKES, STEAMBOATS, RAILROADS, AND CANALS.

The only means of communication between the early settlers on the east and west sides of the valley was by a circuitous route, substantially what is now called the "Five-Mile Drive," except that the Six-Mile Creek was crossed at Aurora Street instead of Cayuga.

The precise date of the first road *across* the valley is not known. About two years ago, many logs of what was evidently an old corduroy-road were exposed at the depth of four feet from the present surface, by workmen who were digging a trench for water-pipe, in State at its junction with Geneva Street. These logs were about six inches in diameter, and quite solid.*

* This circumstance reveals the former condition and the extent of the "filling-in" process in that now thickly-settled part of the village.

A story is told of a boat of the "Durham" class, which had been

A public road built from Oxford, on the Chenango River, directly through to Ithaca, in 1791, '92, '93, became the great highway for immigration in the southern part of the State for many years. This road was built by Joseph Chaplin.

In 1804 the Susquehanna and Bath Turnpike was incorporated, running through the (present) towns of Caroline, Dryden, Ithaca, and Enfield. What is now State, late Owego Street, formed a part of this road.

The Owego and Ithaca Turnpike† Company was incorporated in 1807, and the road finished in 1811, in which year was also completed the road to Geneva, by the Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike Company.

Many of the middle-aged men can remember with what eagerness the far-echoing toot of the stage-horn was daily awaited by the loungers at "Grant's Coffee-House," the "Hotel," or the "Columbian Inn," or, earlier still, at "Gere's." At these famous inns did the weary travelers alight from the old-fashioned thorough-brace coach for a thorough bracing of the "inner man," at bar and board,—two days, only, from Newburg or Catskill!

In view of the following, one should hesitate long before applying to these modes of travel the epithet "slow-coach." We quote from the *American Journal* of Dec. 15, 1819:

"Through the politeness of a gentleman by the Newburgh Line from New York, we received on *Saturday morning*, a copy of the President's message, delivered on *Tuesday*, at 12 o'clock. It was received in New York in eighteen hours and a half from Washington,—a distance of 240 miles; was there republished; and (allowing for the time of reprinting and delay in New York) was about three days from Washington City to this place,—a distance of *four hundred and eighty miles*,—a rapidity of communication seldom surpassed in any country."

The Cayuga Steamboat Company was organized Dec. 15, 1819, by the election of David Woodcock, President, and Oliver Phelps, James Pumpelly, Joseph Benjamin, and Lewis Tooker, Directors for the ensuing year.

At this meeting it was determined that a steamboat should be built "to ply from one end to the other of Cayuga Lake."

At a subsequent meeting of the president and directors, Charles W. Conner was appointed Treasurer, Charles Humphrey, Esq., Secretary, and Oliver Phelps, Agent, for the building of the boat.

The steamer "Enterprise" was the result of this action of the company, and was the first steamboat launched in the waters of the Cayuga. She was the most notable of the productions of the middle period of Ithaca's history. Her keel was laid March 18, 1820, and the finished vessel launched, "midst the huzzas of the people and the firing of cannon," on the 4th of May following. The machinery for

constructed on or near the ground now occupied by the old *Ithaca Bank* building (then—1812—by the stables attached to "Grant's Coffee-House"), and was being hauled to the inlet by twenty teams,—ten of cattle and ten of horses. The boat had been placed on wheels, and despite the great power applied, became immovable in the mire at a point a little west of present Albany Street. The next day,—Sunday,—with additional aid, the journey was completed.

† The measurement of the Owego Turnpike, from the north bank of Fall Creek, "near the great liberty post," to Ely's house in the village of Owego, is recorded as "29 miles 240 rods and 60 links."

the boat was made in Jersey City, and brought to Ithaca by teams.*

A trial trip was made June 1, with a party of 150 ladies and gentlemen on board. The local press, which gave way to much jubilation over the event, hands down to us the important fact that "the boys testified their rustic surprise by dancing along the beach, and even the *flocks and herds* left their feeding, and assembled to gaze at so strange an animal."

A bar at the mouth of the inlet for a time proved an obstruction to her passage into the lake.

On this trip the boat reached Cayuga at six P.M., eight hours after leaving Ithaca, having made several landings, and taken on board at Kidder's Ferry the *Genoa Band*.

This magnificent vessel, at whose launching the "pride and strength and beauty of Ulysses gathered, and May assumed her brightest smiles and put on her fairest garments," was 80 feet by 30 upon deck, and of 120 tons burden. Her engine was of 24 horse-power.

The *Journal* of June 7, 1820, made the following announcement: "The 'Enterprise' is connected with the line of stages from Newburgh to Buffalo, and thus furnishes to travelers from New York, and others going west, one of the most expeditious and pleasant routes in the State. The stage runs from Newburgh to this village in *two days*. Thus travelers may leave New York at five o'clock P.M., in the steamboat; the second day arrive at Ithaca; go on board the steamboat 'Enterprise' the same night; receive good accommodations, and rest in comfortable *beds* during the passage; resume the stage next morning at Cayuga bridge, and the same night arrive at Buffalo; *making the whole route in three days!*—one day sooner than it is performed by the way of Albany."

Among the directors subsequently appointed we find the names of Augustus Perkins, Luther Gere, and William R. Collins. Oliver Phelps† was first master and part owner.

The "Enterprise" was used for passengers and freight until the appearance of the "Telemachus," when she was degraded to the towing business. In 1827 a majority of the stock was transferred to Elijah H. Goodwin, Richard Varick De Witt, and S. De Witt Bloodgood.

The "Telemachus" followed the "Enterprise," in 1828; and one year afterwards, August, 1829, the "De Witt Clinton" made her appearance. The latter, in 1833, was commanded by Captain Enos Buckbee, and was run as a passenger boat, while the "Telemachus" was made the servant of a mixed traffic for some time afterward. The "De Witt Clinton" was 100 feet long, 28½ feet beam, and 9 feet depth of hold.

The "Simeon De Witt" was added in 1836, and was

also commanded by the veteran "Captain" Buckbee, who still lives to read the story of his service or repeat the many incidents of flood and storm that him befel.

The steamboats which followed the "Simeon De Witt" were the "Howland," "Forest City," "Beardsley," "Kate Morgan," "Sheldrake," "Aurora," "Ino," "T. D. Wilcox," and "Frontenae,"—the last two now in use.

All the last named, including the "Simeon De Witt," were built or owned by Captain T. D. Wilcox, who has spent a lifetime in the steamboat business, and is to-day the veteran captain. None in this country, and probably none abroad, have seen more years of service.‡

The *Ithaca and Owego Railroad*§ was incorporated Jan. 28, 1828, and opened in April, 1834. Its charter was the second railroad charter granted in the State. The first directors were Francis A. Bloodgood, President; Richard V. De Witt, Treasurer; Ebenezer Maek, Secretary; S. De Witt Bloodgood, Andrew D. W. Bruyn, Cornelius P. Heermans, Myndert Van Schaick, James Pumpelly, and Alvah Beebe. The old style flat or strap rail was used throughout. The road was twenty-nine miles long, and had two "inclined planes" ascending from Ithaca, the first, 1733 feet long, with a rise of one foot in $4\frac{2}{10}$ feet, making a total rise of 405 feet; the second or upper, 2225 feet long, with a rise of one foot in twenty-one feet.

For six years horse-power was used exclusively. The steeper plane was overcome by stationary power in the form of a huge windlass housed at the summit, and worked also by horses,—*generally blind*.

The road was sold at auction by the comptroller May 20, 1842, on stock issued by the State, for non-payment of interest, and was bought by Archibald McIntyre and others, who were incorporated April 18, 1843, as the "Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company." In 1849 New York parties bought the road and rebuilt it, laying heavy iron as far as the "upper switch" station in December that year. In the spring following the road was extended to the pier at the head of the lake, descending the hill by a circuitous route, as now, thus avoiding the planes. Jan. 1, 1855, it was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, who have since operated it as the Cayuga Division, under the efficient management of Mr. William R. Humphrey. The road as now laid is thirty-three miles long, its northern limit being the steamboat landing. Coal forms the principal item of business. In September, 1878, the gauge of the road was changed from six feet to four feet eight and a half inches.

An incident or rather *accident* connected with the use of the planes is worthy of record here. Passenger-cars

* A part of this engine is at Aurora, and is the property of Captain T. D. Wilcox.

† "Mr. Phelps has lately constructed an ingenious horse-boat, to ply between the bridge and the canal, at Montezuma. This boat is a pleasing change from the monotonous movement of the canal-boats, to the more animated motion of the *American Water Coach*, as the proprietor has very happily named it. The conveyance in this boat is pleasant and safe. It is handsomely fitted for the accommodation of twenty or thirty passengers. It reflects great credit on the projector and proprietor, and it is to be hoped that his enterprise will be justly appreciated and rewarded."—*American Journal*, July 3, 1822.

‡ Captain Wilcox began steamboating upon the "Paragon," the third of Fulton's boats, in April, 1818, when fifteen years old, and remained four years. The next twenty years were spent on the boats of Long Island Sound, where he became captain of the "Fulton," about 1831–32. He came to Ithaca in 1840 or 1841, where, with the exception of a five-years' interval, he has steadily remained. He thus has a record of sixty years' service in the line of steam water craft, and has still a large investment in the passenger and freight boats of Cayuga Lake, which he superintends, at seventy-six years, with the vigor of youth.

§ An interesting and full description of the several surveys made for this road appeared in the *Ithaca Journal* of Sept. 3, 1823.



Photo. by Frear.

LEONARD TREMAN.

Leonard Treman is the grandson of Abner Treman, late of Trumansburg, and eldest son of Ashbel and Mary Treman, of Mecklenburg, now in Schuyler Co., N. Y., who had four other children,—Lafayette, L. Elias, Ann F., and Mary C. Leonard was born in Mecklenburg, June 18, 1819; was married to Almira Corley, of Ithaca, Oct. 20, 1846, and had three children, of whom two died in infancy, and one, Katharine C., married John W. Bush, of Buffalo, N. Y., April 15, 1869. He attended the common schools of his native village, and afterwards, in the winter of 1834–35, attended the Ithaca Academy, of which William A. Irving was then principal. In the latter year he engaged as clerk in the store of Wood & Nye, at Ithaca, where he remained for two years, when his father died, and he returned to Mecklenburg. September 8, 1838, he entered the service of Edmund G. Pelton, who was then in the hardware business, and has from that day continued his connection with that trade in Ithaca down to the present.

In 1844 his brother, Lafayette L., joined him and they became the successors of Mr. Pelton, under the firm-name of L. & L. L. Treman. Feb. 1, 1849, Elias, the youngest brother, acquired an interest, and the firm was changed to Treman & Brothers. Still later, Feb. 1, 1857, Leander R. King, a cousin, who had been their clerk for a number of years, was taken into the partnership, which then became Treman, King & Co., as at present.

Although admitting others to a share in certain portions of their business, the three brothers have always continued

their interests undivided, and still conduct, under the distinct title of Treman & Brothers, the foundry and machine business at Ithaca commenced in 1849; and under the style of L. Treman & Co. a general hardware business at Watkins, in Schuyler County. The foundry branch of their business was commenced in a building situated on the east hill on the south bank of the Cascadilla. This building was burned, and the business was transferred to its present position on Green and Cayuga Streets. Here a large business has been and still is carried on in the manufacture of engines, boilers, and agricultural implements, the latter now forming a leading portion of the products.

The three brothers are the builders and owners of the Ithaca Water-Works, and the owners of a large proportion of the stock of the Ithaca Gas-Light Company. To the presidency of the Water-Works Company Mr. Treman was called in 1864, and to a like position in 1870, which position he still holds. He was a trustee of the village in 1850, and again in 1868–69; was a director of the Ithaca and Newfield Plank Road Company in 1850; of the Ithaca and Athens Railroad from 1869 to 1874; and of the Cayuga Lake Railroad from 1871 to 1874; and was made a trustee of the Ithaca Savings Bank by the charter in 1868, and continues to hold the position. Besides these, he has for several years been a trustee of the Congregational Church of Ithaca. Mr. Treman continues personally to superintend the many important and varied interests of which he has long been the head, and regularly fulfills the public duties that have claim to his attention.



from Owego were let down the "upper" plane by gravity, brakes being the controlling power. About the year 1845, from some cause, a car containing passengers coming down this plane became unmanageable, and with increasing speed rushed on. All the passengers, save one, succeeded in getting off, though at the risk of life, among whom was the Hon. Amasa Dana, who was much injured. The car with its single occupant shot through the wheel-house at the head of the steep grade and began the fearful plunge. There was a *streak*, as some say, and a *crash*. The car had struck a small tool-house near the foot of the plane, and immediately there seemed to have been a shower of kindling-wood and a deposition of *bog ore*. Strange as true! the man survived, and after some patching became as good as new. His name was Fred. Babcock,—Ithaca's *fast male*.

April 9, 1832, a charter was granted for the "Ithaca and Geneva" Railroad, with a capital of \$800,000. A survey of the road was made, but nothing further accomplished under this charter. The route contemplated was practically the same as now built upon under a new law.

April 16, 1834, the "Ithaca and Port Renwick" Railroad was chartered, with a capital of \$15,000, to connect the village of Ithaca and Cayuga Lake. The route designed was near the base of the east hill. Old maps of the period have this road laid down, but it was not built.

In September, 1820, a canal was projected by the "Ithaca Canal Company," composed of A. Perkins, D. Woodcock, Ira Tillotson, Henry Ackley, Luther Gere, Oliver Phelps, Ben Johnson, Daniel Bates, and Jonathan F. Thompson. Capital, \$6000.

This canal was to be about half a mile in length, with two locks, and a basin "near the Court-House," and intersect the inlet at the mouth of the Cascadilla Creek, but nothing was ever accomplished.

The *Ithaca and Athens Railroad* was chartered as the Ithaca and Towanda Railroad in 1867, with a capital of \$2,000,000. Its northern terminus is at Ithaca, its southern at Sayre, Pa. This road was opened for travel in 1871.

The *Geneva and Ithaca Railroad Company* was formed under the general railroad law in 1870 or 1871, with a capital of \$1,250,000. The road is forty miles long, and runs diagonally across the county of Seneca, connecting Ithaca with Geneva. It was opened in 1873. This road and the Ithaca and Athens were consolidated April 10, 1874, and finally, under the control of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, the present owners, became the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad.

The *Cayuga Lake Railroad Company* was chartered in 1869, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The road is thirty-eight miles long, and was opened in 1874. This road follows the east shore of Cayuga Lake, connecting Ithaca with the New York Central at Cayuga. In 1876 it was purchased by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, its present owners.

The *Ithaca and Cortland Railroad* was formed under the general railroad act, with a capital of \$500,000. Length twenty-two miles, of which twenty miles were opened in 1871. In October of that year it was consolidated with the Utica, Horseheads and Elmira, and became the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad.

The *Catskill and Ithaca Railroad* was chartered April 21, 1828, with a capital of \$1,500,000, but no part was ever constructed.

The *Ithaca and Auburn Railroad* was chartered in May, 1836. The route proposed for this road was along the south bank of Fall Creek as far as Freeville, in the town of Dryden, where the crossing was to be effected. No work was done under this charter.

The *Chemung and Ithaca Railroad* was chartered in May, 1837. Capital, \$200,000. Its route was to follow Ten-Mile Creek (Buttermilk), passing through Danby village, and thence down the Catatunk or Michigan Creek, to Spencer. Not built.

The last two railroads, as also the Port Renwick road and canal, are laid down on the map of Stone & Clark, published at Ithaca in 1829.

The *Sodus Canal*, which also appears upon the map of Stone & Clark, is another of the grand projects set on foot between the years 1828 and 1838. By this canal Ithaca was to be made a city of no small proportions, and that speedily.

Vessels from the lakes and ocean should cleave the waters of the Cayuga, richly laden with the commerce of the East and West, in time of peace, and find there safe refuge in time of war. There, also, should be built, side by side with the merchantmen, ironclads and other war-vessels for the defense of the "Great Lakes."*

The charter for this ship-canal was first granted March 19, 1829, with a capital of \$200,000. Ten years were given for its completion. The charter was amended and extended, but finally expired by limitation in 1861. In 1862, another act authorized the construction of this work upon a modified basis, provided the United States Government should furnish funds for the purpose; for which, in return, the vessels of the United States were to have perpetual right of passage free from toll or charge. This grand canal is still a question for the future.

STAGE-ROUTES.

Edmund H. Watkins commenced his connection with the stage-lines to Catskill and other points in 1823, at Harpersfield, Delaware Co., for his brother Hezekiah. Mr. Watkins came to Ithaca Jan. 1, 1825, and took charge of the business, which soon extended to include routes to Newburg, Jersey City, and points north, south, and east. He continued his connection with these routes after their consolidation with sundry rival lines, in 1833, and down to 1857, and may be considered an "old stager." He is yet in vigorous keeping in mind and body.

The first stage-driver who wound his horn and woke the echoes of the Cayuga from their sleep of centuries was John Bartley. Another of the early drivers was John McQueen.

Before the consolidation of the lines, the competition had at one time reduced the fare through to New York to *one dollar and fifty cents*, including steamboat fare from Catskill.

* See pamphlet entitled "The Defense of the Great Lakes," in which the advantages to government of the proposed work are ably set forth.

In 1827, Jesse Grant & Son were proprietors of stage-routes "for Newburg, Geneva, and Auburn, daily, except Sundays," and for New York *via* Montrose, Milford, etc., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Hours of departure, four and five o'clock A.M., from the Coffee-House.

In 1834, Chauncey L. Grant & Co. were proprietors of stage-routes to Catskill *via* Delhi, 160 miles; Newburg, 175 miles; Jersey City, 206 miles; Auburn, 40 miles; Geneva, 45 miles; Bath, 52 miles; Elmira, 38 miles. The stage-offices of Messrs. Grant & Co. were at the Clinton House, Ithaca Hotel, and Tompkins House.

Joshua Cummings, whose office was at the hotel, controlled the routes to Albany and Utica.

PRESENT INDUSTRIES.

The Ithaca calendar clock, wholly a local invention, stands foremost among the manufactures of the place, and takes high rank among the mechanical products of the country.

The first calendar was the invention of J. H. Hawes, of Ithaca, and patented in 1853, but did not indicate the 29th of February. This defect was remedied by an improvement by W. H. Akins, patented in 1854. The calendar was then purchased by Huntington & Platts, for whom clocks were made by the brothers Eugene and Edwin Mix, who, meanwhile, still further improved the works, and procured patents therefor in 1860-62. For a year or two the manufacture was confined to large bank calendars; and then the patents passed, by sale, to the Seth Thomas Clock Company, of Connecticut.

In 1865, Henry Horton procured patents for a new perpetual calendar, with important improvements, and in 1868 he and a few others formed the "Ithaca Calendar Clock Company."

This company began with a capital of \$800 in a rented building, from which small beginning the business has expanded to large proportions. A fine building of brick was subsequently erected in the north part of the village, which, with the machinery, was nearly destroyed by fire a few years ago. The structure was replaced, with added conveniences and safeguards. The best of mechanics are employed; about thirty in number at present, with a near prospect of large increase.

The superiority of this calendar over others, it is claimed, lies in the devices for making the daily and monthly changes *instantaneously* and *surely*, by a power gradually acquired through eighteen hours' work of the time movements,—a distribution which does not tax the latter. By means of an ingenious arrangement, each calendar is proved by being put through the changes of eight years. Time is indicated in the English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, German, Russian, and Asiatic languages. Orders are now in hand for the Australian market. Some fifteen different styles are now made, from the household clock to the finest jeweler's regulator.

Among the important items of Ithacan manufacture are embraced agricultural implements of various kinds,—plows, corn-shellers, wheel-rakes, threshing-engines, etc.

The wheel-rake has for many years been extensively manufactured under patents issued to local inventors.

These also, like the calendar clocks, have achieved a national and foreign reputation, and many thousands have been sold annually. The principal makers of these are the "Ithaca Agricultural Works," and "Williams Brothers." Steam-threshers are made by the latter firm and Reynolds & Lang.

The construction of canal boats has long been and still is an important industry in the place, the yearly expenditure therefor ranging from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Parlor-organs are made by the Ithaca Organ Company, a new institution, which has already become prominent because of the quantity and quality of its work. The company employs many skilled workmen.

The tannery of Edward S. Esty, in the western part of the village, is one of the largest in the country, and among the best in plan and structure. It is one of the most important industries in Ithaca.

It is but just to claim for Ithaca the honor of originating, through her inventors, what has been shown to be one of the essential features of the sewing-machine,—the "feed." Other portions were also constructed by Wm. H. Akins and a Mr. Felthousen, but the feed made by them is, in some form, used in nearly all machines at the present day.

Besides the establishments dependent solely upon water-power, consisting of three or four large flouring- and grist-mills, a paper-mill and rake-factory, there are from fifteen to twenty others employing stationary steam-engines, whose labor is, to a large extent, the measure of Ithaca's prosperity. Moreover, Ithaca is a distributing point for much of the coal of Pennsylvania that is destined to points reached by the lakes and canals to the northward. This commerce amounts to many hundred thousand tons in a season.

The railroads now carry southward the vast supplies of plaster that, in the olden time, were laboriously *teamed* to Owego. Thousands of tons are annually ground at Ithaca, and thence distributed to the near-by region.

CIVIL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWN—FIRST TOWN-MEETING AND CIVIL LIST.

"An act to divide the town of Ulysses, in the County of Tompkins, passed March 16, 1821:

"*Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That* from and after the passing of this act, all that part of the town of Ulysses, in the County of Tompkins, lying within the boundaries following: that is to say, beginning at the northwest corner of lot number one in said town; thence south to the northeast corner of lot number thirty-four; thence east to the northeast corner of lot number thirty-nine; thence south to the northwest corner of lot number forty; thence east to Cayuga Lake; thence along said lake northerly to the southeast corner of the town of Covert; thence west to the place of beginning, shall be and is hereby erected into a separate town by the name of Ulysses, and that the first town-meeting be held at the house of John Mattison, in the village of Jack-sonville, in said town.

"*And be it further enacted, That* so much of the remaining part of the town of Ulysses lying within the following boundaries: that is to say, beginning at the northwest corner of lot number thirty-four; thence south to the north line of Tioga County; thence east on said line to the southeast corner of lot number seventy-seven; thence north to the northeast corner of lot number thirty-nine; thence west to the place of beginning, shall be and is hereby erected into a separate town by the name of Enfield, and that the first town-meeting be held at the

house of John Applegate, and all the REMAINING PART of the town of Ulysses shall be and remain a separate town by the name of ITHACA, and that the first town-meeting be held at the court-house in the village of Ithaca."

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

On the 3d day of April, 1821, a meeting of freeholders was held at the court-house in Ithaca, at which the following, the first town officers, were duly elected:

Supervisor, Nathan Herrick; Town Clerk, Isaac Beers; Assessors, Caleb Davis, William P. Burdick, Richard Pew; Collector, Ebenezer Vickery; Overseers of the Poor, Jesse Merritt, Eliakim Dean; Commissioners of Highways, Moses Davenport, Joseph Pew, David Coddington; Constables (appointed), Ebenezer Vickery, Amasa Woodruff; Commissioners of Common Schools, John Whiton, John Johnson, Andrew D. W. Bruyn; Inspectors of Common Schools, Benjamin Pelton, Reuben Judd, Isaac Beers; Trustees of Gospel and School Lot, Luther Gere, Charles Humphrey, William T. Southworth; Poundmaster, David Curtis.

The town was then divided into thirty-seven highway districts.

It was at such meeting resolved that the overseers of the poor dispose of the poor of the town on the third Tuesday of May then next ensuing; and also resolved that one dollar of the proceeds of the gospel and school lot be applied to the gospel and the residue to common schools.

The first session of the town board at which bills were presented was March 26, 1822, when the amount audited was \$70.95.

CIVIL LIST.

The supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace elected or appointed in the town of Ithaca, from its organization in 1821 to the present year, 1878, have been as follows:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|--|---|
| 1821-24. Nathan Herrick. | 1851. Frederick Deming. |
| 1825. Andrew D. W. Bruyn. | 1852. Jonathan B. Gosman. |
| 1826. Ben Johnson. | 1853-54. Stephen B. Cushing. |
| 1827-34. Ira Tillotson. | 1855. Benjamin G. Ferris. |
| 1835. Julius Ackley. | 1856-58. William S. Hoyt. |
| 1836. Ira Tillotson, until September (resigned). | 1859. John Gauntlett. |
| Joseph Esty, appointed September. | 1860. Henry F. Hibbard. |
| 1837. Amos Hixson. | 1861. John Gauntlett. |
| 1838. John James Speed, Jr. | 1862. John L. Whiton. |
| 1839. Jacob M. McCormick. | 1863. Philip J. Partenheimer. |
| 1840. Jeremiah S. Beebe. | 1864-65. Alonzo B. Cornell. |
| 1841. Horace Mack. | 1866. Joseph M. Lyon. |
| 1842. Amasa Dana. | 1867. William L. Bostwick. |
| 1843-44. Joseph F. Hixson. | 1868. David L. Burt. |
| 1845. Samuel Giles. | 1869-71. Howard C. Williams. |
| 1846-48. William Andrus. | 1872-73. Charles W. Bates.* |
| 1849. Frederick Deming. | 1873-77. David L. Burt, elected November. |
| 1850. Nathan T. Williams. | 1878. Pierce Pearson. |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1821. Isaac Beers. | 1834-36. Vincent Conrad. |
| 1822. David D. Speneer. | 1837-38. Asa B. Clark. |
| 1823-25. Edmund G. Pelton. | 1839. Obadiah B. Curran. |
| 1826-32. Wait T. Huntington. | 1840. Philip J. Partenheimer. |
| 1833. James McElroy,† until April 30. | 1841-43. Obadiah B. Curran. |
| N. Y. Hazard, appointed. | 1844-46. Charles D. Hemming.† |

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1846. Daniel T. Tillotson, appointed. | 1861. Augustus C. Sanford. |
| 1847-48. Stephen H. Hammond. | 1862. Richard A. Crozier. |
| 1849. Spence Spencer. | 1863. Henry F. Mowry. |
| 1850. Stephen H. Hammond,† to November. | 1864. Samuel B. Skinner. |
| Spence Speneer, appointed. | 1865. Clark K. Norton. |
| 1851. Geo. P. Philes,† to October. | 1866. Samuel B. Skinner. |
| 1851-52. Spence Speneer, appointed. | 1867. Samuel B. Beers. |
| 1853. John A. Williams. | 1868. John C. Heath. |
| 1854. Hermon S. Humphrey. | 1869-70. Edward D. Norton. |
| 1855. Stephen B. Covert. | 1871. C. Fred. McWhorter. |
| 1856. Edwin Mix. | 1872. Ai G. Seamau. |
| 1857-58. Clark K. Norton. | 1873. C. S. Seaman (appointed). |
| 1859. Hugh B. Hillick. | 1874. Erastus M. Cronk. |
| 1860. Samuel B. Skinner. | 1875. Albert H. Phillips. |
| | 1876. Alvah B. Wood. |
| | 1877-78. Wilfred M. Jones. |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1827. Edmund G. Pelton. | 1853. Caleb B. Drake. |
| Mosley Hutchinson. | 1854. Samuel P. Wisner. |
| Arthur S. Johnson. | 1855. Jacob Terry. |
| Archer Green. | 1856. Samuel W. Smith.‡ |
| 1828. John Cantine. | Asa M. Lucas.¶ |
| Edmund G. Pelton. | 1857. Caleb B. Drake. |
| 1829. John Cantine. | 1858. Asa M. Lucas. |
| 1831. Chauncey G. Heath. | 1859. Wait T. Huntington. |
| 1832. Edmund G. Pelton. | 1860. Samuel W. Smith. |
| 1833. Augustus Sherrill. | 1861. Edmund G. Pelton. |
| 1834. Arthur S. Johnson. | 1862. James W. Stansbury. |
| Levi Leonard. | Edwin Mix.† |
| 1835. Chauncey G. Heath. | 1863. Asa M. Lucas. |
| Caleb B. Drake. | 1864. Samuel W. Smith. |
| 1836. Ira Tillotson. | Moses Crowell.‡ |
| 1837. Augustus Sherrill. | 1865. Moses Crowell. |
| William Linn. | 1866. Ezra Weaver. |
| 1838. Caleb B. Drake. | 1867. Asa M. Lucas. |
| 1839. Chauncey G. Heath. | 1868. Samuel W. Smith. |
| 1840. Robert H. Hall. | 1869. Henry H. Howe. |
| 1841. Arthur S. Johnson. | 1870. Austin N. Hungerford. |
| 1842. William Linn. | Charles G. Day.† |
| 1843. Charles G. Day. | 1871. George W. Wood. |
| 1844. Chauncey G. Heath.† | 1872. Asa M. Lucas. |
| 1845. Caleb B. Drake. | 1873. Charles G. Day. |
| 1846. William V. Bruyn. | 1874. James H. Tichenor. |
| 1847. Charles G. Day. | 1875. William J. Totten. |
| 1848. Samuel Crittenden, Jr. | Bradford Almy.† |
| 1849. Caleb B. Drake. | 1876. Bradford Almy. |
| 1850. William V. Bruyn. | 1877. Charles G. Day. |
| 1851. Arthur S. Johnson. | 1878. Clarence L. Smith. |
| 1852. Chauncey G. Heath. | |

PRESENT TOWN OFFICERS.

Supervisor, Pierce Pearson.

Town Clerk, Wilfred M. Jones.

Collector, William H. Munson.

Justices of the Peace, William J. Totten, James H. Tichenor, Charles G. Day, Bradford Almy, Clarence L. Smith, *elect*.

Overseer of the Poor, Andrew B. Davis.

Assessors, S. B. Beers, Royal Thompson, Myron Sexton.

Sealers of Weights and Measures, Anning O. Shaw, Theophilus Drake.

Game Constable, Simon P. Welin.

Constables, John B. Bennett, John H. Staley, James Gardner, Elbridge G. Phelps, Moses B. Sneden.

Commissioners of Exeise, Oristus H. Gregory, Lewis H. Willets, Lynfred Mood.

* Died Nov. 18, 1873.

† Resigned.

‡ For vacancy.

§ Long term.

¶ Short term.

VILLAGE OF ITHACA.

SIMEON DE WITT, the "proprietor" and practically the founder of Ithaca, after the departure of the first settlers came into possession of nearly all the domain which is now embraced within the bounds of the village corporation and other lands outside that limit. He was at the time surveyor-general of New York, and had filled other important offices in the State, and at one time a position upon the staff of General Washington. Although not responsible, as has been elsewhere shown, for the classic titles with which many of the towns of Central New York are favored, he gave the name "Ithaca" to the little village which was his pride and hope, nestled so cozily within the amphitheatre formed by the highlands at the head of Cayuga Lake. Various conjectures respecting his reason for so naming it have been recorded; but it is safe to say that it was named from ancient Ithaca, and probably because of similarity of situation. The plot of the village was formed almost wholly by streets following nearly the cardinal points, and intersecting very nearly at right angles. This plot contained certain portions designated then or subsequently as parks, of which *De Witt Park* is most central. Mr. De Witt encouraged settlement by the liberal terms offered in the sale of his lands. It was his long-cherished desire to build a residence on the east hill overlooking the village; but he died before this was accomplished, and was buried near the chosen spot, on the south bank of the Cascadilla, where a few pines still stand, through whose heavy fronds the winds make ceaseless requiem. It is said that beneath these pines he made his first encampment, while prosecuting the survey—about the year 1796–97—for his map of the State. His remains lay long unhonored by a distinctive monument, and were finally removed from Ithaca to Albany. A son of Mr. De Witt, William L., who erected the residence now occupied by Frank C. Cornell, near the University grounds, is at present a resident of the village.*

The present corporation of Ithaca is composed of lot 94, of the military tract, and the Abraham Bloodgood location.

Lot 94, of the military tract, was allotted to a soldier of the Revolution, whose name we do not find, by whom it was conveyed to a Mr. Van Rensselaer, and by him to "Robert McDowell, of Mohawk."

McDowell conveyed the *north part*, 170 acres, to Benjamin Pelton, in 1797, or thereabouts. Mr. Pelton sold this portion, as we have seen, to Phineas Bennett. The *southern* portion, lying chiefly on the South Hill and south of the Six-Mile Creek, became the property of the Peltons. The *middle* portion, except about *fourteen acres*, was purchased by Simeon De Witt.

Of the fourteen acres, *ten* were purchased by General John Smith, and embraced nearly all the land on the flats lying east of the old Owego Turnpike (Aurora Street) and south of the Jericho Turnpike, as first laid out; and *four* acres became the property of John McDowell, a son, and Richard W. Pelton and Nicoll Halsey, sons-in-law of Robert McDowell. This *four* acres embraced the block on

which now stands the Ithaca Hotel, and the small piece which has since become South Tioga Street. The portion of State Street on the north of the four acres was then village lot 32, the street not then existing.

April 6, 1808, this four acres was conveyed by the three owners to Luther Gere and John M. Pearson, for \$100; and July 31, 1810, Luther Gere conveyed to Aurelia, widow of John M. Pearson, one and a half acres from the west side thereof.

Subsequently said Aurelia (then the wife of Caleb B. Drake, Esq.) conveyed what is now South Tioga Street to Simeon De Witt, who opened it to the public, and conveyed to Aurelia, in payment therefor, village lot No. 62 next west.

Lot 94 is bounded on the west by the west line of Tioga Street in the village of Ithaca.

The Abraham Bloodgood tract lies west of the west line of Tioga Street, and contains 1400 acres, for which a certificate of location was issued to him Nov. 1, 1789. The title passed to General Simeon De Witt, who afterwards conveyed to Francis A. Bloodgood the 400 acres which lies south of the central line of Clinton Street, and of that line continued. A small portion of this was sold to actual settlers by Mr. Bloodgood; the remainder was divided into lots, some of which passed to non-resident capitalists. The title was finally concentrated in Messrs. John McGraw and Charles M. Titus, who purchased the property in 1868.

A notice, dated Nov. 22, 1820, appeared in the *American Journal* of the 29th of that month, that an application would be made to the Legislature of New York, at the ensuing session, for an act to incorporate the village of Ithaca. The notice was signed by Joseph Benjamin, David Woodcock, Edward Edwards, Benjamin Drake, Isaac Beers, Henry Ackley, Ben Johnson, Jesse Merritt, Charles Humphrey, Daniel Bates, Ebenezer Mack, Ira Tillotson, Benjamin Pelton, Luther Gere, and Jeremiah S. Beebe.

The act of incorporation was passed April 2, 1821,—seventeen days after the *town* of Ithaca was formed from Ulysses,—embracing the territory bounded as follows:† "Beginning at a point sixty rods east of the intersection of the south side of Owego Street, with the west side of Aurora Street; thence south fifty rods; thence west one mile; thence north two hundred rods; thence east one mile; and thence south one hundred and fifty rods to the place of beginning."‡

The act provided for the election of five *discreet* freeholders, resident within said village, to be trustees thereof; empowers such trustees to erect public buildings, such as engine-houses and markets, and to raise by tax not exceeding *five hundred* dollars the first year, nor more than *four hundred* dollars for any one year thereafter, for erecting

* For a fuller account of Simeon De Witt the reader is referred to an "Eulogium," by T. Romeyn Beck, in pamphlet form, in Cornell Library.

† Lines drawn about ten rods north of Marshall Street on the north, through Spring Street on the east, through Prospect and north of Clinton on the south, and through the centre of the inlet on the west, would represent the limits of the original corporation. The survey was made by Wait T. Huntington, Esq., and record thereof made in 1821. When running the south line, the axeman employed was effectually baffled by the mire, vines, and brambles encountered at a point near the present Fair Ground, and gave up the job. [For survey, see Village Records No. 1, page 3.]

‡ The village bounds were changed to the present lines by act passed April 8, 1826.

such public buildings, procuring fire-engines and other utensils for extinguishing fires, and for making any necessary repairs or improvements, and for making a reasonable compensation to the officers of the corporation, etc.

The law, however, requires that before any tax shall be levied or moneys raised for any of the purposes mentioned, the *consent* of the freeholders and taxable inhabitants shall first be given by vote in open meeting, a majority vote being required.

It provides that all taxes shall be assessed in proportion as each tax-payer shall be benefited by the proposed improvement or purchase; and further provides that "such lands as are kept and improved exclusively as *farming lands*, etc., shall, so long as they are so improved, not be taxed for the benefit of the village, nor be subject to its jurisdiction or police, nor deemed to be benefited by any of the laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations which the trustees by law may be authorized to make."

It provides for the appointment by the trustees of "a company of *firemen*, not exceeding thirty, who, with the fire wardens, shall have the care, management, working, and use of the fire-engine or engines which may belong to the village, and also the tools and utensils for extinguishing fires."

The last section enacts that "the creek called the Cayuga Inlet, from the bridge over the same, west of the said village, to the Cayuga Lake, shall be and the same is hereby declared to be a public highway, and that the same shall be improved and kept free from obstructions, in the manner authorized in regard to common highways," etc.

The first Board of Trustees under this charter was composed as follows: Daniel Bates, President; William R. Collins, Andrew D. W. Bruyn, Julius Aekley, and George Blythe.

The other officers were Nathan Herrick, Henry Aekley, Isaac Beers, Assessors; Charles W. Connor, Miles Seymour, Jesse Grant, Fire-Wardens; Charles W. Connor, Treasurer; Augustus P. Searing, Clerk.

Appointed.—Thomas Downing, Collector; Phineas Bennet, Pathmaster; David Curtis, Poundmaster.

The first ordinance of the trustees was passed on the 31st day of May, and provides, among other things, that after the ensuing 15th of June "no hog, shoat, or pig, or *other swine*, shall be permitted to run at large in any street or road of said village, nor on the open space of ground south of the court-house and meeting-house in said village, commonly called the Public Square, under the penalty of fifty cents," etc.

To this penalty was added a perquisite of six cents for the poundmaster, and the cost of keeping; and, in case of sale, any *surplus* unclaimed by the owner should be paid to the "overseers of the poor of the town of Ithaca."

A penalty of one dollar was fixed for each day's encumbrance of any street or public road with "any carriage, *plaster*, salt, stone, brick, casks, barrels, mill-stones, grind-stones, sand, lime, firewood, timber, boards, planks, staves, shingles, or any other thing," without permission from the president of the Board of Trustees. Such permission was limited to persons who were, or should be, building or making other repairs.

To discharge any firearm, or set off any *rocket*, *cracker*, *squib*, or fireworks within the village limits, involved *three dollars* penalty; to fly kite or play ball "in either of the two main streets, commonly called Owego and Aurora Streets," was deemed a luxury worth one dollar; and to drive *faster than a trot*, or to run horses in the streets or roads or on the *public square*, was a three-dollar enjoyment.

A subsequent ordinance, June, 1822, required the owner or occupant of each lot to sweep, scrape, collect, and *remove* all filth and rubbish as far as the centre of the street opposite said lot, on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month of the year, except December, January, February, and March.

Sept. 20, 1821, a tax was voted of \$200, of which a part was to pay for "ringing the bell," and the rest to be expended in "bringing water into the village to extinguish fires." A public well was first dug in the fall of that year, which did not answer the intended purpose, so a contract was made with the Messrs. Bennett, Sept. 2, 1822, to construct an aqueduct from the Six-Mile Creek, near their mills, to the corner of Owego and Tioga Streets. September 28, \$150 more was voted, and the aqueduct extended to Geneva Street. This aqueduct was a wooden tube or conduit a foot square, laid three or four feet under ground, with penstocks and "vats" at the corners of the streets. The penstocks were liable to injury, through accident or design, and gave the "City Fathers" a deal of trouble.

The fire laws or ordinances of that day required that leather buckets should be furnished for each dwelling in proportion to the number of fire-places, and a sufficient ladder for each building not provided with a scuttle.

VILLAGE MARKET.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the village at the court-house on the 24th day of July, 1824, the trustees were empowered to build and regulate a public market, and on the 6th of August following the trustees determined to erect a market building, in size twenty by forty feet, at the junction of Tioga Street with Green, and appointed Lucius Wells and Nathan Herrick to superintend its erection. On the 25th of August, the building being finished, the stalls were sold as follows, for one year:

No. 1, Jacob Wood, \$16.75; No. 2, Job Beckwith, \$19.00; No. 3, Eutyehus Champlin, \$13.81; No. 4, Jack Lewis, \$14.25; No. 6, David Curtis, \$14.25; No. 7, Eutyehus Champlin, \$13.75; No. 8, Samuel Hill, \$12.25; total, \$104.06.

Every day of the week, except Sunday, was "appointed a public market day," and after the hour of ten A.M. such stalls as were not let were set apart for the use of "persons resorting to the village to sell their provisions usually sold in said village."

A few years afterwards a market was erected over the "North Branch," at what is now the northeast corner of Mill and Tioga Streets, on land purchased of Simeon De Witt.*

* Mr. De Witt reserved to his own control, "for hydraulic purposes," a strip of land one rod wide, on each bank of this stream, from the market lot to the Cascadilla.

VILLAGE CEMETERY.

The first dead within the village were buried on the hillside in the portion now known as the "old cemetery," but whether by any special permit from the then proprietor of the soil is not known, nor do we find any distinct dedication of the land by any person for burial purposes. That Mr. De Witt, formally or otherwise, assented to its appropriation is probable, and its continued use has confirmed the title and made it sacred ground.

The first action by the trustees in regard to the matter was on the 6th of August, 1824, when \$100 was voted "for clearing and fencing the burying-ground," and David Woodcock and Otis Eddy were made a committee to supervise the work.

ORGANIZATION OF FIRE COMPANIES.

On the sixth day of June, 1823, the Board of Trustees resolved to purchase a fire-engine of Samuel B. Mersereau, of New York, and gave a note therefor for \$300.

The following persons were appointed firemen, and constituted the village fire company: Otis Eddy, Charles Humphrey, *John Johnson*, *Julius Ackley*, Henry Hibbard, *Samuel L. Sheldon*, Robert J. Renwick, Joshua H. Lee, *Nathan Cook*, Henry K. Stockton, *John Tillotson*, Ebenezer Thayer, Samuel Reynolds, Ira Patterson, Lucius Wells, Horace Mack, Newton Gunn, *Jonas Holman*, Edward L. Porter, *Edward Davidson*, Amasa Woodruff, *Samuel Buchanan*, Ephraim Porter, James Chapman.

On the first day of July, 1823, the trustees again appointed the above-named persons (excepting eight, whose names are in italics), and fourteen others, to take charge of the fire-engine. The fourteen additional were Joseph Esty, Willard W. Taber, George P. Frost, Frederick Deming, Charles Hinckley, Henry S. Walbridge, Henry H. Moore, Daniel Pratt, Joseph Burritt, Stephen B. Munn, Jr., Henry W. Hinckley, Gifford Tracy, Jacob Wood, and Andrew J. Miller.

Of the company thus constituted, Joshua H. Lee, Joseph Esty, and Joseph Burritt are the only members now living in Ithaca.

May 12, 1828, a fire company was formed by the appointment of the following persons to be firemen attached thereto: Sylvester Munger, J. Newton Perkins, Sylvester Hunt, George Hollister, Adolphus Colburn, John R. Kelly, John M. Cantine, Benjamin G. Ferris, Hunt Pomeroy, William D. Kelly, Elias Colburn, Uri Y. Hazard, Ithiel Potter, Elbert Cane, Daniel Young, Ira Bower, Isaiah Hunt, R. A. Clark, Anson Spencer, Urban Dunning, James Wynans, Elisha H. Thomas, Charles Cooley, David Elliott, George McCormick, David Ayres, Jacob Yaples, John Colston, Stephen Turtellot, James W. Sowles.

This company took the old engine, and was thenceforward known as "Red Rover Company, No. 1." The original company took the new engine, purchased at that time, and became "Rescue," No. 2.

At a meeting of the trustees, held Jan. 31, 1831, it was resolved that Benjamin Drake be authorized to raise a fire company of sixteen men to take charge of fire-hooks, ladders, axes, etc., to be known as "Fire Company, No. 3."

The following persons were reported Feb. 4, 1831, and

constituted said company: Benjamin Drake, Erasmus Ballard, David Woodcock, Hart Lee, George P. Frost, Peter De Riemer, Oristes S. Huntington, William Hoyt, John Chatterton, Jonathan Shepard, Ira Tillotson, Daniel T. Tillotson, John Hollister, William Cooper, Asaph Colburn, Isaac B. Gere.

"Eureka" Fire Company, No. 4, was formed by the appointment of thirty persons to be members thereof, March 11, 1842, and placed in charge of the old engine (No. 1); but its best days were over, and it was exchanged for a new engine in June following, the company paying \$100 towards the difference. This company is now known as Eureka Hose Company, No. 4.

"Torrent" Bucket Company, No. 5, was formed March 2, 1843, by the appointment of thirty-five of the nimblest of the young men of Ithaca; for whose use 100 buckets, newly painted, were provided, and a suitable light bucket-wagon, the manufacture of William S. Hoyt. This organization was for a long time one of the most efficient in the department. The rooms and tower on East Seneca Street were built for this company.

"Hercules" Engine Company, No. 6, was formed March 23, 1853, for the more efficient protection of property at the "Inlet," or western portion of the village.

It had originally 31 members of the solid sort, which number was soon increased to about 60. The old tower at the Inlet was erected for this company. After nearly twenty years' service this organization was dissolved, and in its place a new company was formed and attached to the steamer "Colonel J. B. Sprague," Oct. 31, 1872. Sprague Steamer Company, No. 6, now occupies a handsome building, with tower, on State Street, between Fulton and Meadow. In this tower hangs one of the two large fire-bells of the department.

"Cataract" Engine Company, No. 7, was formed Dec. 31, 1863, and operates the engine purchased for No. 4, in 1842, of D. Button, Waterford, N. Y. The tower at Fall Creek was built for the use of this organization, which has been the main dependence for fighting fire at that remote part of the village.

The body known as "Protective Police" was formed with 30 members, Jan. 23, 1868, who have all the privileges and exemptions of firemen, and are invested with police power in time of fire.

FIRE DEPARTMENT INCORPORATED.

The Ithaca fire department was incorporated April 1, 1871, and includes all the village companies formed and to be formed whose enrolled members number thirty each, and are so maintained.

The governing board consists of two trustees from each company (one being elected annually for two years), together with the chief engineer and assistants, who are *ex officio* members. A president, vice-president, and secretary of the board are chosen annually from their body by the trustees. The body thus formed constitutes the "Firemen's Board."

The present officers of the department are as follows: Chief Engineer, Almon Boys; First Assistant Engineer, Samuel S. Gress; Second Assistant Engineer, Will F.



Photo. by Frear.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Each year the mortuary record of the brave, industrious men who grappled with the hardships and necessities of frontier life with earnest purposes and hopeful hearts, is lengthened by additions of new names, whose memory makes the catalogue more honored and impressive to the minds of those who have long known their worth. Therefore it becomes more and more the duty of those like he of whom we write, or of the friends of those who have gone before, to perpetuate on the pages of history a record of the virtues of the pioneers as a memorial of their general worth, and as offering a fitting example for those of the present and of future generations to follow.

John Mitchell, son of James and Lena (Malette) Mitchell, was born in Mansfield, Sussex Co., N. J., Oct. 17, 1798, and is consequently, and by a peculiar coincidence, just eighty years of age upon the day this brief sketch of his life and character is written. In the year 1800 his father came hither on a visit of inspection, and two years thereafter removed with his family and effected a permanent settlement upon the farm now occupied by his son Samuel. In the days of the primitive settlements educational advantages were limited, and where schools did exist a meagre attendance was had on account of the requisition of the services of the youth to assist in clearing up the wilderness in order to plant a home. Sometimes in the winter months, when little work could be done, the youthful John would slowly wend his way to school, although a

walk of a couple of miles through the woods was necessary to bring him to the door of the humble log house that constituted the temple of learning in those days.

At the time the Mitchells passed through what is now Ithaca there were but four dwellings,—three of logs and one a frame structure,—which they, while waiting to feed their jaded and hungry horses, assisted to “raise.” What a wonderful retrospection is Mr. Mitchell capable of enjoying! He has lived to witness the transition of a cluster of four dwellings into an enterprising and flourishing village, the seat of an educational institution that is destined to rank among the foremost institutions of learning in the world.

Mr. Mitchell has been twice married, first to Phebe Tichnor, who died in 1836; the second time to Priscilla Hutchinson, who died in 1856. By the first he had seven children; by the second, one child. The names of the children are William L., Franklin, Bradford T., Eugene H., Mary I. (deceased), Harriet, Amelia (wife of Henry Preswick, of Ithaca), and Charlotte. All these reside in Tompkins County (except Bradford T., who is in Utica), and most of them in the town of Ithaca. Mr. Mitchell carries his fourscore years well, which is a sure sign that he enjoys an easy conscience, and that he has spent a life of temperance, rectitude, and honesty. The reputation he has gained goes far to determine the above estimate of his general worth.

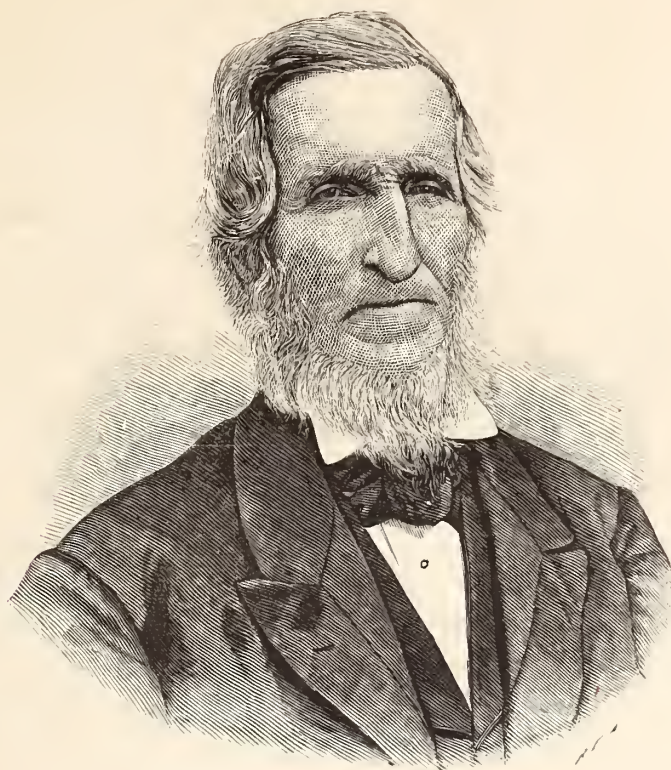


Photo. by Frear.

SAMUEL MITCHELL.

The subject of this sketch is one of the oldest living residents of the town of Ithaca, having lived within the limits of the town for seventy-five years. He was born in Ithaca,—within a few rods of his present residence,—October 5, 1803. His father (James) and his mother (Lena Malette) moved from Sussex Co., N. J., to the western country, locating in what is now Ithaca town, in the year 1802. The following year Samuel was born. Samuel now occupies the farm first settled by his father, and his youth and early manhood (as was that of his brother John*) were spent in assisting his father in the

clearing and improving of their home in the wilderness. He was first married, in 1824, to Miss Eliza Hall, daughter of Jeremiah Hall. To them were born five children,—four sons and one daughter,—of whom three sons and one daughter are now living, namely: Henry Reuben, Jeremiah H., James, and Mary E. Mrs. Eliza Mitchell died in 1848, and Mr. Mitchell married, in 1850, for his second wife, Miss Catharine Osterhout, the daughter of James Osterhout. There were no children from this marriage.

Mr. Mitchell has always followed his present avocation, that of agriculture, and has led an active and useful life.

* See sketch of John Mitchell.



July 14, 1833, a fire originated and consumed nearly all the buildings on the square bounded by Owego, Tioga, Seneca, and Anrora Streets. "On the whole square, whose fronts were nearly compact with buildings, the block of brick buildings owned by T. Downing, at the corner of Owego and Tioga Streets, and the two brick stores in Owego Street adjoining, the small framed dwelling house

owned by E. Mack, on the lot corner of Tioga and Seneca Streets, and the framed dwelling-house on the next lot (Seneca Street), owned by M. Hutchinson, Esq.," were the only ones left standing.

November 3 of the same year a fire destroyed all the buildings, mostly of wood, between the present stores of Philip Stephens and Samuel Harris.

May 28, 1840, at two o'clock A.M., a fire broke out in a "billiard-room and ball-alley," which had been fitted up by Mr. Frank Atwater, in the rear of the jewelry-store of J. E. Munger. This fire consumed everything on the north side of Owego Street, from the present store of Mr. John Rumsey to Aurora Street, and all on the west side of Aurora to the store of Seaman & Smith; then at the corner of Aurora and Seneca. "Ten three-story brick buildings were destroyed, besides the costly stone warehouse of George McCormick, in the rear of his store." Loss by this fire about \$65,000.

Sunday night, July 24, 1842, a fire broke out at twelve o'clock in the back part of a shoe-shop on the south side of Owego Street near Tioga. The buildings west of the *Chronicle* office to the corner of Tioga, and three small buildings on Tioga Street, including the office of Caleb B. Drake, Esq., were all of wood, and were entirely consumed. The *Chronicle* building was of brick, and proved an effectual barrier to the eastward march of the flames.

Tuesday, June 10, 1845, at three o'clock in the morning, an incendiary fire was started in the stables of the Franklin House (old Columbian Inn), and before it was finally subdued, had swept nearly the entire block bounded by Owego, Cayuga, Green, and Geneva Streets. The only buildings left standing were the brick stores at the corner of Owego and Cayuga, and the store and dwelling of Mr. John L. Whiton, next west (damaged) the house of Dr. Hawley, corner of Owego and Geneva, a tenement house and small dwelling at corner of Geneva and Green, and a small building at the intersection of Cayuga and Green Streets. Six horses were burned in the stables of the Franklin House.

Other fires have since occurred, but none so destructive as that of August —, 1872, in which the old land-mark, the "Ithaca Hotel," went down in ashes.

A high wind aided the flames; and the supply of combustibles was almost unlimited, in shape of barns, wagon-shops, and dwellings, dry as tinder. The entire block on which the hotel stood was made utterly desolate, except that a few stores were left on State Street, on ground swept by the fire of July, 1842, and a few on Aurora Street in a damaged condition. The fire crossed Tioga Street to the westward, and licked up the tannery of Mr. Edward S. Esty and many houses on the north side of Green, and on Tioga several more belonging to Mr. Henry L. Wilgus.

It was on that night of terrors and helplessness, that the firemen of Owego responded so nobly to Ithaca's call,— "Come over and help us!"

Floods.—Innocent as the streams of Ithaca appear at ordinary stages of water, they have at times risen like giants from their narrow beds, and dealt destruction and death along their borders. Chief among these uprisings was that of June 17, 1857, when throughout the whole country the waters went "on a bender." By this freshet a large amount

of property was destroyed in Ithaca, and three persons were drowned,—Coon, Carpenter, and Hawley.

SPECULATION OF 1836.

The year 1836 was a period of wild speculations. Land increased fabulously in price; whole farms were laid out in city lots, and scarce an acre within two miles of the village was purchasable for tillage.

Banking institutions, railroads, and canals multiplied in brains and upon charts with astonishing facility. Several of the first were formally organized, but never proceeded to business.

The *Journal* of July in that year reports that a sale of sundry water-powers at Fall Creek brought at auction \$220,000; and further says, "a parcel of the De Witt estate, which was purchased last December for \$4676, sold at auction on the 6th for \$52,929. A farm adjoining the village, which was purchased last summer for \$50 per acre, has recently been sold for \$500 per acre, and the purchaser *has been offered and declined an advance on his purchase.*"

There was but one ending possible to this,—the foamy period of Ithaca's history. A short time served to blow the froth from many a supposed full glass, and reveal the very small *bier* at the bottom.

EXECUTIONS.

Within the limits of the village capital punishment has been thrice administered by decree of the court. In the fall of 1831, Guy C. Clark, a shoemaker, murdered his wife in an inconceivably shocking manner, using an axe for the purpose, at the old Columbian Inn, then on Owego and Cayuga Streets. He was tried and convicted, and at Fall Creek was executed, Feb. 2, 1832, in the presence of thousands. Peter Hager was then sheriff, and Minos McGowan, under-sheriff.

His body, buried near by, although under guard of two of Ithaca's "characters," was somehow spirited away before the "dawn of the morrow." The bones of Clark subsequently graced the museum of a local surgeon.

The second execution was that of John Graham, also a shoemaker, for the murder of a pack-peddler, named Jones. The latter was enticed to a ravine, about two miles from the village, and fell a victim to Graham's greed, on the 13th of July, 1841.

The conviction was based mainly on circumstantial evidence. A watch-chain and key of deceased were found in his possession when arrested.

Graham was executed May 5, 1842.

The third execution was that of Michael Ferguson, June 16, 1871, for the murder of John Lunger and his wife.

Clark's execution was public. Graham and Ferguson were executed in the jail-yard.

HOTELS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

July 27, 1813, Luther Gere sold the hotel to Elnathan Andrews, having occupied it but two years from the time it was finished and completely furnished. He then for a short time lived at the farm-house, as overseer for Mr. De

Witt, and in 1814 removed to Cincinnati. He returned in 1816, and again took the hotel, but only for a limited period. In that or the next year he began the erection of the "Columbian Inn," meantime occupying a small house then recently vacated by Caleb B. Drake, Esq., which stood where now is the store of Mr. Uri Clark.

The Columbian Inn was built at the northwest corner of Owego and Cayuga Streets, where was a small red house occupied by Higby Burrell, whose blacksmith-shop and wagon shop stood near by.

This inn was quite popular, and shared with Grant's Coffee-House the patronage of the *west end*.

Joseph Kellogg, Jacob Kerr (from New Jersey), and Moses Davenport were, in turn, the keepers of this inn within the period from 1822* to 1825. Following them we find that Abram Byington and Michael Blue were landlords,—the latter in 1836; and still later a Mr. Hought and William H. Brundage, the last dating from May, 1842.

From 1831 an unenviable fame attached to this house,—as the scene of the murder of Mrs. Guy C. Clark by her husband, a shoemaker.

The building was not long afterwards dismembered, three separate parts being removed to as many different quarters of the village. The largest portion became the "Carson Tavern," situated on the west side of Cayuga Street, midway between State and Green Streets; and, as if accompanied by the very spirit of evil, became, if not the scene of another murder, at least the rallying point of its instigators and participators. We refer to the murder of a peddler, named John Jones, by John Graham, July 18, 1841. Timid pedestrians ever after dreaded to pass its front or cross its portals, and no moans from these went up as its dry old hulk went down in ashes, with all its attachments, in the conflagration of June 10, 1845.

Two other portions of the old inn are now small dwellings on the west side of Meadow Street.

The building known so long and favorably as "Grant's Coffee-House,"† was built by a Mr. Teeter, prior to the year 1811, for his own occupancy; but he was soon succeeded by Mr. Jesse Grant, a man of mettle, and an enterprising and engaging host. Mr. Grant, for a time after his arrival in Ithaca, in 1811, kept the house Mr. Gere first erected, on the corner of Seneca and Aurora Streets; but soon anticipated the march of business westward. The Coffee-House was destroyed by fire in 1833 or 1835, and the present building of brick, known as the "Grant Block," erected on its site. Other wooden structures, however, preceded the brick.

The Clinton House was begun in 1828 and completed in 1831, and is still one of the most imposing of the public buildings of Ithaca. It is situated on the west side of Cayuga Street, at the corner of Seneca, having on the for-

mer a front of 120 feet. The barns of the Columbian Inn occupied a portion of the lot, one of which, with its pretentious oval window, with metal frame, stands facing Seneca Street, and is now a stable attached to the Clinton House. Reared by three of the most prominent business men of the place,—Henry Ackley, Henry Hibbard, and Jeremiah S. Beebe,—it still stands, little changed in exterior, a most fitting monument to their enterprise and public spirit, and an enduring symbol of Ithacan hospitality. The building is of brick, covered with a grayish stucco, with heavy columns connecting three broad porticos, and a cupola, from whose top may be had broad views of hill-side, lake, and town. The entire structure cost only \$22,000.

It was opened by Spence & Dunning, and since then has had many changes of hosts, and hosts of friends.

In 1862 many internal and a few external modifications were made, giving the traveler merely a hint of the modern, in architecture and plan, while retaining the high repute of its management and the *unsurpassedness* of its *cuisine*, under its landlords of the olden time. Messrs. Ezra Cornell and Sewell D. Thompson were then owners,—the latter now sole proprietor and landlord.‡

BANKS AND BANKING.

A branch of the Bank of Newburgh was established under an act of April 18, 1815, authorizing the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Newburgh to establish an office of discount and deposit at the village of Ithaca, county of Seneca.

A lot was purchased on Owego Street, west of Cayuga, running through to Green, and a banking-house erected thereon.

This building is now the residence of Mr. John L. Whiton. The bank proper was in the west room; the vault beneath it, in the cellar.

Among the first directors were William R. Collins, Luther Gere, Benjamin Drake, and Andrew D. W. Bruyn. In 1821, Daniel Bates and Jeremiah S. Beebe were appointed additional directors by the parent bank.

Charles W. Connor was the first cashier, and the second Abel Corwin. George W. Kerr, now President of the Bank of Newburgh, was a clerk in the early years of the branch.

In April, 1830, the real estate owned by this corporation was sold to the Bank of Ithaca for \$3000.

The Ithaca Bank was chartered in 1829, with a capital of \$200,000. After the books were opened, the entire stock was taken within three days.

The directors first elected were Luther Gere, President; Andrew D. W. Bruyn, Daniel Bates, James Nichols, Benjamin Drake, Jeremiah S. Beebe, Henry Ackley, Calvin Burr, William Randall, Stephen Tuttle, Jonathan Platt, David Hammer, and Ebenezer Mack.

The first cashier was Ansel St. John, who was succeeded by Thomas P. St. John and William B. Douglass.

In 1830 this institution purchased the lot and banking-

* Mr. Gere seems to have taken the hotel again in 1822, preparing the dinner the 4th of July of that year.

† The sign, "Grant's Coffee-House," again appears after the lapse of over forty years since the house and it went down to ashes; and ye ancient Ithacan, like Rip Van Winkle, rubs his eyes and gazes at the familiar face of nearly seventy years ago. Chauncey L. Grant, who came with his father in 1811, again "sets up" the coffee on the same old grounds.

‡ Spence & Dunning kept the house from the time of its completion until May, 1838; then William Hall, until 1841; David Botsford, until 1847; Leonard & Burton, until December, 1850; and S. D. Thompson, from that date to the present.

house of the Newburgh Bank, and afterwards built the fine brick building, which stands on the south side of State Street, east of Cayuga. It is now the property of the Treman Brothers, who have caused a change in its once grand façade.

The charter of the bank expired in 1850.

The Tompkins County Bank was chartered, in 1836, with a capital of \$250,000. The first board of directors was composed as follows: Hermon Camp, President; Timothy S. Williams, Jeremiah S. Beebe, Horace Mack, William R. Collins, Robert Halsey, Edmund G. Pelton, Julius Ackley, Chauncey L. Grant, Moses Stevens, Edward C. Reed, Charles Davis, Augustus C. Marsh.

The first cashier was Seth H. Mann; afterwards Nathan T. Williams took the position, and remained until his death, and was succeeded by Philip J. Partenheimer.*

This bank, under the National Bank act, became the "Tompkins County National Bank," and is still doing business as such.

The banking-house of this institution is situated also on the south side of Owego Street, towards which it presents a not uncomely gable, supported by heavy, fluted columns.

The present officers are Lafayette L. Treman, President, and Philip J. Partenheimer, Cashier.

The Merchants' and Farmers' Bank was organized under the banking law of April 18, 1838, with a capital of \$150,000, which was equally divided between the three shareholders,—Timothy S. Williams, Manwell R. Williams, and Josiah B. Williams.

This was a bank of discount and deposit, and continued business many years after the death of the two first-mentioned, represented by Josiah B. Williams, as president; and Charles E. Hardy, as cashier, until his death.

The bank was not long since merged with the First National Bank of Ithaca.

The First National Bank of Ithaca was organized under the National Bank act, in 1864, with a capital of \$150,000. This has been increased, by the absorption of the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, to \$200,000. The first president was Ebenezer T. Turner; Cashier, Alonzo B. Cornell.

The bank has now a surplus of \$50,000.

Its present officers are Douglas Boardman, President; and Henry B. Lord, Cashier.

The original act incorporating the Ithaca Savings Bank was passed April 17, 1863.

No organization having been effected under this law, another was passed, reviving the charter, April 3, 1868, in which were named as directors, Ezra Cornell, Douglas Boardman, John H. Selkreg, William Andrus, Joseph Esty, John Rumsey, John L. Whiton, Leonard Treman, Obadiah B. Curran, George W. Schuyler, Wesley Hooker, and their successors.

At the organization under this law, Ezra Cornell was made President; William Andrus and George W. Schuyler,

Vice-Presidents; Obadiah B. Curran, Treasurer and Secretary; and F. M. Finch, Attorney.

On the 1st day of July, 1878, the bank made the following exhibit of its condition:

Resources, \$261,952.20; liabilities, \$235,356.75; surplus, \$26,595.45.

The officers are John Rumsey, President; Oristus H. Gregory, Treasurer.

LIBRARIES.

A "Methodist Theological and Historical Library Association" was formed in 1821, in which shares were issued at five dollars each. A deposit of books to that amount was made equivalent to one share. Its chief features were that all books instructive and not demoralizing in their tendency were admitted, and that the "poor and trustworthy" who could not subscribe were permitted to use them; and that memberships were not confined to the Methodist Society. David Ayres was then librarian.

June 15, 1825, Mr. Ebenezer Mack announced that he had appropriated a number of volumes from the shelves of his bookstore, "as a foundation for a circulating library." For a number of years the public were served with books from this source, some of which strayed long and far before returning to their places.

In 1826, sundry persons—twenty or more—subscribed about £40 for the purpose of forming a public library, and in December of that year perfected an organization at a meeting held at the house of David Ayres, and adopted the title of "The Ithaca Methodist Literary Society." David Ayres, Amasa Dana, John Perkins, Ithiel Potter, C. G. Heath, Benjamin S. Cook, and Henry H. Moore were elected as the first board of trustees.

An association was formed at a meeting held at the Clinton House, Sept. 24, 1831, called the "New Jerusalem Church Library," of which Lewis Beers, Harry Bailey, Benjamin G. Ferris, Jesse D. Smith, and Isaac M. Beers were elected trustees.

CORNELL FREE LIBRARY.

The Cornell Library Association was incorporated by an act passed April 5, 1864.

Under this act the Hon. Ezra Cornell caused to be built a fine and commodious edifice of brick upon the southeast corner of Seneca and Tioga Streets, where a lot 124 by 74 feet in size had previously been secured.

This building, denominated the Cornell Library, besides the library and reading-rooms, contains a fine hall for public exercises and other excellent rooms for business purposes, whose rental was designed to sustain the library free of cost to patrons. It has more than accomplished this purpose, the receipts proving sufficient to pay expenses and add yearly many volumes to the library.

The use of the Academy fund of \$10,000 has for several years past enabled the trustees to increase the yearly acquisitions to a total of about 600 volumes. There are now upon the shelves over 11,000 volumes, among which may be found "Audubon's Birds of America," in four volumes, and other rare and valuable works.

With few necessary exceptions, the books of this library

* Mr. Partenheimer had been promoted from the position of book-keeper, assumed in October, 1839, to that of teller, on the death of William Henry Hall, who had long served in that capacity. Mr. Partenheimer has thus a record of nearly forty years continuous service as a banker, connected with a single institution.

circulate free, within the limits of Tompkins County, to all the inhabitants thereof who comply with the few conditions imposed to secure their proper use and prompt return.

The Library Association is governed by a board of trustees, whose present officers are as follows: Alonzo B. Cornell, President; Benjamin G. Ferris, Vice-President; Thomas P. St. John, Secretary; Dudley F. Finch, Treasurer; William R. Humphrey, Librarian; Horace Mack, Assistant Librarian.

The library was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the evening of Dec. 20, 1866. The record of the exercises on that occasion is published in a neat memorial volume, in script. From the speech of Mr. W. H. Bogart, delivered on that occasion, we extract the following, because of the pleasing tribute it contains to the memories of men who, in life, held prominent and honored place in Ithaca affairs:

"MR. PRESIDENT,—I cannot close without uttering one brief word of mournfulness amid our jubilant congratulations. I cannot forget with what gladness this night would have been hailed by some of those who now sleep their last sleep in that holy and beautiful place that Ithaca has prepared for the rest of her dead. To many of them the establishment of an opulent library, in the midst of their homes, was a dream. William Linn, with his omnivorous reading, lived to see the enterprise far advanced toward completion; and had he lived on, in good health, would have walked amid the alcoves as in the society of familiar friends. I think of N. T. Williams, that kind, true, and chivalric-hearted man, so ready to lead or follow in works of enterprise and public good, so quick to discover the sources of usefulness, and to give himself to whatever might elevate, refine, strengthen Ithaca. And Charles Humphrey, that commanding intellect, whose life of suffering could not quench the mastery of his mind, whose broad comprehension and noble thought gave him such power in his time. He would have known its more than golden worth, and strengthened in its strength. And of young King, who died all too early for the development of his complete usefulness, but did not leave us till he had, in his most interesting lecture, perpetuated the memorials of the early history of Ithaca. Of those adroit and vigorous and influential editors, so long severed in the varying judgment of political affairs, now in the mutual and perpetual peace of the grave, whose capacity of understanding of wielding political truths made the editorials of Ebenezer Mack and of David D. Spencer potential far beyond the limits of this village, in their power toward the formation of national destinies. They would have made this library their armor, gathering to their columns the illustrations of wit and wisdom, of fiction and history."

PRESIDENTS* OF THE VILLAGE OF ITHACA, 1821 TO 1878.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1821. Daniel Bates. | 1841-46. Timothy S. Williams. |
| 1822. Andrew D. W. Bruyn. | 1847-48. Nathan T. Williams. |
| 1823-24. David Woodecock. | 1849. Frederick Deming. |
| 1825. Ben Johnson. | 1850. Nathan T. Williams. |
| 1826. David Woodecock. | 1851. Horace Mack. |
| 1827-28. Charles Humphrey. | 1852. Benjamin G. Ferris. |
| 1829. Henry S. Walbridge. | 1853. Anson Spencer. |
| 1830. John Holman. | 1854. Philip J. Partenheimer. |
| 1831-32. Levi Leonard. | 1855. Wait T. Huntington. |
| 1833. Ira Tillotson. | 1856. Lewis H. Culver. |
| 1834. Wait T. Huntington. | 1857. Philip J. Partenheimer. |
| 1835-36. Amasa Dana. | 1858. Charles Coryell. |
| 1837. George P. Frost. | 1859. Thomas P. St. John. |
| 1838. Caleb B. Drake. | 1860. George McChain. |
| 1839. Amasa Dana. | 1861. Elias Treman. |
| 1840. Jacob M. McCormick. | 1862-63. Frederick T. Greenly. |
| 1841. Benjamin G. Ferris. | 1864-65. George McChain. |
| 1842. Henry S. Walbridge. | 1866. Philip J. Partenheimer. |
| 1843. John J. Speed. | 1867. Samuel Stoddard. |

* After 1853 the village presidents were elected by the people.

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1868. John Gauntlett. | 1874. Adam S. Cowdrey. |
| 1869. John Gauntlett. | 1875. John Rumsey. |
| 1870. Rufus Bates. | 1876. William W. Esty. |
| 1871. John Gauntlett. | 1877. J. B. Spragne. |
| 1872. John H. Selkreg. | 1878. Henry M. Durphy. |
| 1873. Adam S. Cowdrey. | |

PRESENT VILLAGE OFFICERS, 1878.

President, Henry M. Durphy.
 Trustees, 1st Ward, James Robinson, Orlando Seely; 2d Ward, Ira C. Rockwell, James Robinson; 3d Ward, Comfort Hanshaw, William E. Osmun; 4th Ward, Charles H. White, Edward Tree, Jr.
 Clerk, George C. Mowry.
 Treasurer, Charles A. Hart.
 Collector, Anning O. Shaw.
 Assessors, 1st Ward, Aaron Bradbury; 2d Ward, Philo W. Johnson; 3d Ward, Ira Gardner; 4th Ward, Fred. Fillingham.
 Street Commissioner, Joseph C. King.
 Cemetery-Keeper, Barney Kelly.
 Chief of Police, William Sullivan.
 Attorney, Samuel D. Halliday.
 Health Commissioner, Spence Spencer.
 Health Officer, Dr. David White.
 Janitor, D. Bristol Norton.
 Poundmaster, John Berry.
 Corporation Printers, *Ithaca Democrat*.

Charles Humphrey, then deputy marshal, made the following report of the

"CENSUS OF THE VILLAGE OF ITHACA ON THE 6TH OF AUGUST, 1820.

| Free White. | | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|----------------------|-----|--------|----------|--------|
| Under 10 years..... | 139 | 144 | | |
| From 10 to 16..... | 46 | 64 | | |
| " 16 " 26..... | 86 | 114 | | |
| " 26 " 45..... | 126 | 76 | | |
| 45 and upwards..... | 26 | 29 | | |
| | 423 | 427 | | 850 |
| Free Colored. | | | | |
| Under 14 years..... | 2 | | | |
| From 14 to 26..... | 1 | 2 | | |
| Slaves—under 14..... | 3 | | | |
| " from 14 to 26..... | | 1 | | |
| | 6 | 3 | | 9 |
| Grand total..... | | | | 859 |

Foreigners, not naturalized, 5; engaged in agriculture, 10; engaged in commerce, 27; engaged in manufactures, including mechanics of every description, 143.

PRICES CURRENT IN 1821.

| | Ithaca. | New York. |
|---------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Ashes, pot.....ton. | \$90.00 | \$115.00 |
| " pearl....." | 90.00 | 170.50 |
| Beef, mess.....bbl. | 6.00 | 10.75 |
| " prime....." | 5.00 | 6.50 |
| Butter.....lb. | 07 | 18 |
| Cheese....." | 06 | 07 |
| Flax....." | 10 | 10 |
| Flour, superfine.....bbl. | 2.50 | 4.37 |
| " rye....." | | 2.25 |
| Wheat.....bush. | 44 | 91 |
| Corn....." | 31 | 46 |
| Oats....." | 25 | 31 |
| Barley....." | 50 | 56 |
| Flaxseed....." | 1.00 | |
| Timothy seed....." | | 25 |
| Tallow.....lb. | 10 | 12 |
| Whisky, rye.....gall. | 25 | 25 |

| | Ithaca. | New York. |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| Wool, merino.....lb. | \$0.50 | \$0.70 |
| “ half-breed.....“ | 38 | 45 |
| “ common.....“ | 31 | 30 |
| Furs, beaver.....“ | 2.50 | 4.25 |
| “ fox.....skin. | 75 | 1.31 |
| Honey.....lb. | 06 | 09 |
| Pork, prime.....bbl. | 6.50 | 8.75 |
| “ mess.....“ | 8.50 | 11.75 |

It will be noticed that flax was worth more for home consumption than for shipment. This interesting fact is accounted for when we consider how busy were the hands of the young maidens of that period, as revealed in the following

“CHALLENGE TO THE GIRLS OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.

“On Friday, the 29th of March, 1822, between the hours of one in the morning and ten in the evening, Miss Anna Buck, aged thirteen years, daughter of Benjamin Buck, of the town of Lansing, spun *ninety knots of tow yarn*. Beat this if you can.”

It seems that lasses responded *manfully* to this challenge, for we read that Miss Eliza Higgins, of Enfield, in April, spun in *thirteen and a quarter hours eighty-one knots of linen thread*; and that Philanda Dickenson, aged fourteen, the same day spun in *thirteen and three-quarter hours eighty knots of tow yarn*.

We see also that Miss Mary Ann Goodwin assisted in sustaining the local price of common wool, by spinning in fifteen hours *one hundred and sixty-five knots and three threads* of good woolen yarn.

LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.

A detailed history of the press of Ithaca will be found in another chapter in the general history of the county.

PUBLICATIONS BY LOCAL AUTHORS.

Miscellaneous.

Burritt, Charles D.—Methodism in Ithaca.

Cobb, Lyman.*—Spelling and other School Books. 1821 to 1839.

De Witt Guard.*—History of Company A, National Guards, 50th Regiment. 1866.

Ferris, Benj. G. (late Secretary of Utah).—Utah and the Mormons. 1854.

Ferris, Mrs. B. G.—The Mormons at Home. 1856.

Linn, William.*—Life of Thomas Jefferson. 1834. Momus at Home.

Mack, Ebenezer.*—Life of Lafayette. 1841.

Palmer, Sarah A. (“Aunt Becky”).—The Story of Aunt Becky’s Army Life. 1868.

Parker, Rev. Samuel, A.M.—Beyond the Rocky Mountains. 1846.

Wisner, William, D.D.—Incidents in the Life of a Pastor. 1851. Elements of Civil Liberty. 1853.

Local Scenery and History.

Southwick, Solomon.—Views of Ithaca and its Environs. By an Impartial Observer. Pamphlet. 1834.

Spencer, Spence.—Scenery of Ithaca, etc. By different authors. 1866.

University Guide, published by Finch & Apgar. 1875.

Ithaca Journal, 1841.—Articles on Scenery, with cuts. By J. H. F.

* Published in Ithaca.

Clinton, De Witt.—Ithaca in 1810. In Campbell’s Life and Diary of D. W. C. 1849.

King, Horace.—Early History of Ithaca—A Lecture. Pamphlet. April, 1847.

Goodwin, H. C.—Ithaca as it Was and Ithaca as it Is. Pamphlet. 1853.

Walton, H.—Lithograph Views of Ithaca, from East, South, and West Hills. Colored. 1836.

Directories.

Childs, Hamilton.—Directory and Gazetteer of Tompkins County. 1868.

Farnham, G. W.—Directory of Ithaca Village. 1869.

Lennon, J. Francis.—Ithaca General and Tompkins County Business Directory. 1872.

Norton, Conklin.—Village Directory. 1878.

FREE HOLLOW.

About the year 1812 a Mr. Phoenix erected a grist-mill on Fall Creek, at Free Hollow (about two miles easterly from Ithaca), now known by the more ambitious name of “Forest Home.” To this Jacob G. Dyckman & Co., in 1819, added a fulling-mill. Mr. Dyckman soon became sole owner of the property, which he managed until May 28, 1821, when he sold to Edmond Preswick.

In 1823, Samuel Seaman owned the mills and let them to Job Gaskill. When the mills and attachments were again sold, in 1827, the property included the Phoenix mill, with two runs of buhr-stones and three bolts; a woolen-factory, with double carding-machine, one billy, two jennies, one broad shearing-machine, four looms, one picker; a fulling-mill, dye-house, and new saw-mill. Besides these were four dwelling-houses, two barns, one cooper-shop, a school-house, and 250 acres of land.

In 1826, the woolen-factory was conducted by Stewart & Allen, and turned out broadcloths and satinets. Mr. Stewart left the firm in the same year and put up a new mill one-half mile below.

Subsequently the mills were sold to Jacob Starbird, and by him to Mack, Andrus & Woodruff.

MILITARY RECORD.

Chauncey S. Norton, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 25, 1862, for sickness; re-enl. Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav., Aug. 10, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Wm. S. Berrey, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Wauhatchie; disch. June 9, 1865.

Harrison H. Benjamin, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. June 9, 1865.

Isaac Van Order, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Dec. 10, 1863, for disability.

Kimball Van Order, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 27, 1863; mortally wounded at Lynchburg, Va.

Ormal Bingham, musician, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. chief musician; disch. June 9, 1865.

Harvey Leonard, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Ephraim S. Leach, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch. Oct. 20, 1862, for wounds; re-enl. private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav., July 27, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Thomas Russell, private, Co. F, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Joseph Metzler, private, Co. I, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps; disch. Feb. 12, 1864, for disability.

Daniel Landon, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 13, 1863; wounded at Five Forks, Va.; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

George W. Hunt, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.



Photo. by Frear.

John C. Stowell

Among the representative, self-made business men of Ithaca, none have been more successful, and deservedly so, than the gentleman whose name heads this brief sketch. For more than forty years he has been prominently identified with the business and material interests of Ithaca, and has acquired a reputation for enterprise and individual integrity second to that of no man within the province of our work.

John C. Stowell was born in Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 20, 1817. He is of New England descent, his father, Calvin Stowell, having been born in New Hampshire; his mother, Lucy Bramhall, was the daughter of Joseph Bramhall,* son of Joshua, who was the son of George Bramhall, who resided at Dover, N. H., in 1670, and at Casco, Maine, in 1678. The arrival of the family was contemporary with that of the Pilgrim fathers, and the descendants at the present day enjoy the satisfaction a reputable and honest genealogy always gives. Joseph Bramhall, grandfather of Mr. Stowell, was born Jan. 4, 1750; married Experience Blackman, and removed from Plymouth, Mass., to Dutchess Co., N. Y., somewhere between the years 1765 and 1775, and died in Meredith, Delaware Co., N. Y. After his death the widow and her family removed to Franklin, in the same county. Calvin Stowell and his family removed to the town of Groton, N. Y., where he died in 1838. By this sad event the care and support of the widow devolved upon the subject of this sketch, which duty he cheerfully performed until her death, which occurred Dec. 2, 1871,—a period of thirty-six years. She lived to the good old age of ninety-three years.

In 1835, Mr. Stowell came to Ithaca, and entered the employ of Miles Finch, in the general mercantile business, as a clerk. By strict attention to the duties of his position, and a faithful regard for the interests of his employer, at the end of five years he was taken in as an equal partner,

under the firm-style of Finch & Stowell. This copartnership existed twelve years, when he purchased the interest of the senior member. In 1852 he formed a partnership with Samuel P. Sherwood, which was continued until 1864. In 1872 he sold the general mercantile business to H. L. Wilgus, and established the wholesale grocery and provision firm of J. C. Stowell & Son, taking his son, Calvin D. Stowell, into partnership. This young gentleman was educated at Yale, from which institution he was honorably graduated in 1868. In 1875, Messrs. Stowell & Son, in connection with Charles M. Titus, erected the fine brick block known as the "Stowell Block," in which their wholesale business house is located.

In December, 1843, Mr. Stowell was married to Mariette, daughter of Deacon Harley Lord, who is descended from the Webster family, of which Noah Webster was a distinguished member. They have had four children,—Mary A., Calvin D., Julia F., and Harley L., of whom but one, Calvin D., alone survives. The others, who reached maturity, possessed more than ordinary intellectual endowments, and their loss was a sore bereavement to the fond and indulgent parents, whose pride they justly were.

Mr. Stowell has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church for forty years, and for eighteen years of that time one of its trustees. He is at present a deacon of that church, and one of its most zealous and active members. He was one of the original incorporators of the First National Bank of Ithaca, and is at present, and has been from its establishment, one of its directors. The very flattering success that has attended Mr. Stowell in all of his business transactions has been due to his uncompromising integrity, and the high sense of moral obligation that has attended him through his long and busy career. In short, a practical exemplification of the golden rule has been the basis alike of his business and private life, and hence the acquisition of the creditable and honorable reputation which he enjoys.

* The children of Joseph Bramhall were as follows: William, Jerusha, Polly, Lucy, Ivory, Olive, Experience, Edmund, and Joseph.

Peleg Chesebrough, bugler, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Cornelius B. Personius, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

Ansel B. Ilavens, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

Chas. W. Ilansner, orderly sergt., Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; disch. Dec. 6, 1862, of wounds.

Peter J. Ilansner, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; died March, 1863, of disease.

John C. Holly, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

John Pringle, private, Co. L, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; disch. Feb. 1865, from wounds received at Atlanta, Ga.

James Norton, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 21, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

Moses Shepherd, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 31, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1862, for disability.

Moses Van Order, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

Thomas Quinn, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. in 16th N. Y. Art., Jan. 5, 1864; disch. April 22, 1864, too old for service.

John S. Benjamin, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1861; pro. to sergt.; taken prisoner, sent to Andersonville; exchanged; disch. July 16, 1865.

Wm. G. Snow, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 18, 1863, for disability; re-enl. Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav., June 27, 1863; trans. to Invalid Corps; disch. June 15, 1865, for disability.

James J. Wallace, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 31, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Jarred T. Anderson, ord. sergt., Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862; disch. Dec. 23, 1862; broken foot, accident on railroad.

John J. Rounselle, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

Reuben W. Dodd, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 4, 1862, for disability; re-enl. in Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt., Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to ord. sergt.; disch. July 20, 1865.

Linus S. Mackey, sergt., Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Sept. 16, 1863, for disability.

Benjamin F. Conklin, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

Daniel B. Norton, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Dec. 31, 1863, for disability.

John G. Baldwin, private, Co. D, 65th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 16, 1861; disch. April 17, 1862, for disability; re-enl. as private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav., Aug. 10, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

John Barnard, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 9, 1865.

Abram Van Chren, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

James E. Ostrander, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. as private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav., Aug. 24, 1863.

James Pattison, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; pro. to sergt.; taken prisoner; exchanged; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. as 1st lieutenant, 184th N. Y. Regt., Aug. 15, 1864; disch. Feb. 29, 1865.

Cornelius J. Bogardus, private, Co. L, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. Aug. 8, 1865.

Oscar Van Valkenburg, musician, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

Silas E. Tilton, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 9, 1865.

Melville V. Apgar, private, Co. C, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 27, 1861; disch. Dec. 19, 1861, being a minor; re-enl. in Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav., July 30, 1863; pro. to corp. and sergt.

Henry Coe, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. June 13, 1865, for disability.

Wm. A. Bennett, ord. sergt., Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

Nelson S. White, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. July 20, 1865.

De Witt Apgar, ord. sergt., Co. E, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; pro. to sergt.-maj., 2d lieutenant, 1st lieutenant, and capt.; must. out July 20, 1865.

Charles Sloughter, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 29, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 4, 1863, in Co. I, 5th N. Y. Art.; disch. Aug. 18, 1865.

Ephraim B. Randolph, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 12, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Gaines' Mills; exchanged; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 14, 1863, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.

Amos R. Watkins, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 21, 1864; wounded at Appomattox C-H.; disch. on account of wounds.

Frank H. Patterson, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863; taken prisoner; exchanged; disch. June 9, 1865.

Levi L. Newman, corp., Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. to ord. sergt.; disch. June 9, 1863.

Wm. Hitchcock, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Inv. Corps; disch. Oct. 8, 1864, for disability.

Henry Sloughter, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Jan. 13, 1864, for wounds.

Casper Sloughter, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 21, 1861; taken pris. at Gaines' Mills; exchanged; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 9, 1863, Co. L, 21st N. Y. Cav.; pro. to sergt.; taken pris. at Snicker's Gap and exchanged.

Wm. H. Norton, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps.

Asa Batterson, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 4, 1863, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Clark Fralick, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 20, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

Sewell Balcock, bugler, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; disch. June 9, 1865, for disability.

Joel Rundle, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864; disch. May 31, 1864, for disability.

George B. Van Orman, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

John O. Havens, private, Co. K, 97th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 25, 1863; wounded at Petersburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. June 7, 1865.

James McCarty, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Henry O. Hayes, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Eugene Frame, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died Nov. 30, 1862, of disease.

Charles Landon, private, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863; disch. June 19, 1865, for disability.

Wm. J. Foote, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Lookout Mountain; disch. June 9, 1865.

Wm. Pattison, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

John Pattison, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 20, 1862; disch. July 7, 1865, for disability.

James S. Wisner, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 21, 1863, Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; disch. July 6, 1865.

George B. Shepherd, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Ezra H. Shepherd, ord. sergt., Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Nov. 1864.

Mark R. Wisner, private, Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. in same company and regiment; disch. July 6, 1865.

Stephen T. Williams, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

James Stanvon, sergt., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; wounded at Marietta, Ga.; disch. June 9, 1865.

James Faulkner, corp., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Jerome Rowe, capt., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Feb. 15, 1862.

Edward C. Curtis, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

Charles E. Froman, reg'l q.-m. sergt., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. May 1, 1864.

Peter F. Riker, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 11, 1861; died Feb. 1, 1863, of disease.

Wm. H. Riker, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died Nov. 26, 1862, of disease.

Jerome Riker, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; died Dec. 1, 1862, of disease.

Marquis Riker, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865, for disability.

George Riker, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Dec. 6, 1862, for disability.

John Whitlock, capt., Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 31, 1861; disch. June 9, '63.

Zachariah Tyler, corp., Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

George A. Richardson, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 30, 1865.

Alonzo L. Bishop, sergt., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt., to 2d lieutenant, and to 1st lieutenant; disch. May 23, 1865.

John W. Brown, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 30, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. Co. B, 6th N. Y. Art., Jan. 4, 1864; taken prisoner at North Anna; exchanged; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.

James H. Bishop, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

James M. Smith, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; wounded at West Point, Va.; died from effects, May 23, 1862.

Thomas G. Ryson, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

Horace Cornelius, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; taken prisoner April 14, 1865; disch. June 28, 1865.

Wm. L. Glass, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died July, 1863, of disease.

Morgan E. Dennis, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; pro. to sergt.; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.

Jacob Johnson, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; disch. June 30, 1865, for disability.

- Charles S. Shaw, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- George E. Jones, private, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- James H. Fichenor, 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; resigned Sept. 1, 1861.
- George Curtis, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 10, 1864.
- James Maloney, private, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. June 15, 1865, for disability.
- Jay R. Watkins, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- John Higgins, capt., Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to major; wounded at Ayresboro', N. C.; disch. May 16, 1865.
- John W. Osborn, private, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 4, 1861; wounded accidentally; disch. on account of wound, Oct. 25, 1862.
- Robert Osborn, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 4, 1861; disch. Aug. 15, 1865.
- Erasmus D. Kelsey, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; wounded at Piedmont, Va.
- Edwin F. Bingham, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Timothy Towney, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Eugene Simpson, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; killed Sept. 14, 1862, at South Mountain.
- James L. Swansbrough, private, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
- Leroy B. Worden, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Nov. 1863, for wounds.
- Charles L. Whitmarsh, private, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 8, 1864; killed May 10, 1864, at Mine Run, Va.
- Wm. C. Shepherd, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 15, 1864.
- Charles W. Earle, private, Co. L, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; wounded Feb. 1865; disch. July, 1865, for wounds.
- Daniel D. Worden, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 6, 1863, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; pro. to corp.; disch. June 29, 1865.
- John Smith, private, Co. K, 26th U. S. Col'd; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Ebenezer Worden, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861; wounded at Antietam; disch. Dec. 31, 1862, for wounds; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864, Co. I, 21st N. Y. Cav.
- John F. Smith, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Joseph R. Smith, private, Co. K, 8th U. S. Col'd; enl. Aug. 2, 1863; pro. to ord. sergt.; killed Sept. 22, 1864, at Petersburg.
- Nathan B. Mellon, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- William Allen, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; taken prisoner; escaped to Sherman's line; disch. March 27, 1865.
- Eli H. Smith, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Willet J. Dickerson, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps; disch. July 20, 1865.
- John B. Gardner, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; died Jan. 25, 1863, of disease.
- Jesse S. Thomas, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
- Denslow Halladay, sergt., Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Edgar Wood, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.
- George J. Wood, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; pro. to corp. and to sergt.; disch. June 15, 1865, for disability.
- Jacob Guess, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Andrew Nivens, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- John Mastin, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Henry Mastin, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; wounded at West Point, Va.; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Abram Mastin, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 16, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Kort S. Van Voorhis, lieutenant-col., 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Wauhatchie Farm; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Charles Logan, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
- Gustus Logan, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 13, 1863; disch. May, 1865, for disability.
- Adam Breitenheaker, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Theodore Deschner, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Harrison W. Selover, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 23, 1861, for disability.
- Jesse W. Stephen, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Atlanta, Ga.; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Adelbert B. Gardner, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863.
- James H. Ross, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. G, 121st N. Y. Regt., June 9, 1863; taken prisoner; not heard from since.
- John S. Saxton, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt.; disch. June 9, 1863.
- George M. Ferguson, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
- Charles Wilcox, private, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
- Henry W. Adams, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Washington Starks, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
- Wesley McWilliams, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. July 30, 1865.
- Norman C. Johnson, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; taken prisoner; paroled; disch. June 30, 1865.
- Anson W. Johnson, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 12, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. Jan. 25, 1863, for wounds.
- James L. Johnson (substitute), private, Co. A, 124th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; killed March 31, 1865, at Petersburg.
- John S. Hurlbut, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- John W. Farrand, ord. sergt., Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; pro. to 2d lieutenant and 1st lieutenant; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. as capt. Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.
- William Berrey, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Henry Shaw, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. May 25, 1865, for disability.
- David Randolph, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to 121st N. Y. Regt.; pro. to sergt.; disch. July 6, 1865.
- William Hines, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Sept. 2, 1865.
- Frederick Darling, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Franklin Apley, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. July 24, 1865.
- Elmore Edsall, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died Dec. 21, 1862, of disease.
- James Bell, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1861; wounded at Malvern Hill; disch.; re-enl. Feb. 13, 1863, same company and regt.; disch. July 14, 1865.
- James E. Allen, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 3, 1861; died July 20, 1862, of wounds.
- Simeon Oatman, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; died Dec. 18, 1862, of disease.
- Wheeler G. Saxton, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 2, 1861; pro. to corp. and sergt.
- William J. Way, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 5, 1861.
- Edward Morrison, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died Nov. 1, 1863, of disease.
- Daniel Johnson, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; died, no date given, of disease.
- George W. Guinn, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 3, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- David Clark, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- George W. Brown, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 27, 1863; killed April 1, 1861, at Five Forks.
- William Holmes, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died July 16, 1863, of disease.
- Albert L. Jacobs, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. July 1, 1865, from hospital.
- Henry Mix, private, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 16, 1864; died July 14, 1864, of disease.
- James L. Murray, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 2, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- William Lawson, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died April 20, 1863, of disease.
- Harrison Fuller, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 28, 1861, for disability.
- Franklin M. Salisbury, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; wounded at Chancellorsville and Spottsylvania; taken prisoner June 17, 1864, sent to Andersonville; not heard from since.
- Peter Merriam, private, Co. E, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 12, 1863; wounded at Snicker's Gap; disch. July 31, 1865.
- John Salisbury, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; died July 6, 1863, of wounds.
- William Raycraft, private, Co. F, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
- William H. Salisbury, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863, Co. L, 21st N. Y. Cav.; taken prisoner June, 1864; paroled March, 1865.
- Edward H. Hayden, private, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 10, 1861; pro. to sergt.; died Nov. 12, 1862, of disease.
- George Hibbard, Jr., private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- De Witt Quick, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died Nov. 28, 1864, of disease.
- William H. Brower, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 16, 1863.

- Pierre J. Fisk, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- George R. Fisk, sergt., Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut. and 1st lieut.; killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania Court-House, Va.
- James A. Salisbury, private, Co. II, 14th U. S. Inf.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864; disch. July 3, 1865, for disability.
- Prentis B. Wager, 2d lieut., Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; died Oct. 22, 1861, of disease.
- Hiram W. Jackson, 1st sergt., Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.; resigned June 13, 1862.
- Sidney Marshall, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 28, 1861; pro. to corporal; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 18, 1864, private, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Art.; pro. to sergt.; trans. to Co. II, 6th N. Y. Art., disch. Aug. 31, 1865.
- James C. Ryason, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- John Holmes, private, Co. II, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.; disch. Aug. 15, 1862, for disability.
- William Anderson, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; disch. June 13, 1863, for disability.
- Alonzo J. Smith, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Moses Van Droof, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to 121st N. Y. Regt.; wounded; disch. July 6, 1865.
- George Van Droof, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- John Letts, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Thomas J. Stevens, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
- William M. Clark, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; not heard from since May 18, 1862.
- Jesse M. Baker, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; wounded at Wauhatchie, Tenn.; disch. June 11, 1864, of wounds.
- William Pifer, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1861; trans. to Co. II, 3d N. Y. Art.; disch. June 13, 1863, for disability.
- Isaac Pifer, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 29, 1861; disch. Sept. 15, 1863; re-enl. in same company and regiment, Dec. 15, 1863; disch. June 15, 1865.
- Jaacob K. Pifer, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. for injuries on railroad, Dec. 8, 1862.
- Lewis Stevens, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Lewis C. Seeley, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1863.
- Theodore J. Smith, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; wounded at Crampton Gap; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Hiram W. Bishop, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to hospital steward; died Nov. 21, 1862, of disease.
- Cornelius Van Order, private, Co. E, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864; trans. to Co. E, 51st N. Y. Regt.; disch. Aug. 15, 1865.
- Chester Lewis, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 20, 1863; wounded at Piedmont, Va.; taken prisoner; exchanged; disch. June 16, 1865.
- John E. Lewis, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Warren H. Lewis, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. June 15, 1864, for disability.
- Lewis H. Southard, private, Co. E, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 6, 1861; died Sept. 12, 1862, of disease.
- Martin L. Beers, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to ord. sergt.; died Dec. 1, 1862, of disease.
- William F. Boom, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1863.
- John H. Boom, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner, July 3, 1864; escaped and joined regiment.
- William Whitlock, 2d lieut., Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863; resigned Nov. 1863.
- Benjamin Letts, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. June 25, 1865, from hospital.
- David Allen, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
- William Campion, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Leonard Atwater, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; pro. corp.; died June 24, 1862, of disease.
- George Van Arsdale, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 11, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
- Frederick V. Emery, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1861; wounded at Antietam; died Oct. 15, 1862, of wounds.
- Thomas White, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Daniel S. Reeves, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 11, 1861, for disability.
- George W. Reeves, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863.
- Wm. O. Turrell, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Edgar Spaulding, musician, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- George Benham, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- John Johnson, corp., Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
- Reuben O. Lay, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 18, 1863.
- John P. Patterson, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Jefferson Hargon, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died July 27, 1863, of disease.
- George Van Order, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Jeremiah Bishop, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Feb. 16, 1863.
- Charles W. Hendershot, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; deserted July 6, 1863.
- James E. Polag, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July 13, 1865; hospital.
- James E. Mix, 1st lieut., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at Wauhatchie, Tenn.; pro. to capt.; disch. June 20, 1865.
- Hoffman W. Ensign, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; taken prisoner, April 29, 1863; pro. to 1st lieut.; assigned to Co. B, same regt.; disch. May 15, 1865.
- Harrison Longcoy, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- J. Warren Tibbitts, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 20, 1861, for disability.
- Addison M. O'Daniels, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Thomas V. B. Martin, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; pro. to corp., sergt., and 1st lieut.; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Orville Ensign, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to corp.; taken prisoner; disch. June 9, 1865.
- William A. Shaw, private, Co. F, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. Dec. 22, 1864, for disability.
- Thomas E. Shaw, private, Co. F, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
- Albert Bennett, corp., Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Henry C. Smith, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- David Polay, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; wounded at Gettysburg; re-enl. Dec. 19, 1863, same company and regiment; wounded at Cold Harbor; pro. to sergt.; disch. July 14, 1865.
- De Witt C. McGill, corp., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt.; re-enl. as com-sergt., Co. L, 21st N. Y. Cav., Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Oct. 20, 1865.
- John H. Kelly, private, Co. A, 2d N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 14, 1864; wounded near Spottsylvania; disch. Sept. 15, 1864, for wounds.
- Arlington Reed, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. private, Co. L, 21st N. Y. Cav., Dec. 26, 1863; wounded July 26, 1864; taken prisoner; disch. March 20, 1865, wounds.
- Charles Clapp, corp., Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. June 20, 1865, from hospital.
- George L. Clapp, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 1, 1865, for disability.
- Kort Randolph, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Feb. 1, 1863, for disability.
- Seth D. Warner, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. as private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav., Aug. 10, 1863.
- Frank Whitmore, 2d lieut., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Feb. 1, 1863, for disability.
- Edward Russell, Jr., private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
- Freeman K. Gay, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 12, 1864; disch. July 26, 1865.
- James Hunt, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Abram B. Harrington, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. July 2, 1864, for disability.
- Stephen R. Harrington, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 26, 1863.
- Hugh Nivens, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Charles H. Gifford, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; taken prisoner; paroled; wounded at Lookout Mountain; died Nov. 3, 1863, of wounds.
- Engene McWhorter, ord.-sergt., Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut., Co. B.
- George Trew, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Charles Trew, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; killed at Wauhatchie, Tenn.
- George Thomas, Jr., private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Myron H. Thomas, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 24, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; disch. Oct. 31, 1862, for disability.
- Engene M. Horton, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died Feb. 27, 1863, of disease.
- J. Seymour Beardsley, Jr., corp., Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to 3d N. Y. Art.; discharged; re-enl. Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art., Dec. 30, 1863; disch. June 26, 1865.

- Roswell H. Meggie, ord. sergt., Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; pro. to 2d lieut.; disch. July, 1865.
- William Glenny, Jr., capt., Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks; pro. to maj., lieut.-col., col., and brevet brig.-gen.; must. out July 14, 1865.
- John H. King, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; killed at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
- Charles A. King, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
- Wm. H. Criddle, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed on railroad, near Jersey City, on his way to regiment, Nov. 6, 1864.
- Wm. M. Godley, ord.-sergt., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut.; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Alanson Middaugh, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to 121st N. Y. Regt.; disch. April 15, 1865, from hospital.
- Miles A. Jones, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to 3d N. Y. Art.; died June 3, 1862, of disease.
- Charles H. Godley, corp., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; died June 29, 1862, of disease.
- Henry W. Stevens, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. May 17, 1864, on account of wounds.
- Adelbert Godley, private, Co. L, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. May 16, 1864, for disability.
- Wm. Beasmer, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- Charles Randolph, corp., Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Decatur Simpson, private, Co. D, 65th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 16, 1861; disch.; re-enl. in same company and regiment, Dec. 25, 1863; disch. July 7, 1865.
- Hurlbut Reed, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, 1862, for disability; re-enl., private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt., Aug. 22, 1864; taken prisoner and sent to Salisbury, N. C.; died January, 1865, in prison.
- Frederick R. Reed, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, Ga.; died Aug. 10, 1864, in prison.
- George E. Coy, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded June 15, 1864; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Edwin Fralick, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Myron Leonard, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- James B. Mathews, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- James H. Stewart, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Charles McGrogan, private, Co. F, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863; disch. at Fort Leavenworth.
- Charles H. Schriver, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Truxton Slocum, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- John B. Depuy, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to sergt.; killed June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- Joseph Saylor, corp., Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; killed June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- Wm. H. Delemarter, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; died May 5, 1862, of disease.
- Charles H. Lampkins, farrier, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 10, 1863; left the regiment, July 5, 1864.
- Alexander E. McPherson, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to 121st N. Y. Regt.; taken prisoner; died January, 1865, at Florence, S. C.
- John H. Terry, capt., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; resigned June, 1863.
- James Ford, private, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864; pro. to sergt.; killed July 1, 1864, on picket.
- Matthew A. Perry, corp., Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; died Oct. 21, 1862, of disease.
- George W. Turner, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; killed June 1, 1862, at Fair Oaks, Va.
- Benjamin Cornell, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Francis F. Snow, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1861; discharged; re-enl. in same company and regiment, Dec. 28, 1863; pro. to sergt. and 2d lieut.; discharged July 14, 1865.
- Jesse A. Ross, corp., Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; discharged; re-enl. Jan. 10, 1864, in same company and regiment; disch. July, 1865.
- Chester S. Morgan, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
- Wm. E. Owen, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 1, 1862; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- Venable Wesley, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- Samuel Whitehead, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. I; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Charles L. Truesdale, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 4, 1863, by special order.
- Hurlbut R. Simonds, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861; died from accidental poisoning, Feb. 28, 1862.
- Alonzo D. Snow, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died Feb. 1, 1863, from disease.
- William Cass, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 5, 1864.
- Andrew Fahey, private, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 14, 1864.
- Wm. H. Farmer, private, Co. E, 61th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861.
- Daniel Edwards, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1861; disch. Dec. 13, 1864.
- George N. Pew, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. Nov. 25, 1864.
- Franklin Pew, corporal, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. Sept. 16, 1864.
- Andrew J. McGraw, private, Co. K, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; wounded at Resaca, Ga.; disch. May 23, 1865.
- Charles Harty, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861; disch. Jan. 13, 1863, for disability.
- Hiram O'Dell, private, Co. C, 13th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 5, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Sylvester O'Dell, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Sylvester T. Dorsey, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd; enl. Jan. 13, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Pascal A. Boyce, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 26, 1863.
- George W. Rice, private, Co. E, 65th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; died April 8, 1862, of disease.
- Edward Atwater, sergeant, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 1, 1862, for disability.
- Henry Allen, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; disch. Feb. 22, 1865, for disability.
- Henry Smith, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Henry Selby, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd; enl. Jan. 15, 1864; wounded; disch. Feb. 22, 1865, for disability.
- John H. Tyler, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Col'd; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Thomas Hackett, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.; disch. Dec. 30, 1862, for wounds; re-enl. private, Co. K, 6th N. Y. Art., Jan. 11, 1864; disch. Aug. 30, 1865.
- Wm. W. Hicks, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1862, for disability.
- Sylvester M. Johnston, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Chas. S. Pew, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 8, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
- John P. Taber, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Nov. 2, 1863, for disability.
- Jasper Taber, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; wounded at Antietam; disch. June 15, 1863, for wounds.
- Dennis Dunlavey, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. Feb. 20, 1864, for disability.
- Adelbert Halladay, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. 1864.
- Nelson Coe, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. 1865.
- Benjamin Goodspeed, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861; disch. April, 1862, for disability.
- Henry F. Bennett, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died June 8, 1863, for disease.
- Joseph Mitchell, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. from hospital.
- James E. L. Smith, private, Co. B, 26th U. S. Colored Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
- James Dickinson, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 9, 1863.
- John W. Dickerson, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. 1865.
- Elvin King, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; died Nov. 4, 1862, of disease.
- Oliver S. Bennett, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; wounded at Fair Oaks, Va.; disch. Dec. 30, 1862, for wounds.
- David Linderman, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Feb. 4, 1863, for disability.
- Amos Linderman, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Enos Eason, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; died June 14, 1862, of disease.
- Phillip D. Mosher, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died Jan. 11, 1863, of disease.
- Harvey E. Barker, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- Martin Mabee, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Pine Knob, Ga.; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Moses Mabee, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Franklin Mabee, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- George Mabee, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.

George W. Bennett, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. Dec. 13, 1861.

James E. Puff, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. for disability, 1862.

Theodore C. Rose, private, Co. K, 97th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 25, 1863; disch. Aug. 5, 1865.

Wm. Van Duyn, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.

Edward Letts, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; deserted June 1, 1865, at Alexandria.

James Thomas, private, Co. D, 65th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 16, 1861; disch.; re-enl. in same Co. and Regt., Dec. 25, 1863.

Wheeler B. Decker, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch.; re-enl. same Co. and Regt., Dec. 20, 1863; disch. July 14, 1865.

Aaron Linderbury, private, Co. H, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863; disch. March 1, 1864, for disability.

Alexander Nickerson (substitute), private, Co. E, 120th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; disch. June 2, 1865.

Warren Fowler, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

George W. L. Gardner, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; taken prisoner; disch. June 9, 1865.

George W. Gray, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. 1864, for disability.

Hiram E. Hawks, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

Fenton Hinson, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

Thomas Kennely, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. 1863, for disability.

Henry W. Rogers, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

Charles Carter, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. 1863, for disability.

Charles W. Bixby, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to sergt.; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. 1864, for disability.

Milton Bishop, private, Co. H, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863.

Edward H. Wilson, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 17, 1863, for disability.

David S. Dickinson, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 11, 1861, for disability; re-enl., private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt., Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 9, 1865.

Ezra Phipps, private, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; disch. 1863, for disability; re-enl., private, Co. A, 21st N. Y. Cav., Jan. 16, 1864; disch. Oct. 9, 1865, for disability.

Joseph D. Apgar, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. 1863, for disability.

Rufus H. Green, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Jan. 8, 1863, for disability.

Wm. M. Seaman, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; discharged.

Wm. F. Bennett, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.

Eleazar J. Farham, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1861, for disability.

John Mulligan, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav., Aug. 10, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Wm. H. Davenport, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Nov. 28, 1862, for disability.

Oscar Bowers, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, trans. to 121st N. Y. Regt.; disch. July 6, 1865.

George W. Carpenter, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

Samuel Malee, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Feb. 4, 1863, for disability.

John J. Seaman, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

James H. Redner, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

Wilbur Van Order, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died March, 1865, of disease.

Wm. Greeves, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

George F. Eiter, corp., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl., private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav., Aug. 1, 1863; pro. to q-m. se gt.; wounded at Lynchburg, Va.; disch. June 27, 1865.

Wm. H. Hitchcock, private, Co. C, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.

Jacob Davenport, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.

Chester A. Cadwell, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Nathan Williams, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to 121st N. Y. Regt.; disch. July 6, 1865.

Henry Starr, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, '63.

John Tompkins, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. I; killed Nov. 24, 1863, at Lookout Mountain.

Charles Holman, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; trans. to Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; died while on furlough, June 2, 1862.

Emmett R. Brundage, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. on account of wounds.

William H. Bishop, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl. as private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav., Dec. 20, 1863.

Joel Crane, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded in 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.

Egbert Stevens, private, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; wounded at Tarboro', N. C., and at Peter-burg; disch. June 27, 1865.

Luther A. Kellogg, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. by Gen. Order No. 77, War Department.

Anson J. Walling, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. by Gen. Order No. 77, War Department.

George B. Lashure, private, Co. K, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; killed May 30, 1864.

Charles C. Kellogg, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corp. and 2d lieutenant; res. Aug. 1, 1864.

John J. Swain, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died Dec. 19, 1862, of disease.

Julius North, private, Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863; disch. June 26, '65.

George H. Taylor, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; pro. to corp. and ord. sergt.; trans. to 3d N. Y. Art.; re-enl. as ord. sergt., Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art., Dec. 20, 1863; pro. to 2d lieutenant; disch. June 26, 1865.

Michael Burns, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July 14, 1865.

Michael Kennedy, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; died Aug. 15, 1862, of disease.

Paul H. Laudon, corp., Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; died June 1, 1862, of disease.

Benjamin Spaulding, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.; died Nov. 28, 1862, of disease.

Joseph H. Aiken, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Charles A. Bloom, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Dallas, Ga.; died Feb. 8, 1865, of wound.

Charles A. Teeter, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl., private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav., July 27, 1863; disch. July, 1865, for disability.

James Jefferson, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863.

Charles E. Bradley, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 9, 1863.

Martin Gleason, corp., Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Horace Jones, corp., Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

John F. Bradford, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 9, 1863.

Michael Birmingham, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Alfred Campbell, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. May 22, 1862, for disability.

George V. Curry, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Charles W. Creque, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Theodore Fletcher, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Frank H. Foster, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Patrick Graham, Jr., private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; taken pris.; paroled.

Sylvester Sears, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded at Wauhatchie, Tenn.; disch. June 9, 1865.

John H. Hackett, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Lewis Hawkins, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Parker A. Jones, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

George C. Jarvis, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

James Crogan, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Hudson Snyder, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded; disch. April, 1863, for disability.

Samuel Roberts, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Elijah Winchell, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Gilbert Van Vliet, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.

Richard L. Rumsey, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 1, 1861, for disability.

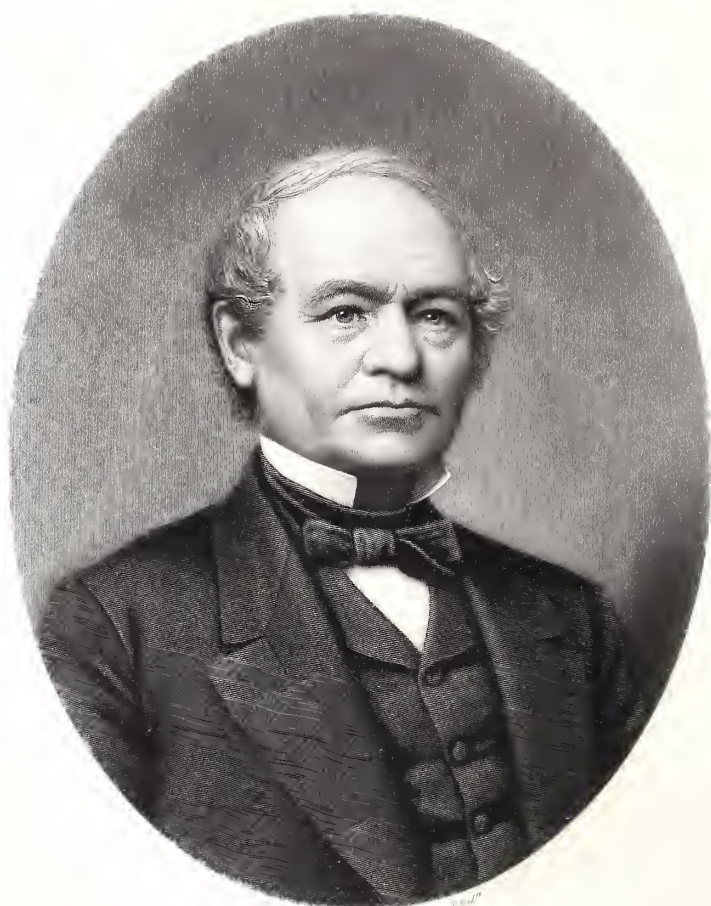
Thomas J. Smith, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Aug. 1, 1861, for disability.

Ira Durling, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 21, 1861, for disability.

Marcus L. Reynolds, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 29, 1861, for disability.

George Jameson, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Dec. 29, 1861, for disability.

- Elihu Hildebrandt, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Jan. 4, 1862, for disability.
- James C. Hawkins, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Feb. 12, 1862, for disability.
- Wm. B. Krum, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 27, 1862, for disability.
- Edward Camp, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.; wounded May 7, 1862, at West Point, Va.; disch. July 22, 1862, for wound.
- Wm. McCarty, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 1, 1862, for disability.
- James T. Carman, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1862, for disability.
- Willis Hance, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; killed Oct. 28, 1864, at Wauhatchie, Tenn.
- Richard Millary, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
- Augustus Whitney, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Andrew Woolsey, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- William Stein, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Ai Wyckoff, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Joseph F. Roberts, corp., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- John H. Perry, corp., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Lewis F. Brunner, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Darwin Prockett, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Eli Conklin, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- John Ross (substitute), private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- John Dean, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- George H. Nelson, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Jan. 17, 1863, for disability.
- George S. Ganoung, private, Co. J, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; wounded at West Point, Va.; disch. July 17, 1862, for wounds.
- James H. Bradshaw, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 27, 1861, for disability.
- Marion McElheny, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 27, 1861, for disability.
- Frank Ripney, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
- Thomas J. Storms, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
- John Johnson, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
- Andrew S. Gibson, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
- Jared L. Peck, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; wounded at Seven Days' Battles; disch. Feb. 10, 1863, for wounds.
- John R. Dunham, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Jesse A. Ofield, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. Dec. 16, 1862.
- Wm. H. Davis, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; disch. July 15, 1862.
- James O. Cook, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; disch. Dec. 1, 1862.
- Nathaniel D. Sharp, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; disch. Nov. 18, 1862.
- Simon D. Shepherd, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861.
- Elisha Clark, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- George English, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Edwin V. Falkner, sergt., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; reduced; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Leroy Thompson, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Wm. Hamilton, Jr., private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- John B. Wilson, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863; re-enl., private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav., Aug. 10, 1863.
- DeWitt Kelly, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- George V. B. Shaw, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Gilbert Personius, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Wm. H. Prescott, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Ferdinand Van Order, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Benjamin Thompson, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Chas. Thomas, Jr., private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Wm. H. Everson, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Wm. Demarville, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Jesse A. Ofield, private, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor; disch. Jan. 1861, for wounds.
- Daniel Galvin, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Alonzo Hakes, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- John Houselander, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Samuel T. Haverland, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- John Metzgar, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Fernando Stanley, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Williams Stevens, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Charles L. O'Brien, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 28, 1861, for disability.
- Frederick C. Seymour, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1861, for disability.
- Preston Darlin, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 28, 1861, for disability.
- Edward Moore, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 8, 1861, for disability.
- Oscar E. Harbut, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 19, 1861, for disability.
- George A. Ryan, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 19, 1861, for disability.
- Chester S. Morgan, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 19, 1861, for disability.
- Dudley D. Weir, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 19, 1861, for disability.
- William Dinehart, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1861, for disability.
- Emory A. Lane, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Sept. 8, 1862, for disability.
- Charles D. Mosely, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Sept. 29, 1862, for disability.
- Richard L. Goodwin, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 8, 1862, for disability.
- Henry Ony, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 17, 1862, for disability.
- De Witt C. Smith, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 14, 1862, for disability.
- Alonzo W. Clark, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; died June 13, 1861, of disease.
- Frederick Warren, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; died Oct. 28, 1861, of disease.
- Archibald McGillivray, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; died July 30, 1862, of disease.
- John Rose, corp., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; died Aug. 6, 1862, of disease.
- Eugene Van Order, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; killed Sept. 14, 1862.
- Sanford Robins, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; died Nov. 3, 1862, of disease.
- Wilson G. Little, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; deserted Nov. 2, 1862.
- Robert McCorn, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Edward A. Davis, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 10, 1862; disch. June 9, 1863.
- John Demarville, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Wheeler Saxon, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861.
- Matthias Grabam, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
- James Murray, Jr., private, Co. F, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863.
- Cornelius D. Van Aiken, sergt., Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 15, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1863, for disability.
- Samuel Van Aiken, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; pro. to sergt.; died Aug. 31, 1864, of disease.
- Fletcher Hiliard, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Edward K. Agar, 1st lieut., Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; missed April, 1863; reinstated; never mustered.
- Wm. O. Wyckoff, 2d lieut., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut. and capt.; disch. June 9, 1863.
- Emery Purdy, capt., Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861; dismissed; reinstated; never mustered.
- James W. Cinnamon, private, Co. D, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 9, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. Nov. 12, 1864.
- John Hughes, private, Co. A, 68th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1863; wounded Oct. 1864; disch. Nov. 1, 1865.



LEWIS H. TOLVIER.

Frank Debell, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861.
 John L. Patmore, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; disch. July 15, 1865, for disability.
 Mark R. Wisner, private, Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1861; disch. July 6, 1865.
 David A. Signor, capt., Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 20, 1861; mustered out 1866.
 Charles H. Clapp, corp., Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl.; disch. July 6, 1865.
 Stephen K. Knapp, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Andrew Wait, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1861; taken prisoner; paroled; disch. May 5, 1865.
 Edwin A. Alger, corp., Co. A, 149th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. May 29, 1865.
 Albert E. Willmot, private, Co. I, 61st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 18, 1861; disch. Dec. 17, 1862, for disability.
 Russell Harris, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.
 Allen C. Ayres, private, Co. E, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Jephtha L. Ayres, private, Co. E, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.

NAVAL RECORD.

George N. Angus, marine; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 27, 1865.
 George U. Tompkins, marine; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. Aug. 24, 1863, for dis.
 Joseph W. Sydney, 3d asst.-eng.; enl. Dec. 2, 1861; pro. to 2d asst.-eng.; died Oct. 31, 1864, of disease.
 John K. Murdock, marine; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Sept. 3, 1864.
 George H. Grant, marine; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. after nine months, being a minor.
 James M. Sawyer, coal heaver; enl. May 15, 1862; disch. for disability.
 William G. Johnson, marine; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 27, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEWIS H. CULVER

was born in Covert, Seneca Co. (then Tompkins), Aug. 15, 1808; died at Ithaca.

When seventeen years of age he went to Halseyville, in Ullysses, to learn the trade of a tanner and currier in the establishment of Robert M. Pelton. At the end of four years' service ill health obliged him to abandon the business.

April 11, 1830, he married Ann Eliza Sebring, and on the 10th of the ensuing September removed to Ithaca. While serving at his trade he had spent odd hours in braiding whip-lashes, from the sale of which he had saved \$100. With this meagre capital he embarked in the grocery business directly after his arrival in Ithaca. His first purchase was the stock of a Mr. Ackerman, who was then occupying a narrow basement in a wooden building on Owego Street, now State.

At the end of two years his business had so increased as to require ampler quarters,—a result no little hastened by his wife's devoted assistance and frugal oversight, conjoined with his own diligence and affability. Ingenuous to the last degree, no art was needed to conjure up the smiles and words of cheer and greeting he so freely gave to all,—stranger, patron, friend. The result was he was *obliged* to enlarge his borders. About the year 1832 he removed his stock of goods to the wooden building next west, where his business in a few years grew to large proportions. In July, 1842, his store and stock were burned, entailing a large loss but by no means bringing despair.

He sought temporary asylum for his business at the corner of State and Aurora Streets, and simultaneously

began the erection of the enlarged store of brick, in which for so many years he wrought almost without ceasing and with more than average success.

Mr. Culver was fond of books, and had stored his mind—a most retentive one—with multitudinous facts and fancies, which on occasion he would reproduce with surprising readiness. A hint of quaintness and eccentricity in speech and manner of a quality to attract and not to repel, and more than a hint of humor pervading, both distinguished him among his business rivals, and his name became throughout the county a household word, implying geniality, uprightness, and fair dealing.

The little village to which he brought his wife and small possessions, and which it would seem expanded in the succeeding year, even as his own business enlarged, is to-day nobler and richer for his coming.

Mr. Culver was a trustee of the village in 1839 and 1840, and president of the village in 1856,—the third president elected by the people.

HON. JOHN HOPKINS SELKREG.*

Perhaps no one person is more thoroughly identified with the political history of Tompkins County than the subject of this sketch.

John H. Selkreg is a name familiar at every household and cross-roads in this and most of the adjoining counties. Many school districts in this locality recall particular campaigns by some never-forgotten quaint anecdote or telling point made by him when "upon the stump."

His unassuming but independent method of thought, speech, and action made him from the first peculiarly a favorite with the laboring and agricultural classes, while the scholars and wits of the opposition avoided his quiet sarcasm and thorough analysis of every topic under discussion. The incidents of his more than a quarter of a century's political experience would fill with most enjoyable reminiscences a book larger than this.

A man of the people, genial, kind in thought, thoughtful in action, and thoroughly democratic in every way, he early and deservedly won the confidence and political support of that large class denominated by President Lincoln "the common people."

Born at Staatsburgh, Dutchess Co., in this State, he entered a common school, and graduated at a printer's ease. At one time he was part owner of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and in 1839–40 published the Poughkeepsie *Casket*, a literary paper; he has been at this writing connected with the Ithaca *Journal* as publisher and editor for thirty-seven consecutive years.

Mr. Selkreg was almost entirely a self-taught and self-made man when he first stepped into the arena of politics in Western New York.

His school in youth had been adversity, and in early manhood experience had been his only tutor.

He has been president of the village of Ithaca, of the Ithaca Calendar Clock Company, and is now president of

* For portrait see page 333.

the Ithaca Journal Association; loan commissioner from 1857 to 1861; appointed postmaster at Ithaca by President Lincoln in July, 1861, and continued as such until August 25, 1866, when he was removed by President Johnson.

He was a Democrat until 1848; then a Free-Soiler; supported the Union Democracy in 1849; an anti-compromise man in 1850; anti-Nebraska in 1854; an advocate of General Fremont in 1856; and from this time on an uncompromising Republican and Union man. For five consecutive years, viz., 1867-71, he represented Tompkins County in the Assembly. In 1867 he served with notable acceptability on the Committee on Banks. In 1869, withdrawing his name from the contest for Speakership, he was appointed chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and during the five years of his service in the Assembly he was a member of this important committee. He also did duty as a member of the Committee upon Privileges and Elections, that of Public Printing, and others of little less importance.

The large constituency of Mr. Selkreg being pleased with his able representation, the distinction won for them, with the rank gained by himself, aided to enlarge his sphere of usefulness by furthering his nomination and election in 1873 to the State Senate. This was repeated in 1875, and for four years he carefully and faithfully attended the interests of Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins Counties at Albany. He was constituted chairman of the Senate Committee on Railroads in 1874, and continued in that post through 1875-77; a member of the Finance Committee in 1874-75; the entire four years a member of the Committee on Printing, a portion of the time its chairman.

We have not attempted to detail all the positions in which Mr. Selkreg has served his townsmen or the public, nor can we; but we cannot in justice close this hasty sketch without a reference to his connection with the promotion of local and railroad improvements, the Cornell Free Library, and Cornell University. To all of these he has given hearty, undivided sympathy and support; has served most of them as a trustee, and in other capacities, in and out of season, and many times at the hazard of his own private interests.

Ripe with honors at the hands of his neighbors, he has retired to the chief editorial chair of the *Journal*, prouder of his connection with it than at the thought of any political station gained, or strategic point won, during his long career in active politics.

BEN JOHNSON

was born at Haverhill, Grafton Co., N. H., June 22, 1784. His father was a native of Enfield, in the same county. He was married in Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1817, to Jane, a daughter of Peter Dey, an early settler in that part of the state, and died at Ithaca, N. Y., March 19, 1848.

At the time of his marriage the house erected by him on Seneca Street, in that village, and which is now owned by Dr. William Coryell, was nearing completion, and became his residence for the remainder of his days, a period

of thirty years. His early education was chiefly derived from the common schools, and was supplemented by a little academic training. He had a decided inclination to the law, and as a preparation for that profession entered as a student the law-office of Foote & Rumsey, of Troy, N. Y., where he and John A. Collier, who was then a student in the same office, pursued their studies together. The two subsequently, at Binghamton, N. Y., formed a law partnership, which was, however, of short duration. For a while thereafter Mr. Johnson resided in Hector, Schuyler Co. (then Cayuga), with the Richard Smith who became first judge of common pleas for Tompkins County, upon its erection in 1817, and held sessions alternately at his residence in Hector and at the Columbian Inn at Ithaca. Mr. Johnson came to Ithaca some years before his marriage, and opened a law-office on Aurora Street, where he pursued his profession single-handed until near the year 1819, when he became associated with Charles Humphrey, and continued that connection a number of years.

He subsequently formed a partnership with Henry S. Walbridge, which terminated in 1839. He next was associated with Anthony Schuyler, his son-in-law, who had a short time previous married his daughter Eleanor, since deceased.

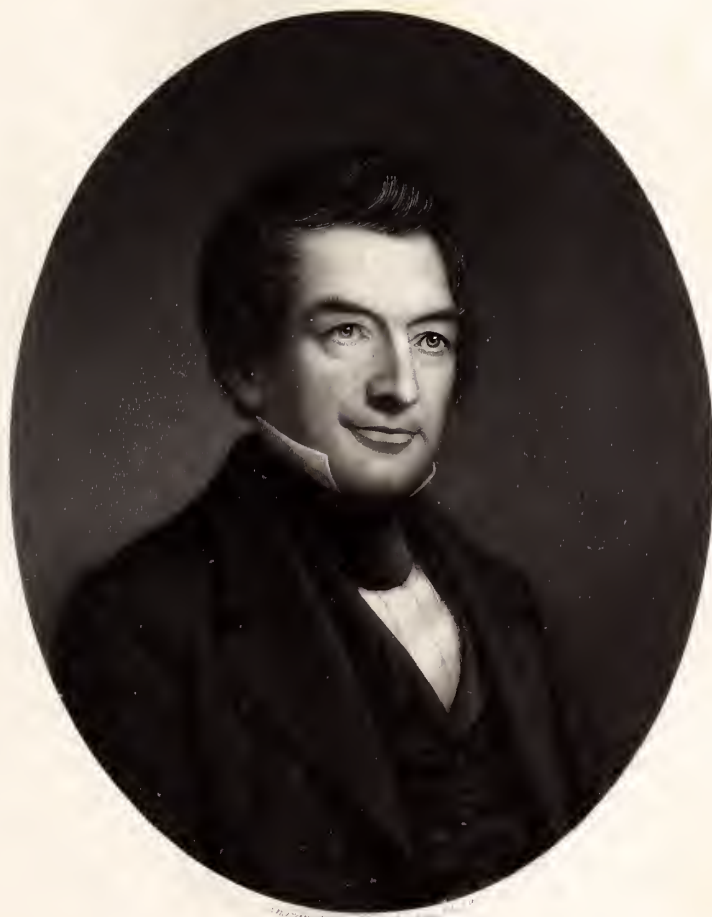
Mr. Johnson was one of the stanchest members of the Ithaca bar. Erudite, of logical mind, and possessed of rare powers in debate, his efforts before the courts where he practiced always challenged attention and often admiration. Dry humor and sarcasm were allies always at his command, and, upon occasion, used. An indefatigable worker, he kept scrupulously within the bounds of his vocation, concentrating his mental and physical strength upon the cases in hand, from which the temptations of office could not lure him. His intellect, cool and penetrating, sped its shafts straight to the mark, undiverted by the false and the immaterial.

His nature was social, genial, though quiet and undemonstrative, revealing at times a slight eccentricity of manner, the habit of a mind preoccupied by engrossing subjects connected with his practice.

The only public position he was ever induced to accept, and that doubtless from a sense of duty, was the office of president of the village, in 1825. His wife and eight children—three sons and five daughters—survive him, and all except three—a son and two daughters—are still residents of Ithaca.

ADAM SMITH COWDRY

is pre-eminently a self-made man. He was born in Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y., July 11, 1810, and is the son of R. L. and Rachel (Smith) Cowdry, both deceased. He had but a limited chance to acquire an education, simply attending the common schools until he was fourteen years of age. His parents removed from Sharon to Albany, and from thence to Broome County. In 1822 he came to Ithaca. He worked with his father, at the blacksmith's trade, until his marriage, which event occurred in 1832; the other particularly-interested party being Mary, daughter of Thomas Riley. Soon after his marriage he began



Ben Johnson





Engraved by W. H. Smith & Co. New York

EZRA CORNELL.

life for himself, and entered into partnership with his brother, in carriage-making and blacksmithing, which continued until 1843, when it was dissolved, he conducting the business alone until he was burnt out, in 1871, by which calamity he lost about \$15,000 over and above



A. S. Cowdry

expenses. He then retired from active business, devoting his time to the care of his property, etc. He has two children,—one son, Charles Edward, who is in Australia, and one daughter, Isabella, who resides with him.

Mr. Cowdry is quite a prominent citizen of Ithaca. For fourteen consecutive years (from 1857 to 1871) he was one of the trustees of the corporation, and two years (1873-74) he was its president. He is now one of the trustees of the Ithaca Savings Bank, and also president of the Ithaca Mechanics' Society, one of the oldest institutions of the village. Mr. Cowdry's business career has been marked by the strictest honesty, and his public life by justice and impartiality.

EZRA CORNELL

was born at Westchester, Westchester Co., N. Y., Jan 11, 1807. He married, in 1831, Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin Wood, of Dryden, N. Y. Their union was blessed with nine children. His wife and five children survive him. His father, Elijah Cornell, was from Bristol Co., Mass., whence he removed to Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1801, and was married, in 1806, to a daughter of Captain Reuben Barnard, of Nantucket, who had recently emigrated to Columbia County with his family. Soon after their marriage they removed to Westchester. The mother of Mr. Cornell died in 1844, at the age of seventy; his father died in Michigan in 1862-63, at the age of ninety-two or ninety-three. His

parents were poor, but, as regards culture and intelligence, were fully up to if not in advance of their times. They reared a family of eleven children, Ezra being the eldest. His father was a potter by trade, but for many winters taught public school, in which chiefly their children were taught. Aside from their home-training, this school kept by their father afforded the only instruction attainable.

In 1819 his father removed to De Ruyter, Madison Co., where he established a small pottery, and, with the assistance of Ezra and a younger brother, conducted a farm. Here, also, his father taught school, and the two brothers attended. They likewise attended a school kept by Colonel T. Nye. In 1825 they obtained three months' schooling, for which they paid by clearing a heavily-timbered tract of four acres, between March 15 and May 15, working only after school each day.

Narrow as were the educational advantages of young Ezra, he made the most of them, and, by native tact, mechanical ingenuity, and good sense, wrought practical results that many, better educated, could not have achieved. At the age of eighteen, without any previous apprenticeship, he cut timber, and planned and built a two-story house for his father, which was pronounced one of the best in the village.

In 1826 he began life for himself. He worked two years as carpenter and joiner at Syracuse, Homer, and other places, and then, in 1828, came to Ithaca, and engaged with Otis Eddy to work in the machine-shop attached to the cotton-factory, at eight dollars per month and board. This sum was voluntarily increased by Mr. Eddy, at the end of six months, to \$12.

In 1830 he was employed by the late J. S. Beebe in repairing a mill. By his faithfulness and skill he won the confidence of his employer, who at once gave him the entire charge of his milling business, in which he continued until 1840, at a salary of \$400 per year. He, meantime, built for Mr. Beebe a large flouring-mill, and engineered the work of cutting the since-famous "tunnel," by which water was carried to supply it with power. He also built the well-known Beebe's Dam, at the head of the Gorge on Fall Creek.

Mr. Cornell was always a firm friend and supporter of the agricultural interests of the country, and after 1840 devoted much of his time to farming and much of his means to the improvement of the various branches of that industry, and especially that of stock-raising. He was president of the Tompkins County Agricultural Society and the Ithaca Farmers' Club. In 1862 he was elected president of the State Agricultural Society, and by it selected as delegate to the Royal Agricultural Exhibition, in London.

While engaged in selling a patent plow in the States of Maine and Georgia, in 1840, he made the acquaintance of Francis O. J. Smith, who was interested in the then new invention of Prof. Morse, the magnetic telegraph. How, by means of his inventive genius, he perfected a machine for laying wire underground, how he improved the crude instruments of Prof. Morse, making them effective on long circuits, and accomplished other achievements of immense value to telegraphy, are facts that have passed into history

and need not be detailed. He received in 1844, at the hands of Hon. John C. Spencer, then secretary of the treasury, the position of assistant superintendent of the telegraph. In May of that year he finished the line between Washington and Baltimore, and in 1845 between the latter city and New York. His salary was then \$1000 per year, of which he invested \$500 in telegraph stock. In 1846 he built a line from New York to Albany, clearing thereby \$6000, and the following year organized a company and built a line from Troy to Montreal, by which he cleared \$30,000. He invested much of this sum in a line from Buffalo to Milwaukee, but, because of some controversy between owners of different portions of the patent, the proper fruits of this outlay were a long time delayed. In 1855, largely through the efforts of Mr. Cornell, the rival interests were consolidated under the name of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which he was and remained a large shareholder. He was once president of what was known as the American Telegraph Company.

His family, nearly all the time he was engaged in the telegraph business, remained in Ithaca, where they still reside. They lived at what is known as the "Nook," near Fall Creek, for many years, and subsequently on South Hill. In his farming days he occupied the house and farm where his son, Frank C., now resides, including the lands afterwards given to the University. The magnificent stone residence, in Gothic style, whose motto, "Firm and True," chiseled above the entrance, perpetuates his noblest traits, was not finished while he lived. Its cost was great, its foundation rock, and it stands as if to crown with the true and beautiful the grand achievements of his later days. Here Mrs. Cornell, with a portion of her large family, now resides.

The great wealth that flowed from his investments in the telegraph was poured out unstintedly in behalf of many enterprises whereby his fellow-man is benefited, his beloved town enriched, and his name glorified almost to the ends of earth. Besides the Free Library which he founded, and the University, conceived and endowed upon a basis so broad and liberal, and brought to ample fruition while he lived, his efforts in behalf of the railroad interests of the place were almost superhuman, and involved outlays of money amounting to nearly or quite \$2,000,000. A million had sufficed to rear and endow the Library and the University. These are elsewhere fully described.

Mr. Cornell never sought political distinction, but willingly served where duty called. He was in early life a Whig, in later life a Republican. Was assemblyman in 1862-63, and State senator from the Twenty-fourth District from 1860 to 1864.

He was truly a great man; approachable, large-hearted, unostentatious, looking beyond self in all things; too great to seem greater, or prouder or more conscious of his nobility, because of the plaudits he won by his generous deeds. Nor were lesser objects overlooked and unreachd by that "larger heart, the kindlier hand." The worthy poor, the struggling student, found in him a sympathizing helper. He was equally honored by those in high and those in humble stations.

At his death, beside his connection with the telegraph company, Mr. Cornell was a stockholder in the American Photo-Lithographie Company; was president of the Geneva, Ithaca and Athens Railroad, in which he held a large share of the stock; and was also connected with other organizations.

Though he was reared a Quaker, and held in a measure to the views of that sect, he gave liberally in aid of other denominations.

His death occurred Dec. 9, 1874, at the age of sixty-seven, and, though not unanticipated, was felt as a severe blow in all circles. On every hand was mourning,—real, not affected. Civic and corporate bodies took appropriate official action, and delegations from afar joined in the last rites over his remains, his beloved University taking prominent part therein. His remains now lie where it was his wish to be buried, on the grounds of the University.

DR. WILLIAM CORYELL

was born in Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y., July 5, 1813. His grandfather, Emanuel Coryell, came to that place in 1792, when the county was yet new, and for many years was closely identified with its growth and development.



Wm Coryell, M.D.

He was at one time judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1810 was appointed judge of Tioga County, which, at that time, contained within its boundaries the present counties of Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, and Tompkins. He was also in the State Senate and Legislature for several terms. Before he removed to Nichols, his home was at Coryell's Ferry, now Lambertville, N. J.; and it would appear that the Coryells had been planted on New Jersey soil for a long time, for in the State department at Trenton it is recorded



Engraved by A. H. R. Co.

John Runsey

that, in 1732, King George the Second granted to another Emanuel Coryell, grandfather of the one of whom we speak, the privilege of keeping a ferry on the Delaware at that place. Here, in 1778, John Coryell, father of Judge Emanuel, ferried Washington and his army across the river when on their way from Valley Forge to Monmouth; and in the Presbyterian churchyard at Lambertville lies George Coryell, who died at the age of ninety-one, and whose monument tells us that "He was the last survivor of the men who laid the body of George Washington in the tomb."

Dr. Coryell studied medicine with his father, Dr. Charles Coryell, who, after some years' practice in Pennsylvania, removed to Ithaca in 1840, where he continued his active professional life until 1860, when a severe illness deprived him of his sight.

His son, after studying with him, completed his course at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, graduating from that institution in 1837.

For a short time he pursued the practice of his profession in Pennsylvania, but in 1840 he removed to Ithaca, and practiced with his father for two years, after which he returned to Pennsylvania, locating himself in Burlington, Bradford Co. He remained there twenty years, which were very laborious ones, filled as they were with many professional cares.

Here, where so many years of his life were spent, he made many warm friends, as was natural to a man of his ardent temperament and generous impulses; and the beginning of many a pleasant friendship which has lasted through life thus far, and grown deeper and stronger as the years have gone by, may be traced to this little village nestled among Pennsylvania's hills.

After his father was deprived of his sight he was very desirous that his son should return to Ithaca, and take up the practice which his sad affliction had compelled him to lay down long before his great energy and ambition would have otherwise allowed him to retire from active life. Accordingly, in 1862, he returned to Ithaca, which he has since made his home, and where his professional life has been very active, untiring, and successful.

Until the death of his father, in 1873, they remained in partnership; for to the elderly man, whom blindness had prematurely shut out from life's active duties, yet who was so youthful in his every feeling, it was a pleasure to know that this partnership was a link which bound him still to the busy world around him.

The doctor has been twice married. His first wife, Miss Juliette Palmer, was his cousin, her mother being the eldest daughter of Judge Emanuel Coryell and the sister of Dr. Charles. She was a lady of great refinement, gentleness, and loveliness of character, and her memory is still tenderly cherished by her children and friends. Her death occurred in 1873, and in 1875 Dr. Coryell married Miss Mary L. Petrie, a niece of the wife of General Simeon De Witt, the founder of Ithaca, and a lady much beloved by her many friends for her charming social qualities, great benevolence, and kindness of heart.

Dr. Coryell has for many years been an earnest Christian and a devoted member of the Methodist Church. Since his return to Ithaca, in 1862, he has been very intimately

and actively associated with the Aurora Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and foremost in aiding to carry on successfully all of its beneficent plans. With great professional pride, with the highest sense of honor, and with the noblest impulses, he has built up for himself a character of the most sterling integrity, and it may truthfully be said that as a man, as a physician, and as a Christian he has led an honored life all these years.

JOHN RUMSEY.

It is gratifying to contemplate the life of a self-made man,—one who, in spite of obstacles, has attained success in any department of life. Such an one is he whose name heads this brief sketch.

Mr. Rumsey's ancestors were without doubt of Scotch descent, although there are no records preserved antedating the settlement of three brothers, who located respectively in Massachusetts, Maryland, and Orange Co., N. Y. It is from the latter family that Mr. Rumsey is descended. His father, James Rumsey, and his grandfather (also named James) were born in Orange Co., N. Y., but removed in the year 1805 to Cayuga County, and a few years later to the town of Enfield, Tompkins Co., where they settled upon a tract of land now owned by the family. This land was then a wilderness, and the efforts of these pioneers to found a home was attended with the hardships and trials that fell to the lot of the first settlers of this valley. Arriving as they did in the month of March, with a deep snow covering the ground, they were compelled to melt it by huge bonfires ere they could commence the erection of the primitive log house. But there was reared the family, and there John Rumsey first saw the light of day,—there, on the partly-cleared farm, were his boyhood days spent. He grew up on the farm, attending school winters, and assisting his father at other seasons of the year, until he was twenty-one years of age, when (in 1844) he came to Ithaca to complete his education. His constitution not being sufficiently strong to warrant him in choosing a farmer's vocation, and with strong predilection towards mercantile pursuits, he entered as a clerk the hardware-store of L. & L. L. Treman, in Ithaca, and subsequently the store of E. G. Pelton, engaged in the same line of business. He thus employed ten and a half years, making himself thoroughly familiar with every branch of the trade. The two following years (1856-57) he spent in business ventures outside of his chosen line, the result of which was a determination to return to Ithaca and the hardware business. He then purchased the store and interest of E. G. Pelton, which he has successfully carried on ever since, and without change of location. Next to Mr. Treman he is the oldest hardware merchant in Ithaca.

Mr. Rumsey is a man of rather retiring habits, preferring to leave official honors to others. Nevertheless, he served as president of the village in 1875. He was one of the chartered trustees of the "Ithaca Savings Bank," and at the time of its organization was chosen vice-president, with Ezra Cornell, president. Upon the death of the latter he was elected to fill the presidency, which he still holds. He was also a stockholder in the "Cascadilla Water-Cure," and secretary and treasurer during its build-

ing until completion; after which he was a prime mover in the donation of stock and subsequent transfer of the property to the Cornell University. Mr. Rumsey was one of the prime movers in the building of the Geneva and Ithaca Railroad, and from the start has been a commissioner for the bonding of the town of Ithaca, as well as a director of the same,—the road, since its consolidation with the Athens Railroad, being known as the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad and operated by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. In 1868, Mr. Rumsey made a visit to the Old World,—a general trip to Great Britain and the Continent, viewing the Paris Exposition by the way.

Mr. Rumsey is a man of quiet, unobtrusive habits, yet frank and genial, honest, and outspoken in his social intercourse. Throughout his life he has taken great pride in following to success whatever he undertook to do. His success as a merchant he attributes solely to these primal points of action,—a knowledge of the business, economy in its management, and strict attention to it. He stands among the many merchants of Ithaca a representative man, and, as a citizen, ranking among its most enterprising, having done much in the way of buildings and improvements towards the advancement and beautification of the village.

JOSIAH B. WILLIAMS.

No history of the village of Ithaca or of the surrounding country would be complete without some mention of a prominent resident, whose name has been familiar to its citizens for more than half a century.

Josiah B. Williams was born in Middletown, Conn., in the month of December, 1810.

His elementary education was commenced at the age of four years, in the common or district school, after which he spent several years under private instructors in higher and select branches of study.

In the year 1825, when the completion of the Erie Canal was about to open the then new country of Western New York to the advantages of Eastern commerce, he was attracted, in company with his two elder brothers, to leave his New England home and become a resident of the county of Tompkins.

Their united energies were speedily applied to the development of the commercial advantages thus opened, which soon resulted in extensive business relations, and which were jointly pursued until the decease of his brothers,—one having died in 1840, the other in 1849.

His early attention was given to internal improvements, such as the progress of events and the development of the country demanded.

Upon the opening of canal navigation, he became interested in devising plans and constructing boats suited to the practical navigation of the canals and lakes. Then, in the improvement, enlargement, and extension of canals. In the construction of roads, bridges, mill, manufactories, churches and schools. In the construction of railroads, and the means of effecting their practical utility, resulting finally in the use of steam-power thereon. In the establishment of telegraph lines. In improving the mode of manufacture of iron and development of iron mines. In the development

of the coal-mines of Pennsylvania and opening ways and means for the distribution of coal.

He also gave early attention to the fundamental principles of banking,—advocating the free security system, which was finally adopted by the Legislature of the State in 1838, and which has in substance finally been adopted by the United States.

He organized a bank under the law enacted in 1838, and still continues his interest in the business,—now under the laws of the United States.

He has been repeatedly called to occupy positions of public trust; was a member of the State Senate from 1851 to 1856. The promotion of free education, the establishment of higher institutions of learning, the enlargement of canals, the suppression of crime, and establishment of sound principles of finance, were objects which received his special attention.

He was one of the incorporators of Cornell University, and still continues a member of the Board of Trustees of that institution.

In the year 1856 (a cloud in the South having already appeared) he united with a number of eminent men, assembled at Cleveland, O., from most of the Northern States, in the organization of the "National Compensation Emancipation Society," and became one of its vice-presidents, for the purpose of advocating the appropriation of the proceeds of the public lands to redeem from bondage the slaves of the South. This effort, although pressed with considerable vigor, proved unsuccessful.

During the war of the Rebellion he rendered efficient aid to the government; was active in raising means and troops, and in sustaining the families of such as engaged in the conflict.

He still lives, an untiring advocate of peace and goodwill to all men, a monument to the proverbs that "Honesty is the best policy," and that "Righteousness exalteth a nation."

SAMUEL LOVE.

Prominent among the members of the Tompkins County bar, in days past, and the pioneer of that respectable body, in fact, is Samuel Love, who for upwards of half a century practiced law in Ithaca. Samuel Love was born in Kingsbury, Washington Co., N. Y., July 28, 1797, and is consequently in the eighty-second year of his age. His father, John Love, was born in Rhode Island, in June, 1764, and his mother, Annar Burnett Love, was also a native of that State. In January, 1813, the family removed from Washington County to the town of Groton (then Locke), where Samuel received the rudiments of his education at the public schools. His father died in 1823, and his mother in 1842, and the only surviving members of his family direct are one brother, Isaac Love, of Ithaca, and a sister, Esther, now the wife of John D. Fuller, of Moravia, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Mr. Love commenced the study of law with Lewis Tooker, and completed his legal studies in the office of Alpha H. Shaw. He was admitted to the bar of Tompkins County in 1824, and two years later was made a practitioner in the Supreme Court of the State. He cu-



Wm. H. Johnson

J. B. Williams



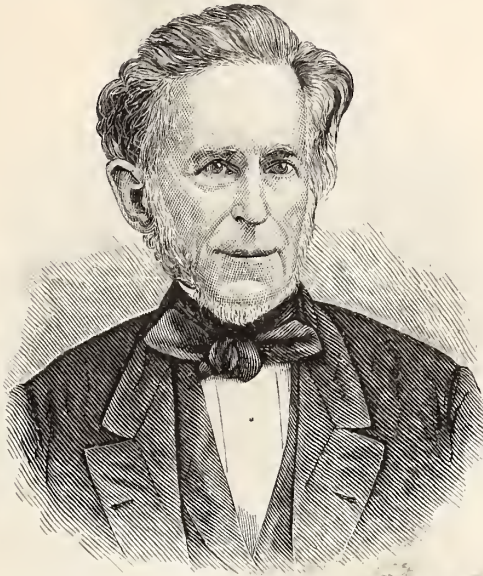


W. H. R. S. 1850

W. H. R. S.

tered upon the duties of his profession with a commendable determination to succeed, and after a long and successful practice has nominally retired on a well-earned competency.

In 1828, Mr. Love was elected clerk of Tompkins County, and such was the satisfaction he gave in that responsible office that he was re-elected in 1831, serving in all six years. In 1835 he was appointed District Attorney, which position he retained six years, performing its duties impartially and well.



SAMUEL LOVE.

Photo. by Frear.

Mr. Love has been twice married: the first time, in 1836, to Mary Ann, daughter of Daniel Dickenson, of Washington Co., N. Y., she dying in 1849; the second time, in 1850, to Sarah, daughter of Jonah Tooker, a well-known and prominent resident of Tompkins County, who settled in the town of Genoa, subsequently Milton, and now Lansing. She was born in Washington County, Feb. 28, 1806, and is still living.

The main characteristics in the career of William Love have been a desire to discharge all public and private duties in a conscientious and upright manner, to maintain a reputation for individual rectitude and integrity, and, in short, to make a personal application of the Golden Rule, believing that the basic fabric of moral and civil law is founded upon that grand old principle.

HENRY W. SAGE

was born at Middletown, Conn., Jan. 31, 1814, and lived at Bristol, Conn., till 1827, when his parents removed to Ithaca, N. Y. Previous to leaving Bristol, he had been pursuing studies at the academy there, with reference to entering Yale College, but this course was interrupted by his removal to Ithaca. In 1830 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Austin Church, at Ithaca, but was obliged to relinquish it, in consequence of ill health, after a year, and in 1832 began his clerkship to the mercantile business with his uncles, Williams & Brothers. In 1837 he succeeded to their business, and for the next twenty

years was among the most active and enterprising of Ithaca's business men. In 1847 he represented Tompkins County in the State Legislature. In 1854 he extended his business enterprises, and built up a large lumber manufactory on Lake Simcoe, Canada, and a few years later, in connection with the late John McGraw, another at Wenona, Mich., which was at that time the largest one in the world. These establishments and the business collateral to them were managed with great vigor and ability, and resulted in his becoming one of the largest land-holders in the State of Michigan.

He was the life-long friend of the late Ezra Cornell, and from the beginning of his labors to establish Cornell University took a deep interest in them, and was one of its early trustees. At its first commencement, he proposed to Mr. Cornell and President White to erect there a college for women. Two years later his proposal to erect and endow it was accepted by the board of trustees, with the condition that "Cornell University should provide, and forever maintain, facilities for the education of women as broadly as for men." The college for women, known as "Sage College," and the chapel near it, have since been built by him and presented to the University. After the death of Ezra Cornell he was elected president of the board of trustees of Cornell University, which position he now holds.

Since 1857, Mr. Sage has resided in the city of Brooklyn, where he has been for many years a member, and one of the trustees, of Plymouth Church. He has nearly completed arrangements to return to his old home, Ithaca, and spend the remainder of his days there.

We condense from several voluntary contributions the following views of Mr. Sage's prominent traits of character, from those who know him best.

Mr. Sage's character, in many of its elements, partakes strongly of the type of the old Puritan stock from which he sprang, yet it is devoid of many of its offensive elements. He is upright and just, without selfishness; religious, without bigotry; charitable to those who differ from him in opinion or belief; stern in his sense of duty towards others, but far less exacting as to that of others towards him. For those who have his friendship and confidence he has felt no labor or personal sacrifice too hard, no needed expenditure too great; and all such who have required his services can testify that they have always been bestowed gladly, unselfishly, and without stint. Few men can say of him that he ever asked of them a favor; fewer still, who ever granted him one, that he did not more than repay. His personal appearance and bearing indicate his character, and a man of great strength and power of endurance, with a sound mind, sound body, indomitable energy, untiring perseverance, and firm decision. A stranger meeting him casually would receive such an impression, and feel that he was in the presence of a man of unusual power and comprehension of intellect, of high aspirations, and honest intentions. His success in life is an accomplished fact, and has been achieved by patient, hard work, arriving through it by wise adaptation of the right means at the right time to the desired ends.

Mr. Sage's early training was in the hard school of ad-

versity, and he acquired there habits of application and self-discipline which have moulded him into a rare example of executive efficiency. Blessed with a constitution of remarkable vigor, with a clear head, and great hopefulness, he has always welcomed work in the line of his duties with enthusiastic delight; and his large, and often difficult, business enterprises have been conducted with a power of will and fertility of resource equal to every emergency.

So intensely practical a life often has a tendency to produce a hardness of character unsuitable to the culture of the finer sentiments, but Mr. Sage has ever exhibited the tenderness of feeling of a woman, and a strength of friendship which nothing could efface. His fund of good nature is never failing; his humor genial and ever ready. He has through life maintained a taste for literature, science and art; and efforts for their promotion, and for the moral and religious elevation of men, have ever met from him a sympathetic response. Churches and school-houses have immediately followed the establishment of his business enterprises as parts of his work. His aim in life has not been the mere acquisition of property, or the power and influence resulting therefrom: but while these have been powerful motives, there has been behind them, and especially in later years, a higher one in his well-defined purpose to devote to the benefit of others the largest share of his accumulations, and his benefactions have more than kept pace with his increase in wealth. All in all, he is a man of rare positiveness, which goes to make a strong character. That the fruits of his success have gone very largely to others is convincing proof that they were deserved, for more reasons than those of broad views, unswerving integrity, and intelligent industry.

SAMUEL D. HALLIDAY

was born at Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., on the 7th day of January, 1847. Until fourteen years of age he attended the district school near his home, and subsequently entered the Ithaca Academy, where he prepared for college. In the fall of 1866 he entered the sophomore class at Hamilton College, and remained one year. The succeeding year he taught in the Ithaca Academy, and upon the opening of Cornell University, in 1868, entered the junior class at that institution, and graduated therefrom, with honor, in 1870. Then followed two years of preparation for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1872. Since that time, save when called aside to public station at the bidding of the people, he has assiduously practiced his profession.

Mr. Halliday early developed an interest in the politics of the time, and siding with the Democracy, warmly advocated the cause of that party in the campaigns of 1868 and 1872,—the former while a junior at "Cornell."

In the year 1873 he was elected district attorney by a majority of 415, being the only Democrat the voters of Tompkins County had chosen for a county officer in twenty years. In June, 1874, he was made a trustee of Cornell University by a vote of the alumni thereof, in accordance with its charter. This position he still holds, as also that of corporation counsel, to which he was appointed by the trustees of Ithaca, in March, 1875.

Mr. Halliday spent much of the summer of 1875 in Europe, and on his return received the nomination from his party for the Assembly, and was elected by a majority of 446 over his opponent. He was made a member of the



S. D. Halliday

committees on Public Education, Engrossed Bills, and Game Laws, and took an active part in the legislation of the year. When the Democratic National Convention was held at St. Louis, in 1876, he was chosen a delegate to that body, and earnestly advocated there the nomination of Mr. Tilden. Nominated again for the Assembly, in 1877, he again prevailed, obtaining over the Republican and Prohibition candidates a handsome majority.

In the last Legislature he served on the committees of Ways and Means and Apportionment.

BARNARD M. HAGIN

was born in the town of Lansing, Tompkins Co., March 23, 1827, the youngest child of Charles and Mary Ann Hagin. His father was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and came to America as a British soldier in the war of 1812. He left the British service, joined the American army, and served till the close of the war, losing an arm, for which service he received a pension up to the time of his death. He married, in the year 1815, Mary Ann Smith, daughter of Yost and Mary Magdalana Smith. Her grandfather, John Smith, was one of the earliest settlers of Lansing. Their children were Francis Smith, John Bradley, Sarah Ann, Matildaett, Charles Augustus, and Barnard M., all born in Lansing, and all living. The father died in the month of April, 1829, leaving a widow and six children

without any means. By the efforts of the mother, with the help of the older children, the family were kept together. The mother died Sept. 12, 1873. Up to near the age of twenty-one, Barnard M. lived at home, working out summers and attending school winters. He was married, Feb. 4, 1848, to Catharine Ives Labare, daughter of



Photo. by Frear.

B. M. Hagin

Ephraim and Clara Labare, who were also among the early residents of Lansing. Mrs. Hagin was born in Lansing Aug. 10, 1828. After marriage, Mr. Hagin followed boating on the Erie Canal for a period of ten years. He then commenced buying and selling grain, and has followed that business up to the present time; by honorable dealing and strict integrity has succeeded in accumulating a handsome property. Mr. Hagin was identified with the Democratic party up to the organization of the Republican party, and has been an active worker in that party up to the present time. In 1875 he was elected to the office of sheriff of the county, carrying his own town of Lansing by a majority of 135, in a town largely Democratic. He is the present incumbent of the office.

Upon his election to that office, he removed his family to Ithaca. Though not a member of any church, Mr. Hagin has always contributed his share towards its support in his neighborhood. Mr. and Mrs. Hagin have four children, as follows: Charles Earnest, born Dec. 10, 1849; Clara Edith, born Dec. 27, 1858; Ida Kate, born July 18, 1865; and Andrew Labare, born May 14, 1870, all living. Charles Earnest was married to Julia Bush, Sept. 13, 1870, daughter of Robert and Anna Bush, of Lansing. He lives on the home farm.

JOSEPH ESTY.

Nothing serves to present more vividly the contrast between the early savage and later civilized condition of the region of Central New York than a review of a life compassing the first three-quarters of this century.

The subject of this sketch was born in Westmoreland, Oneida Co., N. Y., June 20, 1798. On his father's side the ancestral line is imperfectly traced, as yet no clear record appearing anterior to the time of the *Salem witchcraft*; but upon his mother's, Sally Winslow Williams, there is, as the name implies, an undoubted descent from a Puritan ancestry, whose representatives, in 1642, stepped from the deck of the "Mayflower" upon New England's rock-bound coast.

The pioneer family of Elijah Esty started from Roxbury, Mass., now a part of Boston, in the year 1796, to seek a home in the "Western Country," as New York was then called. With an ox-team and a single horse they slowly plodded along until they reached the town of Westmoreland, Oneida Co., where they put up a log house with a bark roof. In this wilderness home Joseph Esty was born, June 20, 1798, and dwelt therein for two years, while stealthy Indians prowled thickly about, peering often through the chinks of the cabin and making themselves otherwise too familiar.

One day the boy was missing, whereupon the good Elijah, with a hastily-summoned company, pursued the trail of certain suspected Indians who had been lurking in the vicinity, and just at nightfall overtook them and recovered the child. "Deacon" Esty, in relating this incident, concludes with the remark, "So you see how near I came to being an Indian."

His father finding the clearing up of the forests too arduous, and being by occupation a tanner, removed, in the year 1800, to what was then "Hardenburgh's Corners," now the city of Auburn, and built a tannery and dwelling on what is now the corner of North and Seminary Streets. Near by still stands, in the middle of the sidewalk, a stately tree, known as "Aunt Sally's elm," whose position shows that the street lines were then not well defined. This tree was planted by Mr. Esty's sister when a child.

In 1812 his father died, leaving an estate involved by reason of indorsements, thus throwing the family upon their own resources.

Young Joseph concluded to follow the business of his father, and was apprenticed to Ezekiel Williams, of New Hartford. He was next employed by a Mr. Morris, who, after six months, failed, making wreck of Joseph's wages for the entire period. Not discouraged, Mr. Esty went to Auburn, and was employed as foreman by the firm of R. & J. Patty, who, under his supervision, built a new tannery. He at first received for his services two hundred and fifty dollars per year, but subsequently engaged to run the tannery by the piece. This contract, however, was soon annulled by the proprietors, on the ground that their foreman was earning too much. An experience of a year and a half followed as assistant keeper at the State-prison, when a change in parties put an end to his service.

The year 1822 brought Mr. Esty to Ithaca. Hearing that Comfort Butler, who then had a small tannery near the present dwelling of Mr. Alexander King, had been drowned in the lake, he borrowed one thousand dollars, which, with some ready means of his own, enabled him to purchase the business. By rigid economy, this small capital was so increased that he was able in a few years to purchase of Simeon De Witt the lot at the junction of Tioga and

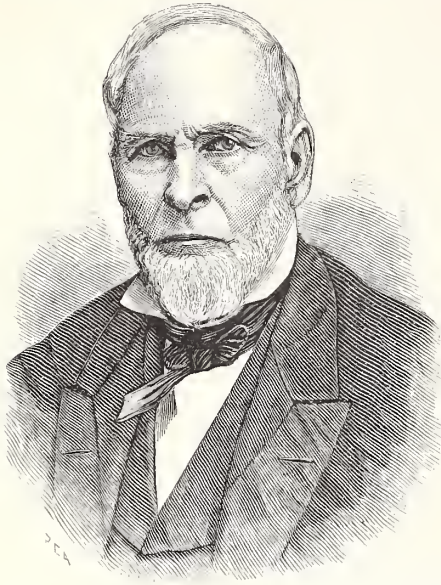


Photo. by Beardsley.

Joseph Esty

Green Streets, where he erected a tannery and continued business there until 1852. He was succeeded by his son, Hon. Edward S. Esty, who has carried forward the business to an especial prominence, and is himself an influential representative of that particular industry in this country.

Much of the fortune acquired as a tanner Deacon Esty has expended in the erection of residences, thus adding to the visible thrift and growth of the village. The corporate authorities, in recognition of such public spirit, have given the name of "Esty" to one of the streets whose sides he had fringed with his tenements.

He was one of the earliest members of "the fire company" when the place boasted of but one such organization. He was trustee of the village in 1829, and the same year served as overseer of the poor for the town, and in 1836 was appointed supervisor. Of the old Ithaca Bank he was a director, and finally one of the trustees appointed to close up its affairs. An original stockholder in the First National Bank, he became a director of its first board, still holds the position, and attends its regular sittings. Mr. Esty was also one of the trustees of the Ithaca Savings Bank when chartered in 1868. The chief surprise of his life, however, was when, years ago, he was elected without his knowledge to the offices of elder and deacon in the Presbyterian Church, which positions he reluctantly accepted at the urgent desire of Dr. Wisner, the pastor, and because, without him, there were then not enough male members to fill them. Of all who were then officers of the

church, he alone has survived the eventful years of its subsequent existence. Of this church he has ever been a devoted member and faithful officer.

The day preceding the nation's centennial anniversary, the youngest son of Mr. Esty, Joseph, Jr., who was in business on State Street, died. Having a just pride that the business should continue in the family name, he took the burden upon himself, and may now, at the age of eighty-one years, be daily seen at his desk, industriously applying himself to all the financial details of a leather- and finding-store.

That he has prospered—has built up at once a fortune and an honorable name—is due to his own wise forecast, enduring purpose, and undeviating integrity. Throughout his life his ways have been marked by persistence, promptness, and regularity,—by a "faithful continuance in well-doing."

ORISTUS H. GREGORY

was born in Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1818. His parents soon afterwards removed to Ithaca, where they resided about six years, and then removed to the vicinity of Owego, settling near the "Parmenter place."



Photo. by Frear.

ORISTUS H. GREGORY.

Mr. Gregory's ancestry on the side of his mother reaches back to an early period in the settlement of this country. He is the fifth remove from Simon Huntington, of Windsor, Conn., a son of Simon and Margaret, immigrants from England in 1633, who as non-conformists fled from religious apprehension as did the Pilgrim fathers before them. Mr. Gregory's father, Henry, was born July 5, 1791, and married Abigail Huntington, of Ellington, Conn., Sept. 25, 1818, who was born Sept. 25, 1796.

His grandfather, Oliver Huntington, was a merchant, who dealt heavily in produce of various kinds for shipment down the Susquehanna, and was the proprietor of a large tract in the valley just north of Owego.

His father died when Oristus was six years of age, and was buried in the old Owego cemetery. Oristus was then

taken to Berkshire, and placed in the family of his paternal grandfather, where he remained for ten years. At the expiration of that period he set out to win his own maintenance, and came again to Ithaca. He soon found employment in the store of Lewis H. Culver, and remained there three years, or until 1837, when, upon the election of his uncle, Wait T. Huntington, to the office of county clerk of Tompkins County, he was engaged to conduct the brewery of Collins & Huntington. In the service of this firm and of Mr. Huntington, who became sole proprietor, he remained seven years. He then began business for himself; his first essay being the purchase of the interest of Anson Braman in the business of Braman & Rice, then occupying an old wooden building on the south side of Owego Street, owned by Frederick Deming. After a few years the firm removed to the north side of the street into the "Grant Building," which was also of wood, and on the site of the ancient "Coffee House."

Mr. Gregory finally purchased his partner's interest, and continued business alone until 1855, when he sold out. For several years after this his business required his nearly unintermitted absence from the village; but in 1861 he purchased the brick store, now 18 East State Street, just east of his old quarters, and resumed a business which he continued successfully to follow for another ten years, when he again and finally sold out. In a short time thereafter he was called to a trusteeship in the Ithaca Savings Bank, and later, upon the death of the treasurer of that institution, was elected to that office, which he now holds.

At the urgent solicitation of his political friends he lately consented to a nomination for the office of county treasurer. Mr. Gregory is of the few who do not seek office.

CHAPTER LXVII.

CAROLINE.

EIGHTY-THREE years,—less than the lifetime of many,—with their changing scenes and numerous vicissitudes, have passed into the silence of eternity since the first white settler made his habitation amid the wilderness that once covered the now fertile territory embraced within the bounds of the town of Caroline. To the pioneer belongs, primarily, the honor of redeeming the wilderness, and by watchful care and arduous toil making it to blossom like the rose. In a secondary degree, the meed of praise is due the succession of yeomen, who, following in the footsteps of their fathers, have developed the agricultural resources of the town, which the pioneers could but partially consummate. The poet Stoddard very neatly portrays the intelligent husbandman in the following lines, which are directly applicable to those of whom we write:

"Early and late about his farm he goes,
A diligent worker with his own hard hands,
He plows the rolling upland, and he sows,
And in waste places clears the wooded lands.
No idle help is he, who always stands
O'er himself task-master; day by day
Sees some new labor ended; his commands,
Like a sagacious captain's, all obey—
And now they hive the bees, and now they toss the hay!"

Caroline is geographically situated in the southeast corner of the county. Its surface is an upland, broken by a series of irregular ridges running northeast and southwest. The soil is a gravelly and calcareous loam, the former predominating in the north part of the town, the latter in the south part. The soil and surface are admirably adapted to grazing, as well as to general agricultural productions. The area of the town is 30,323 acres, of which considerably more than two-thirds is improved. The streams are Owego Creek, forming the east boundary, and Six-Mile Creek, and their branches. The Owego empties into the Susquehanna, Six-Mile Creek into Cayuga Lake, and thence into Lake Ontario. The courses of these streams are generally through deep narrow valleys, bordered by steep hill-sides.

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town was commenced by Captain David Rich, who emigrated from the western part of Massachusetts, and arrived in the east part of the town in 1795. He was then about thirty-five years of age and married. On his way hither he tarried for a short time in New Jersey, thence came to Apalachin, in Tioga County, and remained there till spring, when he followed up the Owego Creek, and settled on land he had previously located. The settlement thus made became permanent, and after the lapse of over eighty years, his descendants still own and occupy the farm upon which their ancestor made the first settlement in the wilds and solitude of that early day. Captain Rich lived to the age of ninety-two, dying in March, 1852. For many years he kept a public tavern, and a glance at the old town records* shows he held a fair share of offices. He reared a family of two sons and several daughters, of whom but one daughter, Elmira, widow of Nathan White-more, of Union, Broome Co., N. Y., survives. A grandson of the captain, O. P. Rich, resides on part of the old homestead. The second family to settle here were the Earsleys, who likewise remained fast-rooted on the parent spot, changed, indeed, by progress and development, but changed to them, it may be said, only by time. Widow Earsley came from New Jersey with five sons and five daughters, arriving here about one week after Captain Rich. Mrs. Earsley had previously been on the premises, performing the journey with her eldest son, Richard, on horseback, and sleeping one night upon the ground, with her saddle for a pillow. In the early spring of 1795, she came on with her five sons, and as many daughters,—namely,—Richard, William, John, Johnson, and Joshua, Eleanor, Sally, Betsy, Mary, and Kate. Richard died soon after their arrival. Of the girls, Sally married Henry Quiek, an early settler from Ulster County, whose descendants are numerous in and about the town; Betsy married Pardon Yates, and is still living, at the advanced age of ninety years, in Apalachin; Mary married Philip Yaple, of Danby; two of her sons, Peter and Horace Yaple, now live in this town; Mary and Kate were twins, and by a remarkable coincidence were both likewise buried on the same day, one in Caroline and one in Barton, Tioga Co. The grandsons of Mrs. Earsley now living in the town are

* See list of town officers, under head of "Civil Organization."

Richard, Nathan B., and Francis; the granddaughters are Mrs. Emily Robison, Mrs. Annie Patch, and Mrs. Ruth M. Surdam, all widows, and Sallie, wife of John W. Beckman. The two families, the Richs' and Earsleys, were for a few years, perhaps three or four, the only settlers in the town.

General John Cantine, of Ulster Co., N. Y., at an early day became identified with this section, and in 1798 purchased a tract of land, in shape two miles east and west and one mile north and south, upon a part of which now stands the village of Mott's Corners. General Cantine was a prominent settler, and for many consecutive years a member of Assembly, and also a State senator and a member of the Constitutional Convention, being one of those who voted against its ratification. In 1804, when past seventy, he was high sheriff of Tioga County. He first came to this region as one of three commissioners on the part of the State to survey and adjust either the pre-emption- or transit-line, to settle the dispute over the Massachusetts Purchase. As will be seen by incidental mention elsewhere, General Cantine was a man of considerable enterprise, and did much towards the early development of the town. He died April 30, 1807, at the age of seventy-four years. He had three sons, John, Jr., Charles, and Moses. John Cantine, Jr., continued to live in the old "Mansion House," and carried on the mill until 1825, or thereabouts, when he removed to Ithaca. Charles was a farmer, and lived and died in Caroline, and has several descendants in town. Moses J. became a printer, and was for several years one of the proprietors of the *Albany Argus*, a leading paper in the State at one time.

Soon after General Cantine, Joseph Chambers and Richard Bush came in from Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y. The former settled the Michael C. Krum farm. Deacon Richard Bush, soon after arriving, erected a large square house, constructed of hewn logs, and commenced a tavern, the first in town, long known as the old "Bush stand." It long stood as a landmark in "ye olden time" on the south side of the road, on land now owned by H. S. Krum.

Hartmore Ennist came in 1800, from Marbletown, and settled on the old Sullivan place. He lived and died here, and is buried on the farm. He left one daughter, who married Abram Chambers.

When Cantine erected his mills, in 1800, he brought with him Benona Mulks, a millwright, for the purpose. The two had been old and intimate friends in early life. One day during the erection of the mills, Mr. Mulks, coming up the creek hunting and fishing, chanced to pass the land now owned by Eli Boice, and then, for the first time, conceived the idea of buying the land and removing hither with his family. On the premises, near the bank of the creek, was a large spring, and the situation of the land, the spring, and a few of his old neighbors already settled near, bent his mind toward the project. After viewing the land, in company with his son John, he effected the purchase, paying thirty-four shillings per acre for it. He arrived with his family June 15, 1801, and took possession of his log cabin, built the previous year. Many of his descendants are residents of the town.

Early the following spring, 1801, Levi Slater left Mar-

bletown, and by permission obtained before leaving there, moved into the empty cabin, until he could himself build a dwelling, which he immediately did, on the present site of Slaterville. His family consisted of his wife and one child, the late Justus Slater, of Jersey City, then about one year old. Capt. Slater was about twenty-eight years of age, and during his future life, all passed here, he was, in turn, farmer, school-teacher, surveyor, distiller, merchant, lumberman, and for many years justice of the peace.

John Robison came in the same spring that Captain Slater did, also from Marbletown. He located next east of Slater's, on the spot where C. H. Deuel's house now is. Several of his descendants are residents of the town.

The same year Lemuel Yates came in from Apalachin, and settled on what is now called the old Yates farm.

The settlers east of Slaterville being mostly from New England, the appellation "Yankee Settlement" came in vogue, in contradistinction to the "Dutch Settlement," as the Matthew Jansen locality was called. Jansen came in 1802; Benjamin Tracy, the same year; Daniel Newkirk, about the same time. Rev. Garret Mandeville came in from Ulster County, and settled near Mott's Corners, in 1803; several of his descendants live in the town. John Rounsevell (or Rounesville) came in 1800, and settled on what afterwards became the Dr. Speed homestead. He was accompanied by Joel Rich, and they came from New Hampshire, though originally from Massachusetts. Rounsevell subsequently lived several years in Newark, Tioga Co., and afterwards at Paddock, where he died, in 1844. He was the father of the late Charles J. Rounsevell, of the Centre, who represented this county in the Assembly in 1849. His daughter, Harriet, now the wife of Henry Krum, was the first white female born in this town.*

George Vickery settled the N. M. Toby farm, and Sylvester Rounsevell the one where his son Madison now lives, in 1804; John Doty the C. L. Wattles farm, same year. Deacon Booth, a soldier of the war of 1812, Jonathan Norwood, Robert Freeland, all came in during the years 1804-5. Henry Quick, from Marbletown, Ulster Co., settled the farm now owned by his son, Daniel H. Quick, about the year 1804, and was the first of the name who came here. His brother Jacob came afterwards, and likewise others more or less related to him. He married Sally, daughter of Widow Earsley.

In 1805 a few families came in from South Maryland and Virginia, by the names of Boyer, Hyde, Speed, and Patillo, all of whom became prominent citizens, except the last, and became largely interested in real estate by purchase, they collectively having bought several thousand acres. They brought their slaves in with them,† and held them generally until the final abolition of slavery in this State, in 1827. Augustine Boyer was a native of Kent Co., Md., and inherited considerable wealth. The Speeds came from Mecklenburg Co., Va. Dr. Joseph Speed studied medicine with Benjamin Rush, M.D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Speed located in Philadelphia, and practiced medicine there several years

* See farther on.

† See under head of "Slavery in Caroline."



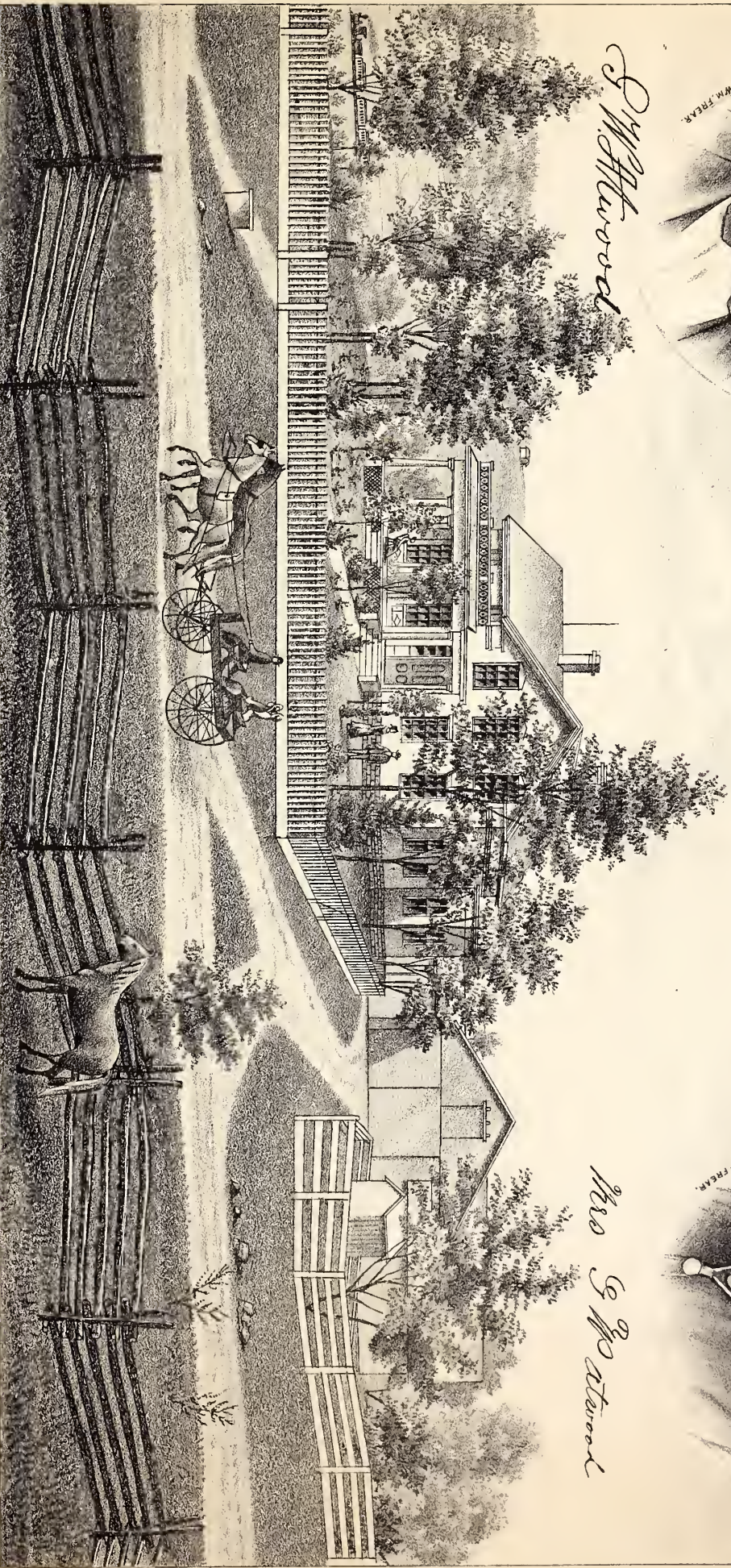
PHOTO BY WM. FREAR.

G. W. Atwood



PHOTO BY WM. FREAR.

Mrs. G. W. Atwood



RESIDENCE OF G. W. ATWOOD, CAROLINE, TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.



T. Spaulding



RESIDENCE OF T. SPAULDING, CAROLINE, TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.

successfully, and on his arrival here was quite a wealthy man, partly the proceeds of his profession and partly inherited wealth. He first settled on the old Deuel farm, and lived there many years, his old log house and negro-quarters remaining on the place many years after he left it. From there he removed to the old Speed homestead, and continued to live there until near his death, which occurred whilst on a visit to his son, near Baltimore, Md. He was a brother-in-law of General Harper, of Virginia, at one time a senator in Congress from that State, who was a son-in-law of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The doctor had several sons and daughters, of whom William P. Speed, of Caroline, and one of the slaves, now living at Ithaca, at a great age, are the only survivors of the party who came in 1805, W. P. Speed being then an infant. Henry Speed, an uncle of the doctor, also emigrated with the party, and settled southeast of the others. He was the father of John James Speed* and Mrs. Robert H. Hyde. John James Speed, Jr., represented Tompkins County in the Assembly in 1832 (his colleagues being John Ellis and Horace Maek), and soon thereafter removed to Ithaca, and became a prominent merchant and manufacturer there.

Aaron Bull came in from Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1805; and settled on the Aaron Scutt farm, partly in the town of Dryden. His children now living are Moses, Henry W., Justus, and John, and Mary (wife of James B. Hogan, of Watkins). John is a merchant, and proprietor of the grist-mill at Slaterville. Matthew Bull, a brother-in-law of Aaron, came in the same year, and settled on land immediately east of the latter.

Among other early settlers were Moses Reed, Joseph Goodrich, Andrew Van Luven, and Jonah Cass (both early school-teachers), Isaac Miller (early merchant), Elias Gotee, Nathan Gosper, Joseph Smith, Marcus Barmerton, Bartholomew Green, John Doty, Captain Alexander Stowell, and others.

From 1812 to 1820 new settlers were quite numerous. Among those who came we might mention Abraham Boice, Jr. (son of Abraham Boice, of "Boiceville"); he came in from Ulster County in 1812, and settled first in Dryden, and soon thereafter on the farm now occupied by Edward J. Thomas. Dr. James Ashley, father of Samuel P. Ashley, came from Bristol Co., Mass., in 1814, and settled on the Charles B. Higgins farm. Seven years later, Colonel Simeon Ashley (a brother of the doctor) came in, and settled near by the latter. Deacon Isaac Hollister came in from Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1812, and settled on the farm now occupied by John J. Cooper, and owned by George N. Atwood, who married one of his daughters. His sons were Kinner, Timothy, and Justus.

In 1816 Jonathan Snow came in from Worcester Co., Mass., and settled on the farm now owned by Simon V. Snow. He had two sons, James H. Snow (farmer) and Jonathan W. Snow, who was killed by lightning July 29, 1852. Three of his daughters are living, namely, Mary, wife of John J. Peters; Louisa, wife of Robert Doty, of Bureau Co., Ill.; and Susanna, widow of John Jones.

John Taft, a native of Worcester Co., Mass., a soldier

in the war of 1812, came into Caroline, and settled in 1820. He resided in the town until his death, in October, 1876. He had one son and three daughters. His son, William H., entered the Union army, as second lieutenant in the 137th New York Volunteer Regiment, and died of typhoid fever, near Harper's Ferry. The oldest daughter married James H. Snow; the second is unmarried, and owns the old homestead; and the third married William P. Ashley, and resides near Slaterville.

Peter Lounsbery, father of Cantine, Edward, and Richard Lounsbery, arrived from Ulster County in 1820, and settled on the homestead now occupied by his son Richard. His daughters are Julia, wife of George Wolcott, and Catharine, wife of Moses T. Denman. Mr. Lounsbery was a member of Assembly from this county in 1844, and held several term offices prior and subsequent to that time.

Marlin Merrill came in from Connecticut in 1830, and settled first at Mott's Corners, and afterwards on the farm now occupied by Charles Bogardus. Several of his descendants reside in the town.

Charles Cooper came into the town in February, 1816, and settled on the farm now occupied by Truman Spaulding. The sons are William, J. A. D., and Hiram Cooper.

Michael C. Krum came in from Ulster County in 1838, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He was supervisor of the town in 1852. The same year Elizur Goodrich, father of Levi L. Goodrich, came in, having previously settled in Berkshire, Tioga Co., in 1820. He was formerly a sea-captain, and hailed from Connecticut. He died in 1870, in the eighty-first year of his age.

George Blair, father of Austin Blair, ex-member of Congress from Michigan and ex-Governor of that State, was an early settler in Caroline, where the latter was born.

Lyman Cobb, the author of "Cobb's Spelling-Book" and other school-books, was an early settler in this town, and one of its most prominent educators.

The first log house erected within the limits of the town was that built by Captain David Rich, in 1795.

The first frame house was the old "Mansion House," erected by General John Cantine about the year 1801. It is still standing, a venerable landmark of the past, which, though time-worn and dilapidated, deserves to be preserved on account of its antiquity.

The first white birth in the town is claimed by some to have been that of John Middaugh, some time during the year 1800; but as this claim is not sufficiently authenticated by the necessary dates, the honor must be bestowed upon Harriet, daughter of John Rounsvell, and wife of Henry Krum, who was born January 25, 1801, and is still living at Slaterville.

The first grist-mill was erected by General John Cantine, in 1800, at what is now Mott's Corners. It stood about opposite to the site of the present "Upper Mills."

The first saw-mill was also erected by General Cantine at the same time he built the grist-mill, and on the same site.

The first tavern was kept by Richard Bush, in 1801. It was for many years known as "Bush's Stand."

The first tannery was built by Solomon Robison and Daniel Hedges, in 1816.

* See under head of "Speedsville."

The first distillery of which we have any definite account was erected by Levi Slater, about 1810.

The first store was kept by John James Speed, Sr., in a small log house on the C. P. Tobey farm, probably as early as 1807.

The first school-house erected was a small log addition to the residence of John Robison, on the present site of Slaterville, in 1802.

The first church edifice was that erected by the Dutch Reformed Society, about the year 1820; followed, in 1823, by the union church at Speedsville.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Caroline, so named by Dr. Joseph Speed, in honor, it is said, of one of his daughters, was organized Feb. 22, 1811, and transferred to this county, March 22, 1822. The first town-meeting was held on the second Tuesday in April, 1811, at the Bush Tavern.

The following were chosen as the first town officers, namely: William Rounsvell, Supervisor; Levi Slater, Town Clerk; Ephraim Chambers, Nathaniel Tobey, and Laban Jenks, Assessors; John Robison, Nathaniel Tobey, and Moses Reed, Commissioners of Highways; Charles Mulks, Collector; John Robison and Joseph Chambers, Overseers of the Poor; Richard Chambers and Robert Hyde, Constables; Dr. Joseph Speed, Charles Mulks, and Robert Freeland, Fence-Viewers; Richard Bush, Pound-master.

At the town-meeting of 1817 it was voted "That whoever kills a fox in this town shall be entitled to a bounty; for killing a wolf, \$5; for killing a wild-cat, \$1."

At the town-meeting in 1816 it was "*Resolved*, That Lyman Rawson be prosecuted for retailing 'speerits' without a license."

Ephraim Chambers and John Robison were the first justices of the peace in this town, commissioned by the Council of Appointment. The office was made elective by the people in 1827. The first justices elected were Dr. James Ashley (1 year), Milo Heath (2 years), Aaron Curtis (3 years), and Dr. Silas Hutchinson (4 years).

Supervisors, 1811 to 1878, William Rounsvell (2 years), John J. Speed, Sr., John Robison (2 years), Robert Freeland (2 years), Augustine Boyer, Robert Freeland, Augustine Boyer, Levi Slater (5 years), Robert Freeland (3 years), William Jackson (3 years), Samuel H. Dean (3 years), Henry Peers, Spencer Hungerford (2 years), Lyman Kingman (5 years), James R. Speed, Lyman Kingman, John Chambers, Dr. Daniel L. Mead, Lyman Kingman, Samuel E. Green (2 years), William Cooper, Henry Krum, Michael C. Krum, Edward Hungerford, Robert H. S. Hyde, Herman C. Reed, John Bull (2 years), Charles J. Rounsvell, John J. Bush, Peter Lounsbery, William H. Blair, William Curtis, James H. Snow, Samuel E. Green (2 years), Sharrard Slater, Samuel P. Ashley, Lyman Kingman, Sharrard Slater, John Wolcott (4 years), Chauncey L. Wattles (3 years), Epenetus Howe (2 years).

Town Clerks, 1811 to 1878, Levi Slater (7 years), John J. Speed, Sr., Levi Slater, John Cantine, Moses Cass (3 years), John Mulks, Nathaniel Tobey (7 years), John Chambers (2 years), David Mulks (2 years), Jacob Slater

(4 years), John Chambers (5 years), Peter Meddough (3 years), David Slater (2 years), Jeremiah Harkin (2 years), Arnold James, Jeremiah Harkin (5 years), Jacob Slater, John Wolcott, Charles J. Rounsvell, Orrin D. Lull, Moses R. Higgins, John Wolcott, Charles L. Davis (3 years), Richard Lounsbery (3 years), John Lawrence, Charles L. Davis (5 years), John W. Gass, Charles L. Davis, Benjamin M. Lawrence.

Justices of the Peace, 1831 to 1878, Peter Lounsbery, Jonathan Norwood, Levi Slater, Leroy W. Kingman, Peter Lounsbery, Cephas Barker, Levi Slater, Jonathan Norwood (vacancy), Seth Jenks, Peter Lounsbery, Jonathan Norwood, Samuel H. Dean, Seth Jenks, Peter Lounsbery, Jonathan Norwood, Solomon Robison, George Wolcott (vacancy), James Deland, George Wolcott, Abraham H. Rounsvell, Peter Meddough, Wm. P. Speed (vacancy), Francis Losee, George Wolcott, William H. Taft, James Heath, William P. Speed (vacancy), Francis Losee, Peter Quick, George F. Sanders, Mason Clark, Solomon Robison, Sharrard Slater, George T. Sanders, Mason Clark, Solomon Robison, Aaron Curtis (vacancy), Epenetus Howe, Jr., Peter Lounsbery, Charles J. Rounsvell, Arnold James, George Muir (vacancy), Daniel B. Gilbert, Benjamin Losee, Charles J. Rounsvell, Matthew Bull, Daniel B. Gilbert, Richard Lounsbery, Charles J. Rounsvell, Matthew Bull, Solomon K. Blackman, Abel T. Lott (vacancy), James Boice, John J. Peters, John W. Gass, John Cross.

The present town officers, other than those included in the above lists, are James K. Boice, Benton Reed, and Horace E. Patch, Assessors; Henry S. Krum, Commissioner of Highways; Henry Quick and Ira Bogardus, Overseers of the Poor; Reuben G. Tucker, Collector; George Muir, Abner A. Hawkins, James Mulks, and Levi D. Bacon, Constables; Edward A. Vermilya, Philip Quick, and David B. Torry, Inspectors of Election, District No. 1; Alfred Lawrence, Jr., William B. Wolcott, and Davis C. Krum, Inspectors of Election, District No. 2.

SLATERVILLE

is located near the north line of the town, on Six-Mile Creek. It derived its name from Levi Slater, the first settler and a prominent citizen of the place. Among other early settlers (most of whom are mentioned in the history proper of the town) were John Robison and family, Benona Mulks, and three married sons, Charles, John, and Benona, Jr., Joseph Chambers, Lemuel Yates and his father-in-law, Francis Norwood, and others. The village, like most rural settlements, grew to a certain point and stopped about there. Such was the fact with regard to Slaterville. It had its early store, mills, distillery, tavern, church, and school, and kept on in the even tenor of its way until 1871, when an impetus of a very valuable nature was given it by the discovery of an excellent quality of magnetic water, the curative properties of which soon became familiar to the afflicted. As showing the mineral matter contained in the water, we subjoin an analysis of it, made by Charles T. Jackson, M.D., Assayer of the State of Massachusetts, who found that the water contains 6.4 per cent. of solid mineral matter, including carbonate of iron, carbonate

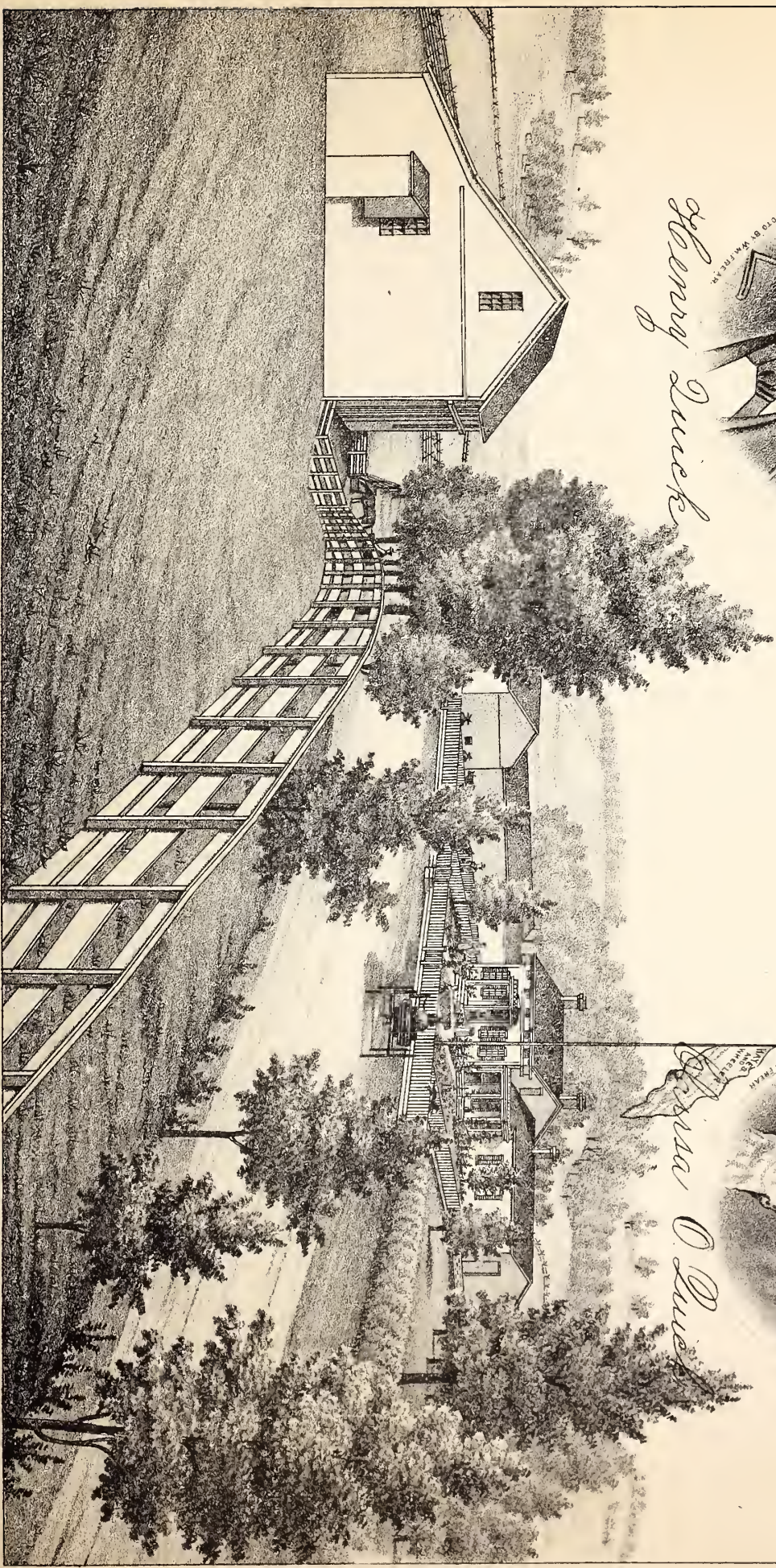
Henry Quick

PHOTO BY W. J. F. 1891



Anna O. Quick

PHOTO BY W. J. F. 1891



RESIDENCE OF HENRY QUICK, CAROLINE, TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVANS, PHILA.



N. M. Tobey



RESIDENCE OF NATHANIEL M. TOBEY, CAROLINE, TOMPKINS CO. N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA

of lime, the sulphates of soda and lime, nitrate of potash, and the chlorates of calcium and magnesia. Soon after the discovery of the water, Mr. W. J. Carns purchased the "Slaterville House," enlarged and improved it, added baths and other essential appendages of a health institution, drilled for the water, arranged and beautified the grounds surrounding the house, changed the name to the "Magnetic Spring House," and opened it to the public.

The Fountain House, of which Moses Dedrick is proprietor, was built by the Hornbeck Bros., in 1872, and in 1875 sold to the present proprietor. It is conveniently fitted up, and, like the "Magnetic Spring House," is gradually gaining popularity.

The village now contains two general stores, one hardware-store, one grocery-store, three blacksmithies, two wagon-shops, one flouring-mill (owned by John Bull & Co.), two large hotels (mentioned above), two churches,—one Methodist Episcopal and one Dutch Reformed, close by,—one departmental public school, a resident physician, —William Gallagher, M.D.,—and one minister of the gospel. The population is fairly estimated at 275.

The post-office was established in 1823, and John Robison was appointed the first postmaster. After the lapse of fifty-five years, Miss Nancy E., granddaughter of John Robison, is the postmistress, having been appointed to the office by Postmaster-General Creswell, in November, 1872.

The Slaterville flouring-mill was first erected about the year 1820, by Solomon Robison, and rebuilt by the same in 1836. It stood until 1863, when it was destroyed by fire. Jason D. Atwater built the present mill in 1866. John Bull & Co. are the present proprietors.

WEST SLATERVILLE.

This little hamlet was formerly called "Boiceville," from the circumstance that Abraham Boice settled there in 1814.

It has a blacksmith-shop, and the Dutch Reformed church edifice is located there. It is, in reality, a continuation of Slaterville proper, and is generally considered as a part of that village.

SPEEDSVILLE

is located on West Owego Creek, in the extreme southeast corner of the town and county. It was first settled by the Jenks family (Laban Jenks, father of the late 'Squire Seth Jenks, and others), and named Jenksville. About 1835 the inhabitants desired a post-office there in preference to the place on the old "Seventy-six Road," where John J. Speed, Jr., had established the office. They undertook to oust Mr. Speed, but he being no light weight, resisted compulsory measures; the result of the row being to establish the post-office at Jenksville, Mr. Speed stipulating that it should be called "Speedsville," the name given it by his father at its original establishment, some years previous. Accordingly the removal took place, and Leroy W. Kingman was appointed postmaster, Feb. 4, 1835. This circumstance accounts for the change in the name of the place. Mr. Kingman was succeeded as postmaster by Isaac L. Bush, Dec. 21, 1848, and he by Samuel P. Ashley, Aug. 4, 1849, who held the office until 1853. After him G. H. Perry, Josiah Lawrence, Isaac L. Bush, each held the office, the

latter retiring in favor of the present incumbent, D. B. Gilbert, in April, 1864.

Speedsville now contains two general stores, one millinery establishment, two blacksmithies, one wagon-shop, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, a cheese-box factory, a hotel, three churches,—one Methodist Episcopal, one Protestant Episcopal, and one Union (Presbyterian and Universalist),—a lodge of F. and A. Masons, and one of Good Templars. It has a tri-weekly stage to Owego. The population is fairly estimated at 200.

MOTT'S CORNERS

is located on Six-Mile Creek, and within a short distance of depots on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira, and Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroads. It received its name from a family of Motts who settled there at an early day. Prior to their settlement, the place was known as "Cantine's Little Location," which consisted of a tract of land two miles long by one mile wide, in the south part of which is located the village. Among the early settlers at and around the Corners were General John Cantine, the Motts, the Lowensberrys, Rev. Garret Mandeville, the Coopers, Hollisters, Tulls, and others. The place now contains two general stores, two grocery-stores, one millinery establishment, three blacksmithies, one wagon-shop, two grist-mills, two saw-mills (near by), two woolen-factories, one general manufactory, a gun-shop (the remnant of the old established Losee & Tull gun-factory, which was burned in 1876), one hotel, two churches (one Baptist and one Congregational), and a public school. Estimated population about 250.

The upper grist-mill stands about opposite the site of the old Cantine Mills, erected here in the year 1800, and finally destroyed by fire in 1862, while in possession of Jacob Chambers. The present mill was built by George W. White, in 1865, and sold by him to Frank Cornell, of Ithaca, who employs Stephen Pettigrove to operate the same. It has three runs of stone, and grinds about 30,000 bushels per annum.

The lower mill was erected by David C. Row, in 1850, on the site of the old Mott mill, which was burned by an incendiary. The mill is now owned and operated by the Vorhis Bros.; has three runs of stone, and grinds about 35,000 bushels per annum.

CAROLINE POST-OFFICE

is located in the northwest part of the town. It is the oldest settled part of the town. Here Captain David Rich, the widow Earsley, Dr. Joseph Speed, some of the Rounsvelles, Nathaniel Tobey, and many others first settled. It was for many years called "Tobeytown," after Nathaniel Tobey, father of the present Nathaniel M. Tobey, who came in from Bristol Co., Mass. The family originally came from England. He settled on the farm now occupied by his daughter, the wife of A. O. Hart.

The post-office was first established near here about 1810, and Dr. Speed was the first postmaster, followed by Nathaniel Tobey. The present incumbent is Mrs. Ruth M. Surdam, granddaughter of the widow Earsley.

A saw-mill was erected here by Henry Morgan and Isaac Goodale, in 1822. In 1865 the property passed into the

hands of N. M. Tobey, and was by him rebuilt. Capacity, 100,000 feet per annum.

The upper mill was built by N. M. Tobey, in 1835, on the west branch of Owego Creek. The amount of lumber sawed at this mill is about 100,000 feet a year. A steam grist-mill was built here by the same gentleman, in 1854, and was successfully operated by him until July 3, 1863, when it was fired by an incendiary; and though a great convenience to the people of the neighborhood, the proprietor did not feel justified in rebuilding it.

The Caroline cheese-factory was erected in the spring of 1869, by R. G. H. Speed. It is 32 by 70 feet, contains 20 presses and 500 coolers, and cost \$4500. The milk of about 500 cows is used, and 65,000 pounds of cheese are annually produced.

Besides the above manufacturing interests there are a blacksmith's shop, a small grocery-store, and a few houses here. It is simply an agricultural settlement, not having progressed any since the destruction of the grist-mill.

Ridgeway butter- and cheese-factory was established by a company incorporated July 19, 1873, with a capital of \$1400. The trustees were F. A. B. Ridgway, S. D. Stevens, R. Lounsbery, T. J. Marsh, and H. Krum (2d). (Present management failed to forward statistics.)

CAROLINE CENTRE

is located a little east of the geographical centre of the town from which it receives its name. Among the early settlers here and in this vicinity were Augustin Boyer, Hugh Boyer, Dr. Joseph Speed, John J. Speed, William Jackson, Calvin Clark, Jonathan Snow, James Livermore, Alexander Stowell, John Taft, Abel Gates, Ezekiel Jewett, John Grout, Joel Rich, Jeremiah Kinney, and Israel Paine.*

A post-office was established here about 1839, and Hiram S. Jones was appointed postmaster; the present incumbent is Uriah L. Robins, who was appointed by the post-office department in 1871. The hamlet now contains one general store, two blacksmithies, one wagon-shop, one shoe-shop, a Methodist Episcopal church, and a public school; and about sixty inhabitants.

Beaver Dam creamery was established for the manufacture of butter, June 11, 1872. Received 468,166 pounds of milk during the season, and made therefrom 15,206 pounds of butter. During the season of 1877, the factory used 849,323 pounds of milk, and made 26,425 pounds of butter and 31,993 pounds of cheese. The factory has 450 coolers, and a gang-press capable of pressing fifteen cheeses at once; use a revolving churn run by steam.

Caroline Depot post-office was established in 1859, and the depot built in 1860. Alvin Merrill was appointed first agent and postmaster, and after an interval of two years was again appointed, and is the present incumbent. This office is the distributing point for Mott's Corners, Slater-ville, and Caroline Centre.

UNION GRANGE OF MOTT'S CORNERS, NO. 239,

was organized Sept. 29, 1874, with 31 charter members, from among whom the following were chosen to fill the

* For fuller particulars concerning some of those mentioned, see under head of "Early Settlement of the Town," *ante*.

offices here named: Jackson Graves, Master; William Hungerford, Overseer; Richard Lounsbery, Sec.; Cantine Lounsbery, Treas.; Mrs. Jackson Graves, Ceres; Mrs. Wm. Hungerford, Pomona; Mrs. Cantine Lounsbery, Flora. The present chief officers are Cantine Lounsbery, Master; Uri Banfield, Overseer; Richard Lounsbery, Sec.; John Gerung, Treas.; Mrs. Benjamin Gerung, Ceres; Mrs. J. H. Smiley, Pomona; Mrs. Cantine Lounsbery, Flora. The present number of members in good standing is 55.

THE CHARLES MULKS RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was incorporated June 27, 1868, for the purpose of improving the old cemetery situated on the Mulks farm. The first interment took place in 1817, and was that of Nancy, wife of Benoni Mulks, since which members of four generations of the Mulks family have found their final resting-place in the old burying-ground. The first and present president and secretary of the association were Peter Mulks and Samuel P. Ashley.

THE CAROLINE LITERARY ASSOCIATION,

organized Jan. 13, 1818, established the first circulating library in the town, if not the first in the county. It consisted of about forty at first, each owning one or more shares of the stock. Its affairs were managed by a board of trustees. Those for the first year were Dr. Joseph Speed, John Mulks, Solomon Robison, Abiatha G. Rounsvell, Wm. Jackson, John J. Speed, Augustine Boyer, Josiah Perry, Joel Hastings, Calvin Holmes, Robert H. Hyde, and James Ashley. It continued in existence for about a decade, when it seems to have lapsed for want of interest. Dr. Speed was the first librarian, and appears to have been its residuary legatee also.

SPEEDSVILLE LODGE, NO. 265, F. AND A. M.,

was instituted June 11, 1851, and worked under a dispensation until June 19, 1852, when its charter was issued and thirteen members enrolled. The first W. M. was Robert H. S. Hyde; S. W., Thomas Band; J. W., Lyman Kingman; Sec., Leonard Legg; Treas., Robert E. Muir. The present chief officers are Willoughby Kenney, W. M.; Wm. S. Lawrence, S. W.; Wm. I. Comstock, J. W.; James Foster, Treas.; George H. Nixon, Sec.

CAROLINE LODGE, NO. 681, F. AND A. M.,

was instituted in November, 1867, with 28 charter members. W. C. Gallagher, M. D., was the first W. M.; Moses Munson, S. W.; Job Norwood, J. W.; R. G. H. Speed, Sec.; R. M. Wood, Treas. The charter was received in June, 1868, when some slight changes in the list of officers occurred. The present chief officers are Dr. W. C. Gallagher, W. M.; C. L. Davis, S. W.; W. K. Boice, J. W.; Benson Norris, Treas.; W. A. Yates, Sec. Present membership in good standing, 52.

SLAVERY IN CAROLINE.

By the census of 1820, the last previous to the abolition of slavery in this State, there were 70 slaves in Tioga County, including, as it then did, Chemung County and the present towns of Caroline, Newfield, and Danby in



RESIDENCE OF JAMES H. SNOW, CAROLINE, TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES HILDEBRANT, CAROLINE, TOMPKINS COUNTY N. Y.

LITH. BY L. E. EVERTS, PHILA. PA.

Tompkins. Of this number 32 were in Caroline, and it is believed were divided up between four or five owners. These were Boyer, Hyde, Patillo, and the Speeds, all Southerners, who located here permanently in 1805, as before stated, who brought their slaves with them from the South,—Virginia and Maryland. The number originally brought in was about 20. The abolition of slavery in New York State began in 1817 and became final in 1827. The change had its troubles and excitements at the time, which still live in tradition and in the memories of the older people. One Peter Webb, a slave of John J. Speed, Sr., bought his freedom, and as a curiosity in the shape of a record, we quote his manumission as on file in the town clerk's office:

"SPEEDSVILLE, N. Y., December, 1818.

"This is to certify that I have this day agreed to discharge my man Peter, known by the name of Peter Webb, from all further servitude as a slave; that he is free to act for himself as a free man from this time forward. Witness my hand with the above date.

(Signed) "JNO. JAS. SPEED."

"I certify the above to be a true copy of the original in all respects.

"MOSES CASS, Town Clerk.

The consideration was \$384, paid by Webb. After his liberation he married, and settled on land near his former master, before the other slaves became free by operation of law. Mr. Frederiek M. Webb, a son of the foregoing, now owns the old Dr. Speed homestead, in Caroline. Verily, the times have changed.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious opinions of the early settlers of this town were various, as was the case in all new settlements. They were not, however, so intensely sectarian as to deny themselves the rare opportunities that were offered to hear the gospel preached, because the preacher might, perchance, expound doctrines not in strict accordance with their individual belief. The early religious gatherings consisted of those of several denominations, and all were alike edified when listening to the word of God, whether spoken by a Methodist itinerant, a Baptist dominie, or a Presbyterian missionary. The pioneers had much to be grateful for, and they publicly returned their thanks, irrespective of the doctrinal medium through which their orisons ascended to the throne of grace. Would that the same harmony existed to-day!

The pioneer religious organization in Caroline was

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH,

organized by Rev. Garret Mandeville, about the year 1812. Unfortunately the records of this church have not been properly kept, or if so, are not now accessible. Among the original members of the society were Joseph Chambers, Oakley Bush, the Widow Earsley, and others. The list of pastors includes the following: Reverends Garret Mandeville, who remained their pastor for nearly twenty-five years; Charles C. Wack, John Tarbell, Cornelius Gates, and John Whitbeck, who was the last regular incumbent, ceasing his labors with the congregation in 18—. The church edifice was erected about 1820. It will comfortably seat 350 persons, and, with the parsonage, is valued at \$4000. The present trustees are James H. Mandeville (son of the first

pastor), Henry Thomas, Emery Boice, Michael C. Krum, and Moses Bull. No regular services have been held in the church since the close of Mr. Whitbeck's pastorate. During the summer season, Episcopal services are held by Rev. Mr. Hawkins, of Ithaca.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CAROLINE, AT SLATERVILLE,

was formed as a class as early as 1813, with eight members, of whom seven were females. The first pastor was Rev. John Griffin. The society was regularly organized Nov. 28, 1831, as the "Garretson Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," but subsequently incorporated as the "First Methodist Episcopal Church of Caroline." The first regular pastor was Rev. George Harmon; the present incumbent, Rev. C. S. Alexander. The church edifice was commenced in 1832, and completed and dedicated in 1834; the dedicatory services were conducted by Rev. Silas Comfort. The house will seat 350, and is valued (with parsonage) at \$4000; present trustees, John J. Besemer, D. W. Wattles, Philip Norris, Moses Dedrick, and A. Lawrence; W. H. Wattles, Clerk. Present membership, 70; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 124; Superintendent, R. G. H. Speed.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT CAROLINE CENTRE

was organized, with thirteen members, about 1820, by Rev. George Harmon, who was the first pastor. In 1825 the society erected a house of worship at a cost of \$1000, which stood until 1866, when it gave place to the present neat and commodious edifice, which is valued at \$3000, and will comfortably seat 250 persons. The present pastor is Rev. Seabury B. Keeney; Trustees, Mason Clark, John J. Peters, S. V. Snow, Ambrose S. Bull, and Robert C. Clark; Stewards, J. H. Snow, R. C. Clark, and S. V. Snow; Presiding Elder, U. L. Robins. The present membership of the church is 62; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 50; Superintendent, Charles H. Freeman.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT SPEEDSVILLE

organized as a class about 1820. The society proper was formed in 1851, and the church edifice erected the same year, during the pastorate of Rev. William Lisbee, and dedicated by Rev. W. H. Perine. It will seat 250 persons. The present trustees are O. P. Legge, William Jones, J. M. Parker, George H. Nixon, and D. B. Gilbert; Pastor, Rev. S. B. Keeney; present membership, 58; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 80; Superintendent, O. P. Legge. A church edifice was built in 1828, by the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Universalists, which served these denominations jointly until 1851. It is now used by the two last-named denominations.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CAROLINE

was organized in 1814, with fourteen original members. The first pastor was Rev. Pliny Sabin. The first church edifice was erected in 1848, and would seat about 200 persons. In 1863 the old house was removed and the present handsome edifice at Mott's Corners was erected, and dedicated Jan. 11, 1864, the Rev. G. Gates, its pastor, officiating.



Photo. by Frear.

M. Rounsevell

As will be seen by reference to the history of the town of Caroline, the Rounsevell family are among its oldest and most respectable citizens. Sylvester Rounsevell, father of Madison, emigrated to the town, and settled on the farm where the latter now resides, in 1805, and continued to reside there until his death, in 1833.

Madison Rounsevell was born at the old homestead, in Caroline, Sept. 22, 1810. His education was acquired at the public schools of his native town, and he has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He married Margaret, daughter of Gordon Burlinghame. Three children—two sons and one daughter—were born to them, of whom two are living.

The principal characteristics of Mr. Rounsevell's life have been industry, enterprise, and practical economy. By these qualities, in this utilitarian age, he has been enabled to accumulate a handsome com-

petency, which he now enjoys. By strict integrity, and a desire to deal honestly with others, he has acquired a reputation of which both himself and descendants may be justly proud.

By a close regard for the rules of health, and by a temperate life, he possesses at the age of nearly threescore years and ten nearly as much activity and vigor as many men in their prime. He is a worthy representative of a generation the majority of which have long since passed away.

His continued residence at the old homestead where he first saw the light of day, and where the bright season of youth, with its freedom from care and its healthful happiness, and his subsequent prosperity there, brings to mind the words of "Poor Richard,"

"I never saw an oft-removed tree,
Nor yet an oft-removed family,
That throve so well as those that settled be."



- Wm. B. Wolcott, sergt., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.
- Charles Smith, corp., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
- John Davis, corp., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt.; was in many battles.
- Franklin W. Boice, corp., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed July 3, 1862, at Gettysburg, Pa.
- Emanuel Davis, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to navy May 18, 1864.
- Eugene F. Durling, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
- Edward H. Finch, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
- Asa Hildbrant, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Feb. 22, 1865, of disease.
- Isaac D. Head, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; died Nov. 1862, of disease.
- Nelson Jansen, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died Oct. 22, 1862, of disease.
- Theodore D. Olney, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- James E. Storm, corp., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
- Edwin R. Turk, corp., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862; killed Oct. 28, 1863, at Wauhatchie, Tenn.
- John J. Vandemark, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
- Charles C. Mead, 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; mustered Aug. 27, 1862.
- Henry S. Krum, sergt., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- George W. Reed, sergt., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died July 17, 1864, of wounds.
- James Roe, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
- Calvin Depruton, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.
- Alford C. Earsley, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July, 1862.
- Philander Evans, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1863.
- Martin V. B. Freer, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, 1864.
- George E. Harris, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 24, 1862.
- William H. Lewis, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
- Chas. D. Norwood, sergt., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Adison W. Paine, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; died Nov. 9, 1862, of disease.
- Henry Personius, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July, 1862; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
- James B. Reed, corp., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Hiram C. Reed, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Wm. H. Roe, corp., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
- Horace Smith, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; died Aug. 9, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg.
- Willis Shurter, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862.
- Asa S. Snow, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Martin Wright, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862.
- Leonard S. Reed, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
- George Roe, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; died in service.
- James Lewis, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.
- Hiram D. Moore, sergt., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg.
- John B. Deputy, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died of wounds received at Fair Oaks.
- Henry Smith.
- George W. Evans, private, Co. C, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863; taken prisoner June 3, 1864; not heard from since.
- George Flinton.
- William H. Salisbury.
- Zachariah Personius, private, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 1863; died,—no date given.
- Garrett Van Pelt, private; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
- Squire A. Crane, private, Co. B, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
- John Craus, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
- James W. Boice, private, Co. I, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; died June, 1864, of wounds received at Cold Harbor.
- Charles W. Foot, enl. Dec. 1863.
- George C. Whittman, sergt., Co. B, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
- Garret B. Smith, private, Co. B, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 1863.
- Preston Darling.
- Philo Darling.
- James E. Hawkins, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861.
- Eleazor Perry, private, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1864; died March 4, of disease.
- Jacob Brodhead, private, Co. F, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; died March 26, 1865, of disease.
- James H. Lewis, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died March 18, 1864, of disease.
- John R. Miller, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor.
- Edgar Ward, sergt., Co. B, 1st N. Y. Rifles; enl. Jan. 1864.
- James S. Best, private, Co. B, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; wounded May 30, 1864.
- Charles W. Best, private, Co. B, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Philip Kelley, private, Co. G, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
- Isaac Lynch, private, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
- Albert R. Benjamin, corp., Co. B, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
- William H. Lynch, private, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
- John H. Perry, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
- Benjamin Haskell.
- William J. Carn, private; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
- Sextus B. Landon, private; enl. Jan. 5, 1864. ✕
- Reuben Gould, private; enl. Dec. 1863.
- Daniel V. Personius, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
- Ansel Tillason.
- Aaron Wright, enl. 1864; killed May, 1864, in Wilderness.
- William H. Kizor.
- Jacob Kizor, private, Co. I, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
- Charles Russell.
- Albert J. Stoddard, corp., Co. I, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864.
- Job Norwood, private, Co. E, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; pro. to ord. sergt., Jan. 1, 1863; pro. to 2d lieutenant, March 16, 1864; taken prisoner May 6, 1864.
- Luzern Fralick, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 18, 1861.
- Alford H. Snow, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
- Wallace M. Boyer, 1st lieutenant, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 20, 1861.
- Henry Slater, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 27, 1863.
- Ebenezer Perry, 2d corp., Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 25, 1863.
- George Walcott, 1st lieutenant, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April, 1861; was in several battles.
- Archibald McGillivray, private, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1861; died July 30, 1862, of disease.
- Emery A. Lane, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 29, 1861.
- Albert B. Roundville, private, Co. A, 185th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
- John E. Church.
- William A. Lawrence, private, Co. F, 185th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
- George B. Bingham, private, Co. F, 185th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864.
- Charles H. Hill, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864.
- Charles S. Baker, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; died Oct. 31, 1864, of disease.
- Thomas S. Whitbeck, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
- Charles Roe.
- Julius C. Roice, private, Co. F, 185th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864.
- Ebenezer Perry, private, Co. F, 185th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- George A. Hammond, private, Co. F, 185th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; wounded March 29, 1865; died April 23, 1865.
- Edward Lounsbury, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Dec. 11, 1864.
- Fred. E. Bates, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Nelson J. Edwards, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- John J. Roe, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- John Ault, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
- William F. Yaple, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- William Nelson, private, Co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864.
- Smith McMaster, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; killed at Petersburg.
- Ira Stoddard, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; taken prisoner, Sept. 1, 1864; died in prison, Dec. 18, 1864.
- William H. Whitley, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.
- Daniel C. Hanford, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865.
- Peter O. Freer, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864; died Dec. 22, 1864, of disease.
- William Maricle, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
- Daniel J. Kinney, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; died Jan. 2, 1865, of disease.
- John J. Peters, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
- Benjamin F. Austin, private, Co. B, 1st Vet. N. Y. Cav.
- Richard P. Speed, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
- Joseph Perry (2d), private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
- William H. Quick, private, Co. B, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
- Andrew Hamilton, private, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
- John J. Winchel, private, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
- Edward J. Williamson, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
- William Howell, Lafayette Perkins, William McEwen, James G. Wilcox.
- Charles Parker, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 30, 1863.
- Levi M. Winchel; enl. July 29, 1863.
- Martin Freer, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 17, 1863.
- John R. H. Rose, corp., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; died Aug. 6, 1862, of disease.
- Wm. E. Patch, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Dec. 6, 1862, of disease.
- Eugene Patch, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed March 27, 1865.
- Richard W. Norton, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- Abram H. Quick, private, Co. F, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Harrison Snow, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
- Hiram Vandemark, corp., Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
- Lyman Boice, private, Co. D, 36th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861.
- Benjamin F. Spaulding, 1st sergt., Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 27, 1861; died Nov. 28, 1862, of disease.

Silas Schoonmaker.

Charles W. Personius, sergt., Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862.

Paul H. Landon, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; died June 1, 1862, of disease.

John Boice, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1862; died June 9, 1863, of disease.

Rufus Boice, private, Co. E, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 1862; died Sept. 9, 1864, of disease.

Spencer H. Jansen, sergt., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.

William H. Leonard, sergt., Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 9, 1863.

George W. Turk, private, Co. D, 1st N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 16, 1861; killed May 31, 1862, at Fair Oaks.

George Niver, private, Co. K, 26th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861.

Jonah Knapp, corp., 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1861; died Dec. 24, 1861, of disease.

Lyman C. Earnest, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.

Charles P. Dennis, private, Co. K, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

John W. Quick, private, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. 1863; taken prisoner Feb. 18, 1864; paroled Feb. 27, 1864.

Simeon D. Quick, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; died Nov. 29, 1864, of disease.

John J. Personius, corp., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded at Lookout Mountain; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863; exchanged Sept. 1863.

Charles H. Grant, private, Co. L, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. July, 1862; died July 21, 1864, of disease.

Joel W. Personius, private, Co. K, 26th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; wounded at second Bull Run and at Fredericksburg.

Benjamin C. Maricle, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.

Justus Evans, 1st sergt., 26th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April, 1861; killed at second Bull Run.

Cyrus B. Norton, private, Co. G, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861.

William Earsley, enl. Jan. 4, 1864.

Chas. N. Earsley, private, Co. K, 193d N. Y. Regt.; enl. March, 1865.

Edwin Hammond, private, Co. F, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864.

James M. Parker, corp., Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded May 6, 1863, Wilderness; disch. on account of wounds.

Elizor E. Goodrich, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed May 12, 1864, Spottsylvania.

Wm. L. Baker, corp., Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.

Albert D. Lynch, 1st lieutenant, Co. K, 26th N. Y. Regt.; enl. April, 1861.

Orlando B. Preston, sergt., Co. K, 26th N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861; taken prisoner at second Bull Run.

Wm. C. Cole, corp., Co. G, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; killed July 2, 1864, at Gettysburg.

Jesse A. Ashby, 2d lieutenant, Co. E, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.

James B. Braee, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862.

John Tidd, Jr., private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 31, 1862.

Edward Perkins, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Aug. 1863, of disease.

Joel W. Allen, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.

Jerome Redney, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed May 10, 1864, at Spottsylvania.

Joseph Hoyt, private, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania.

Benjamin C. Wade, 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; must. Aug. 27, 1862.

Winslow Abby, 2d lieutenant, Co. G, 137th N. Y. Regt.; must. Sept. 5, 1862.

George L. Haynes, 2d lieutenant, Co. B, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; resigned Jan. 10, 1862.

Horace E. Whitmore, private, Co. G, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; died Nov. 26, 1862, of disease.

George W. Stone, private, Co. G, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg.

Ambrose Strong, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; died Dec. 1864.

John W. Nixon, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 1863.

William H. Wright, private, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1861.

James Wright, private, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1861.

George W. Parker, sergt., Co. K, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. April, 1863.

William H. Johnston, private, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 1864; taken prisoner Oct. 1864.

Henry Olney, private, Co. A, 23d N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1861; died, no date given.

Persons enlisted in the town of Caroline and credited elsewhere.

Hiram Lane, private, Co. K, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; taken prisoner Oct. 1, 1864; exchanged March 9, 1865; died April 4, 1865.

Joseph M. Knapp, private, Co. L, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.

Leonard F. Whitbeck, private, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1863; served in 1st N. J. Cav.

Loren S. Rounselle, sergt.-major, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 1861.

NAVAL RECORD.

Emanuel Davis, seaman; enl. May 18, 1864; pro. to quarter gunner July, 1864; captured at Paris Landing; trans. to U. S. S. "Cincinnati" Nov. 18, 1864; pro. to gunner's mate Aug. 15, 1865; discharged.

Hiram D. More, seaman; enl. May 18, 1864; captured at Paris Landing; trans. to U. S. S. "Cincinnati" Nov. 18, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY QUICK

was born Nov. 25, 1830, and was the only son of Philip Quick, who was the son of Henry Quick, born at Newtown, Ulster County, N. Y., June 3, 1777; died April 24, 1853. He came to Caroline about the year 1800, and worked for General Cantine, the founder of Cantine's Little Location, now the village of Mott's Corners, who, failing in business, caused Mr. Quick to lose most of his earnings. He then purchased the farm upon which his youngest son, Daniel Quick, now resides, which was then covered with timber, and for which he paid six dollars per acre. For a time he worked for Abram Chambers two days a week, in payment for his board, and the other four days, and part of the nights also, he worked on his own place, clearing off the timber and preparing it for cultivation. He married Sally, daughter of Widow Earlsley, who came to the town in 1796, with four sons and four daughters, as mentioned fully in the history proper of the town of Caroline. Mrs. Quick was born Oct. 22, 1780; died Jan. 18, 1860. They had five sons and four daughters, of whom Philip, the father of Henry, was the oldest son. He was born Oct. 1, 1807; died Feb. 24, 1838. He married Miss Ann Eliza Myers March 15, 1829. She was born Aug. 7, 1808; died Nov. 17, 1862. They left three children,—one son, Henry, and two daughters.

Philip Quick worked at farming during the summer months, and taught school winters, until his marriage, after which he purchased a farm east of the "Narrows," in Caroline, on which there was a log house and barn. He continued to reside in this house until his death, which was brought on by consumption.

Henry lived with his grandfather, after his father's decease, until he was seventeen years of age, when he commenced for himself. He was soon thereafter taken sick, and remained in poor health for three years, with doubts of his recovery; but by careful attention, and under the skillful treatment of Dr. Hasbrook, he was restored to health. He then commenced to work on a farm, receiving \$120 per annum for his services the first two years, and then \$140 a year for two years. When he attained his majority he received nine acres of land and \$40 from his father's estate, and at the age of twenty-three he had \$600 left him by his grandfather. These sums, with what he had saved, for he was necessarily very economical, enabled him to purchase a farm of 60 acres, known as the Samuel Scott farm. On the 9th of February, 1854, he married Clarissa O., daughter of William R. Smith, of Dryden; she then being twenty years of age and himself twenty-four years. The first year after marriage they worked together for an uncle of Mr. Quick's, and then, in 1855, purchased the farm above mentioned, and upon which they still reside. By great industry they have increased the farm to 92 acres, and from a wild and barren place have made it one of the most productive farms in the town. It became necessary at the start to become indebted \$800 on the farm, besides for agricultural utensils, household furniture, and the neces-

sary items with which to commence housekeeping. With the assistance of his faithful wife, he has been enabled to get out of debt, and to have a comfortable competence in store for their declining years.

They have two children,—a son and a daughter. The son, Philip E., was born June 25, 1855; Carrie V., born Dec. 3, 1859. These are both intelligent and dutiful children, and are engaged in the noble calling of school-teachers. Philip E. married Miss Clara M. Herrick, June 27, 1878. She is a daughter of Walter Herrick, of Weltonville, Tioga Co., and was born July 17, 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Quick both joined the Free-Will Baptist Church in May, 1868, and have since been constant and exemplary members of the same. In politics Mr. Q. has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He never sought office, but has always been elected when he would accept a nomination. He was assessor of his town three years, and overseer of the poor two terms. In his life and character he offers a fine example of what industry and economy can accomplish, when coupled with a desire to succeed, despite all obstacles, and the petty jealousies of those less competent to achieve success.

RICHARD S. QUICK.

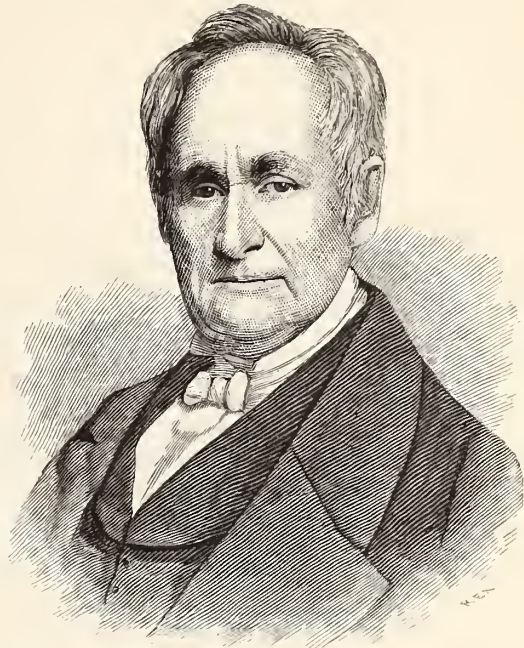
Among the highly-respectable and prominent pioneer families of the town of Caroline, that to which Richard S. Quick belongs deserves special mention in the pages of local history. For sixty-five years the Quicks have been largely identified with the development of the town, and by their influence and enterprise have done much towards its present prosperity. Jacobus Quick, father of Richard S., emigrated from Ulster Co., N. Y., and settled on the place where the latter now resides in the year 1813, and lived there the remainder of his life.

Richard S. Quick was born in the old homestead, in Caroline, on the 16th of March, 1818, and has since resided there. His occupation is that of a farmer, and he is generally considered a good practical agriculturist. In 1852 he married Louisa M. Evans, who died July 1, 1863. They had no children. In 1864 he married Mary A. Winchell, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Of these four are still living, namely, Minnie L., Robert W., Horace Greeley, and Louisa H. The names of those who have passed away were Myra C. and Hattie M.

In politics Mr. Quick was first a Whig, and at the organization of the Republican party became a member of the same, and so continued up to the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency, when he voted for the great journalist and philosopher, and very justly feels proud of his vote. In writing of his political preference Mr. Quick says, "I voted for Horace Greeley, and I am prouder of that vote than of any other vote I ever cast. My vote for him was the only deviation from a support of the Republican nominee for the presidency I ever made. I am a Republican to-day." In religious sentiment Mr. Quick is liberal, never having seen fit to affiliate with any denomination. His idea of religion is a sound one,—the personal application of the Golden Rule.

JOSEPH SPEED, M.D.*

Dr. Speed filled a large space in the estimation and affections of his widely-extended acquaintance. Possessing an intellect acute, philosophical, and commanding, which was continually exerted in efforts to promote the good of his fellows, he has left an influence which must long survive his mortal remains.



JOSEPH SPEED, M.D.

Dr. Speed was a native of Virginia, and early in life was married in that State to a sister of the celebrated Robert Goodloe Harper. In or about the year 1805, on account of the unhealthiness of the climate of his native State, he, in connection with a number of other Virginia gentlemen, removed to the town of Caroline, in this county, where he continued to reside until his death. For a time he continued the practice of his profession as a physician, but his taste led him into extensive agricultural pursuits, and his profession was eventually laid aside, except occasional visits of benevolence. His marriage relationship furnishes one of those beautiful instances of mutual attachment, continuing through a long life, and outliving youth and mere personal attractions, which we read of, but too seldom see. This connection was terminated (so far as time is concerned) by the decease of Mrs. Speed, about eighteen months prior to his own death, an event which produced a marked effect upon the survivor,—so much so that an allusion to the subject would often break down the stoicism natural to a strong understanding, and melt him to tears.

Dr. Speed, at an early period of his life, became an ardent supporter of that great scheme of benevolence, the colonization of emancipated slaves, which has resulted in the establishment of a growing republic on the coast of Africa. Originally a slave-holder himself, he clearly saw the whole evil of slavery, and the necessity of its earliest practicable extinguishment. He likewise entered with great zeal and efficiency into the temperance movement from its very

* From the *Ithaca Journal* of Dec. 27, 1847.

commencement. The success of this cause within this State was mainly owing to his untiring efforts with pen and purse, word and deed, in connection with comparatively a few kindred spirits, who cordially appreciated each other's views and motives. His essays and correspondence on the subjects of "Colonization" and "Temperance" would form a volume of interest. His thoughts were, however, by no means confined to these subjects, but embraced a great variety of topics, and he invariably clothed them in a pleasant and fascinating garb.

He was a *gentleman* in the true sense of the term. Dignified in his deportment, he possessed an intuitive sense of what was due to others, and was keenly indignant at anything which bordered on meanness or injustice. He possessed extraordinary powers as a controversialist,—fair, honorable, and courteous, when his adversary was worthy of him, but unsparing of the lash in a case proper for its infliction. His education was highly finished. His literary taste possessed too much severity to allow him to be an orator. He was quick to detect the use of inappropriate words, common to fluent speakers, and this quality may have discouraged any effort on his part in popular assemblies. But this severity of taste enabled him to wield a powerful pen. His style of composition was chaste and polished, and, as the servant of his thoughts, an instrument of great power.

He was so perfect a master of language, when committing his thoughts to paper, that he could play with his subject at will. However dry or abstruse the subject, he invariably presented it in a drapery so attractive as to keep up the interest to the end.

His mind was remarkably social and communicative. Nothing delighted him more, when leisure permitted, than to correspond with particular friends, on subjects connected with literary criticism, in a humorous and playful manner. He kept up with the intelligence of the age in which he lived, and made himself an agreeable and instructive companion to the young as well as the aged.

Dr. Speed was warm in his attachments. His friends could not help loving him. His intercourse with them exhibited all the confiding and gushing tenderness of childhood. His confidence, once bestowed, could not easily be shaken, and he took pleasure in showing that it was unbounded. In this respect he united the simplicity of the child to the wisdom of the sage. And his friend, while basking in the sunshine of his affections, felt proud of the distinction bestowed upon him.

Religious subjects were with him frequent topics of discourse and correspondence. Religion with him was a rule of life,—a system of good works from good ends. He reposed with confidence and reverence upon the truths of revelation, and looked with the calm eye of Christian philosophy upon the future. He became sensible, when he left for the South, that the probabilities were against his return, and he calmly arranged his affairs, and "set his house in order," preparatory to the coming emergency. His anticipations proved too true. He has gone from among us,* at the age of seventy-four,—a green old age,—

leaving to us the richest legacy which man can leave to his fellow,—a great and good name.

TRUMAN SPALDING.

Elder Phineas Spalding, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the pioneers of this section of country. He was born in Woodstock, Vt., in 1759; was a soldier of the Revolution, present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and spent the winter with Washington at Valley Forge. He came to Spencer about 1798, where he resided until 1807, when he removed to a farm, long known as the "Spalding Farm," two miles south of West Danby, where his wife died in 1832; after which, and until his death (November, 1838), he lived with his children. He was buried in the old cemetery at Spencer. His son William, father of Truman, was born in Vermont, in 1791; he came to Spencer with his father, in 1798. From 1807 till 1830 he resided on the homestead farm. In the last-named year he removed to Mott's Corners, in the town of Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

Truman Spalding was born in the town of Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1819. With his parents he removed to the town of Caroline, as before mentioned. He made his father's house his home until the date of his marriage, in 1854 (Sept. 13), to Hannah, daughter of Deacon Charles Cooper, of Caroline. One child only was born to them,—Evelyn D. Spalding, now living at home.

Mr. Spalding followed railroading until his marriage, since which farming has engaged his attention. In politics he is a Republican. He has held various local offices; was constable for three years, and town collector for two years, in the town of Caroline. He also held the office of overseer of the poor, which he resigned in 1876, when he was elected county superintendent of the poor, which position he fills at present.

The Spalding family are of English descent, and for many years past the branches of the family residing in Central New York have held frequent family reunions, some of which have been quite notable. In 1872 it took place near the Spencer camp-ground, in a large tent erected for the purpose, at which about 100 were present, of whom all are still (1878) living, except Rev. Mr. Spalding, of Mott's Corners; Sarah, wife of Ebenezer Spalding, of Stoughton, Wis.; Lucy, wife of Benjamin Cowell; Shepherd Bassett and wife, of Spencer; and Mrs. Maria Shepard, of Van Etten. The latest reunion was held Sept. 26, 1878, at the house of Mrs. Amy Barker, the oldest surviving child of Elder Spalding, now residing in West Danby. Of her six brothers and five sisters, only Ebenezer (aged seventy-one) and Betsey (aged sixty-seven) are still living. They were present on this joyful occasion, the several generations being represented by three children, eighteen grandchildren, six great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

JAMES H. SNOW

was born Dec. 1, 1820, in the town of Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he has always resided. He is the eldest child of Jonathan and Polly (Marcy) Snow, who moved

* He died Dec. 23, 1847.

from Worcester Co., Mass., in the year 1816. He had one brother (who was killed by lightning in the year 1852) and five sisters. He received a common-school education and taught several terms. He was married in the year 1847 to Sarah J. Taft, and has four children, the eldest of whom is married and settled near him. He is a carpenter and farmer. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since the year 1851; for many years a Sabbath-school superintendent, and most of the time an official member.



J. H. Snow

He has held several town offices; was supervisor in the year 1863, and took an active part in raising troops for the Union army. He has always been an active, outspoken advocate of temperance, and has done much towards bringing about prohibition in his town.

Sarah J. (Taft) Snow is the daughter of John and Arethusa (Gould) Taft, who moved from Massachusetts in the year 1820. She was born March 19, 1824, in the town of Caroline, Tompkins Co., where she has always resided. She was engaged in teaching for five years before her marriage.

She is the eldest of four children. Her only brother—William H. Taft—enlisted as second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, in the Union army, and died near Harper's Ferry. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812; and her maternal grandfather—Eli Gould—a Revolutionary soldier, which facts tend to show a commendable patriotism in the family.

Mr. and Mrs. Snow both enjoy the respect and esteem of the community in which they were born and have spent their eminently useful and Christian lives. They have an interesting family, the members of which are likewise held in high regard.

John is the son of Josiah Taft, whose father, Jesse Taft, is a descendant of Robert Taft, whose first appear-

ance in this country, as far as is known, was in the year 1678, in Braintree, Mass. Directly after King Philip's war, he moved to the town of Mendon, and became a large land-holder in that and adjoining towns, some of which was purchased of the Indians.

Thomas Gould, of Borington, parish of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, England, born about the year 1455, wife Joan.

Richard Gould married Joan.



Mrs. J. H. Snow

Thomas Gould married Alice.

Richard Gould married Jane.

Richard Gould married —.

Zaccheus Gould came to America and settled in Topsfield, Mass.; married Phebe.

John Gould, of Topsfield, Mass., married Sarah (Parker).

Samuel Gould married Margaret (Stone).

Samuel Gould married Mehitable (Stiles).

Samuel Gould married Sarah (Gilbert).

Eli Gould married Bernice (Johnson).

Arethusa Gould married John Taft.

Sarah Jane Taft married James H. Snow.

NATHANIEL MARTIN TOBEY

was born in Caroline (then Tioga) County, April 25, 1813, —the fifth of the name in America. He is of English descent. His grandfather died in 1803, and his great-great-grandfather in 1730, in England, both being buried in the Berkley church-yard, where the remains of most of this old family were interred. Many of the heads of the Tobey family for generations were Presbyterian ministers.—children of the Covenanters. Nathaniel's father (also named Nathaniel) was left with the care of the family at the age of sixteen, and he bravely maintained them until he was twenty-one, when he married Eunice Peirce, daughter of

Captain James Peirce, of Middlebury, Plymouth Co., Mass. In the year 1810 they emigrated to the State of New York, and in 1812 settled in the town of Caroline.

Nathaniel M. Tobey married Esther M. Hart, daughter of Hon. Josiah Hart, late of Cortlandville, N. Y. She died in 1868, aged fifty-six, leaving two sons and two daughters. In 1870, Mr. Tobey married Mary T. Andrews, daughter of Simon Andrews.

Mr. Tobey attended district and select schools until nineteen years of age, finishing his education at the Ithaca Academy the following year. At the age of twenty-one he was elected inspector of common schools; subsequently was chosen school commissioner. He has also held other town offices. In 1833 he enlisted in the Ithaca Cavalry; held several commissions in the same from Governor Win. L. Marcy, and was honorably discharged for full service by Brigadier-General R. Halsey. His avocation has been principally farming and lumbering; although he built a steam flouring- and saw-mill, which he managed successfully for nine years, and until burnt by incendiaries, July 3, 1863, thereby losing \$10,000. He is now the owner of 450 acres of good farming and timber land, and two saw-mills (water-power) with a capacity of 160,000 feet per annum. He is now in his sixty-fifth year, enjoying good health, and is one of the foremost men in the town.

L. L. GOODRICH.

The subject of this brief notice is the son of Captain Elizur Goodrich, who was a resident of the town of Berkshire, Tioga Co., N. Y., at the time of the birth of L. L., in the year 1837, July 1. The following year his father removed to the town of Caroline, Tompkins Co., and located upon what is now known as the Goodrich farm. L. L. lived at home, assisting his father in agricultural labors, until Jan. 1, 1864, when he went into the Union army to aid in quelling the Rebellion. He was honorably discharged, however, the following April, returned home, and bought his father's farm in the spring of 1865. His parents lived with him during the rest of their days. Mr. Goodrich was married, Jan. 5, 1870, to Clara, daughter of C. V. Covert, of Farmer Village, Seneca Co., N. Y. Their family consisted of two boys,—Louis C. Goodrich, born April 4, 1871, and Chauncey S. Goodrich, born June 17, 1876.

Mr. Goodrich is the largest land-owner in the town of Caroline, being the possessor of five hundred acres of good land, and keeping sixty cows, one hundred head of cattle, two trotting-horses, etc. He is energetic and enterprising, and having attained a comfortable competence, he can enjoy life, in his manhood's prime, in a community where he is generally known and respected.



E. HOWE.

Photo. by Frear.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

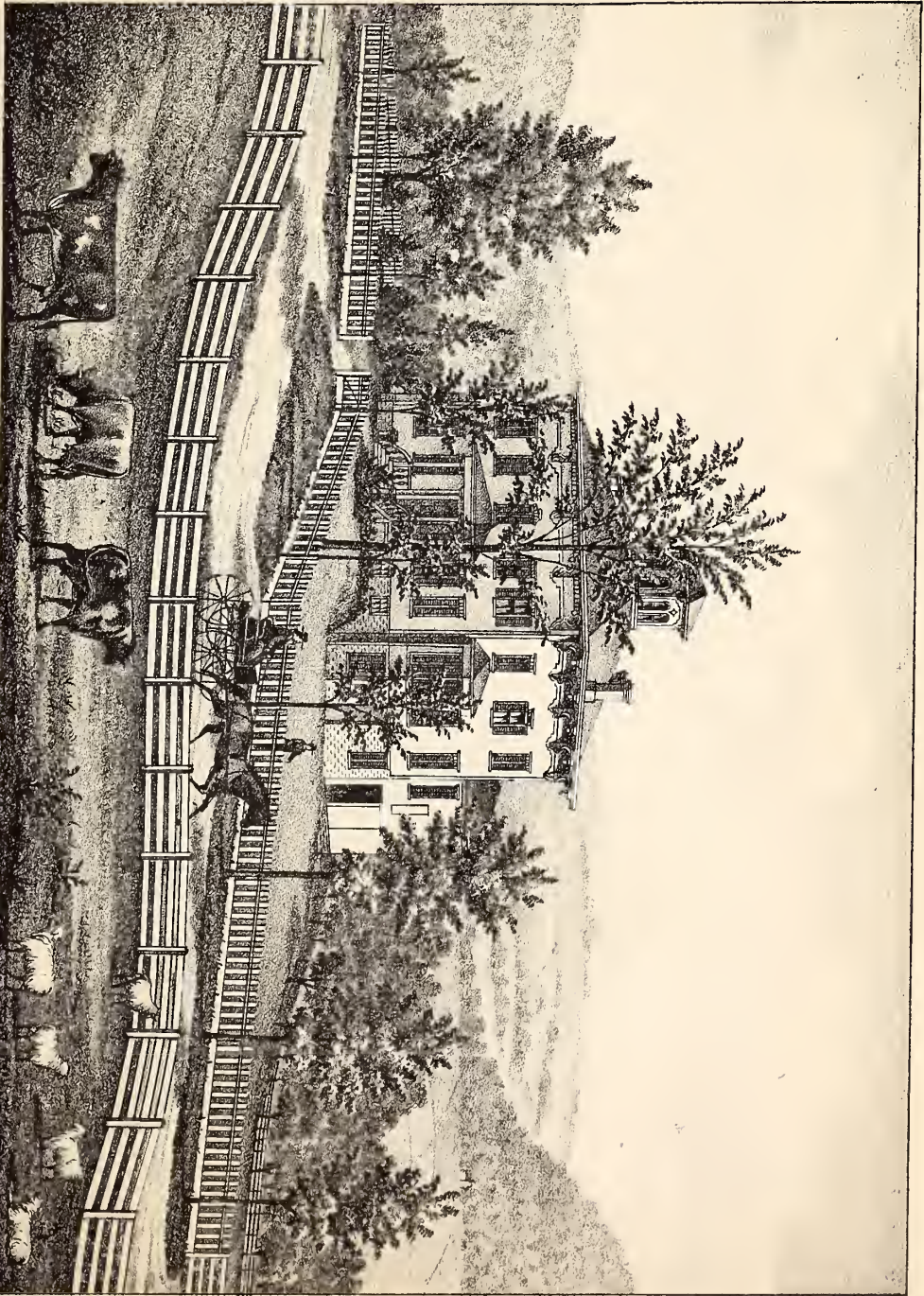
DANBY.

THE poet must have had a prospect in his mind's eye very similar to the town of Danby when he wrote the following lines:

"Here spreads a forest, there a village shines,
Here swell the hills and there a vale declines,
Here through the fields meandering waters run,
And there a placid lake reflects the full-orb'd sun."

Perhaps no like area of territory in the State possesses a greater variety of scenery than is presented in this town.

Its surface is broken by ranges of hills, extending north and south, from 300 to 400 feet above the valleys, and from 1200 to 1500 feet above the level of Cayuga Lake. Their summits are beautifully rounded, and their declivities just steep enough to lend a picturesqueness to the general landscape as viewed therefrom. The town is admirably watered, not only by the streams,—the principal of which are Cayuga Inlet, Buttermilk and Six-Mile Creeks,—but also by numerous living springs, which gush out of the earth in nearly every form. The soil is a mixed gravelly and shaly loam, with occasional areas of clay, and is adapted to grazing as well as to the production of the



RESIDENCE OF S.D. STEVENS, CAROLINE, TOMPKINS CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.

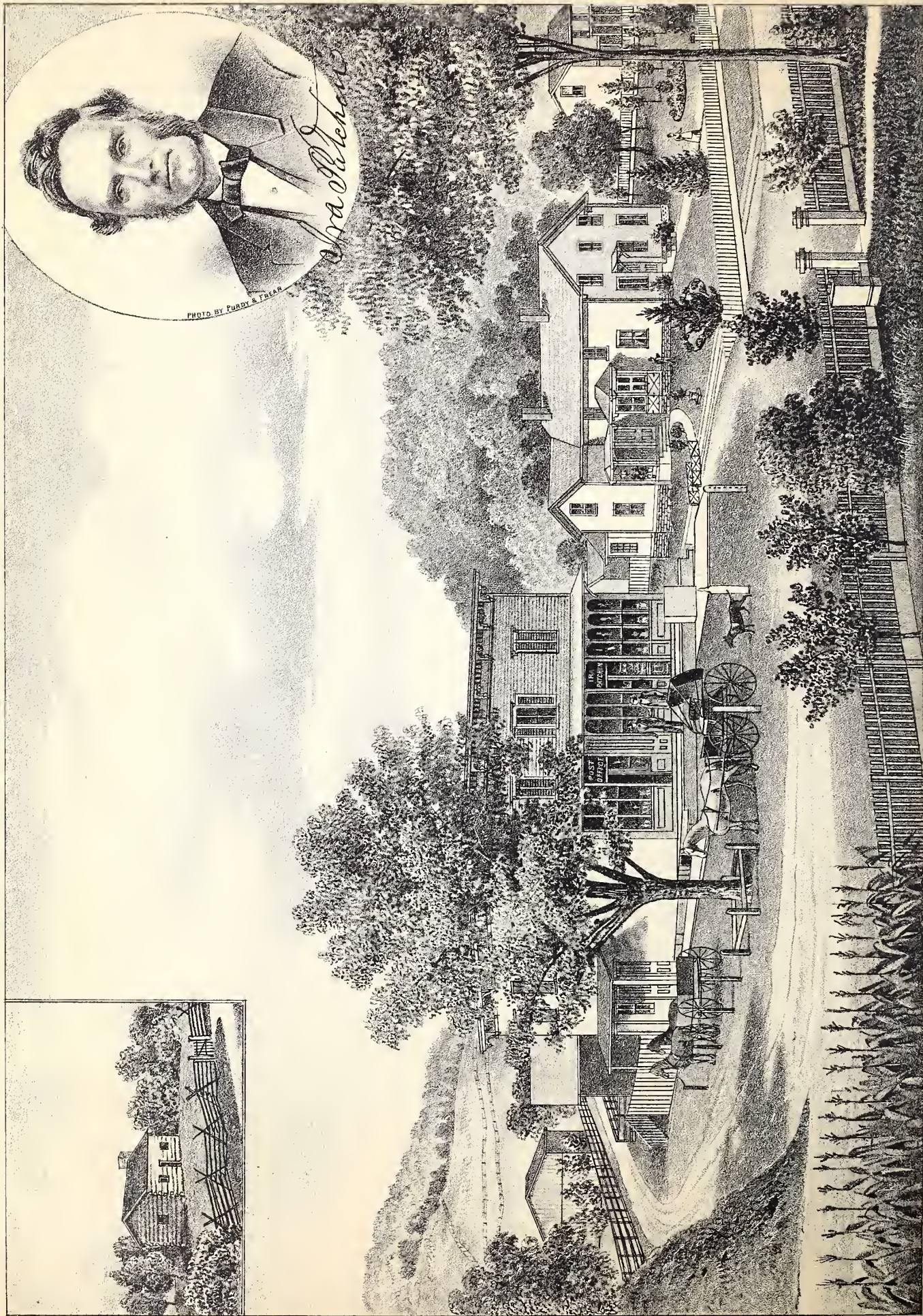


PHOTO BY FORDY & TISAR

RESIDENCE & STORE OF IRA PATCHEN, WEST DANBY, TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.

ENGRAVED BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADELPHIA

cereals, hay, and also tobacco, which is raised to some extent in the valleys. The area of the town is 34,143 acres, of which 25,235 acres are improved. There are in the town about 130 miles of moderately well-kept roads.

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town was commenced in 1795, by Isaac and John Dumond and Jacob and John Yaple, who formed a sort of copartnership on their arrival at what is now the village of Ithaca, in 1789, which continued for some years subsequent to their settlement in the town of Danby. These pioneers were from Ulster Co., N. Y., as were the majority of those who settled in the north and northwest parts of the town, while those who located on what is known as the "Beers Settlement" were principally from Fairfield Co., Conn. The Dumonds and Yaples experienced the usual hardships incident to pioneer life, but being men accustomed to toil, possessing hardy and robust constitutions and indomitable energy (which was about all the capital they had to start with), they began operations to effect a permanent settlement on the tract of unbroken wilderness they had taken up. They were compelled to cut their way through the woods, to construct their own roads, and to saw the timber necessary to erect their humble habitations. They surmounted all these difficulties, and lived to enjoy in a measure the fruits of their patient and unremitting industry and care. The tract where these worthy pioneers settled is now included in the farms owned by John Seaman, James Comfort, Mary, widow of Henry Yaple, and Havilla, son of David Yaple (familiarily known as Dr. David Yaple). These old families are quite numerous represented in the town and various parts of the county, but only one in the second generation, we believe, survives, namely, Isaac Dumond, who was born on the old homestead (the Comfort farm) Aug. 12, 1795.*

In the Beers Settlement, the pioneers were Dr. Lewis Beers and Jabez Beers, his brother, who came in from Stratford, Fairfield Co., Conn., in the spring of 1797. They located on the farms now owned by E. L. B. Curtis, Esq., and Lewis Hall, respectively, the former of whom is a grandson of Dr. Beers. The doctor was accompanied by his wife and two indentured young men,—William R. Collins, aged sixteen, and Joseph Judson, aged fifteen years,—both of whom subsequently became good practical farmers and influential citizens, one of Ithaca and the other of Danby. Jabez Beers had a wife and family, but of his direct descendants only one now survives, namely, Harriet, wife of John Scott, of Ithaca. The nearest neighbors to the Beers' for several years after their arrival were Elias Deyo, near by, Joseph Todd, seven miles south, and Archie Green, three miles north. Dr. Beers was a very prominent man in his town and county. He was commissioned the first justice of the peace in the town, receiving his warrant from Governor Tompkins in 1807. He was appointed the same year first judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was succeeded in the latter position by his brother Jabez, who was also subsequently elected a member of Assembly.

The doctor was the first and only president of the Owego and Ithaca Turnpike Company, assuming that office in 1812, and retaining it until the road was surrendered to the public, as a highway, in 1841; he was the founder and first pastor of the New Jerusalem Church (commonly called by non-members Swedenborgian), which faith, after a careful investigation, he adopted about 1813. In these several positions of physician, farmer, minister of the gospel, president of the Turnpike Company, and merchant, he evinced an unfaltering desire to do his whole duty, and how well he succeeded is known to those at all acquainted with his history. After a long and useful life Dr. Beers died Sept. 4, 1849, aged eighty-one years six months and four days.

As an evidence of his strong filial affection, we mention the fact that in the spring of 1805 he returned to Stratford, and brought out with him his aged parents, Abner Beers, Sr., and Hannah, his wife, and younger brother Nathan. He made the declining years of his parents' lives happy and comfortable, and when, on the 3d of January, 1816, the "grim monster" came with the inevitable summons for his father, and on the 10th of April, 1817, for his mother also, he affectionately closed their eyes and mourned their loss sincerely. His father was eighty years old when he died, and his mother seventy-six, and they had spent a wedded life of fifty-five years. Verily, their end was peace.

Following the Beers' above mentioned came David Clark, in 1801; Lewis Beardsley, who settled on the farm now occupied by Stockton B. Judson, in 1802. Benjamin Jennings arrived the same year. He was the father of Oscar Jennings, and grandfather of Benjamin Jennings, the present town clerk. He came from Cornwall, Conn., and settled on the farm now occupied by the family of William Buckland. Benjamin Jennings was a member of Assembly in 1827 and 1837. Deacon Hezekiah Clark, John Pumpelly, and Philo Hawes came in 1803; Benijah Ticknor, in 1804. During this year the malarial fever incident to the lake region became epidemic, as it were, and nearly all the pioneers were prostrated. Abner Beers, Jr., came in 1804, and Nathan Beers in 1805. This year Joseph Judson purchased and settled on the farm now occupied by his younger son, Stockton B. Judson, and sometimes by his widow, Abigail, who was eighty-eight years of age on the 8th of July, 1878. Comfort Butler, Nathan and Seymour H. Adams, and David Smith, with their families, came in 1806. These were all native-born citizens, and the only foreigner up to this time in Beers' Settlement was Elias Deyo, who came there in 1796. He is described by Dr. Beers, in his journal, as a good-natured Dutchman, industrious and provident in his habits, and obliging in his manners. From 1806 to the commencement of hostilities between this country and Great Britain, in 1812, the influx of emigration was steady, though at no time numerous. Among those who arrived in this part of the town during the period above indicated were,—

Elbert Curtis, M.D., father of E. L. B. Curtis, Esq., who arrived from Stratford, Conn., in the year 1809, and settled on the farm now owned by his son, above named. He subsequently purchased the Jabez Beers homestead, upon which he continued to reside until 1857, when he removed to Ithaca, where he died, Nov. 3, 1866, aged sixty-

* See under head of "Initial Events," farther on.

nine years, having been quite a prominent citizen both of Danby and Ithaca. He was a member of the Assembly in 1838, and held several town offices at different times. Seneca Howland came in 1807.

Selick Bates and Charles Wright settled in the town in 1812. The former moved to Caroline in 1842, where his son Abraham married a daughter of Charles Wright, above mentioned. Returning to the north and northwest parts of the town, we find coming in 1804 Thomas, John, William, Abraham, James, and Samuel Swartout, from Ulster Co., N. Y. This family is numerously represented in the town. The same year "Uncle" Peter Davis, and William Davis, his son, arrived; and soon thereafter John Master-son, Spencer Elsten, and Jacob Wise. John Elyea, the original member in the town of that family, came in 1813.

John Miller settled in 1805, on the farm now owned by Isaac Hanford.

In the western part of the town Moses Barker was also among the pioneers. He came in 1814, and settled on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, G. A. Todd. His widow survives, at the good old age of eighty-five years, remarkably well preserved, both mentally and physically. A few years later came James Briggs, who settled on a farm about half a mile from West Danby post-office; and Isaac Briggs, his brother, settled on a farm within one mile of him. John Patchen came in some years later.*

In the south part of the town we find the following, among others, at an early day:

Moses Banfield came in from New Jersey in 1802. He subsequently settled on the farm now occupied by George J. Pratt, where his two elder children were born,—Hannah, the widow of James A. Smith, of Schuyler Co., and Joel, now a resident of the town of Groton. His son, Isaac Banfield, is an old and respected citizen of Danby. Aaron Bennett came in from Connecticut in 1806, and settled on the farm now occupied by William Rittenhouse.

Amos Hall, grandfather of Albert Hall, came in about 1807, and settled on the place where Albert now resides. Two years later his sons, Leonard and Silas Hall, came in, the former of whom was the father of Albert Hall, Esq.

Isaac Jennings arrived from Saratoga County in 1815, and settled on the farm now owned by William Smiley. Among others who settled in various parts of the town prior to 1840 were Simon Loomis, Jackson Graves, Elihu Keeler, Esq., father of Charles B. Keeler, who came in from Putnam County, N. Y., and settled on the farm now occupied by his son above named. He was justice of the peace from 1844 to 1852.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first houses erected within the present limits of the town were built simultaneously by the Dumonds, Isaac and John, and the Yaples, Jacob and John, in the spring of 1795.

The first frame house was erected by Dr. Lewis Beers, in 1801.

The first birth was that of Isaac, son of John Dumond, August 12, 1795, who is still living (1878).

The first death was that of Mrs. Rogers, wife of Joseph Rogers, tenants of the Dumonds, about the year 1797.

The first mills were erected by the Dumonds and Yaples,—a saw-mill in 1797, and a grist-mill in 1799. They stood on Butternilk Creek, on an undivided 100 acres, joint property of the two families.

The first school-house in town was erected in the Beers settlement about 1800-1, of which the first teacher was Joseph. Within a year or two a school-house was built in the Dumond and Yapple neighborhood. Prior to this a log school-house was built and school taught in what is now the town of Ithaca, which the children of those residing in the north part of the town of Danby attended.

The first church edifice was that erected by the Presbyterian Society, at Danby village, in 1820. It is now owned and occupied by the Congregationalists, having been remodeled and repaired.

The first tannery was erected by Luther Foster, about 1810, and stood within half a mile of Danby village.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Danby was formed from Spencer, Tioga Co., Feb. 22, 1811, and was transferred to this county, March 22, 1822. On the 29th of April, 1839, the following-described portion of the town of Caroline was annexed to Danby: "Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the first tier of lots; and lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the second tier, in the south part of the northeast section of township 10, in the Watkins and Flint Purchase."

At a legally-authorized town-meeting, duly notified and held in the town of Danby, on the 12th day of March, 1811, the following-named officers were elected: Stephen Beers, Jr., Supervisor; Uri Hill, Town Clerk; Nathan Adams, Aaron Bennett, and Benjamin Jennings, Assessors; John Yapple, Seymour H. Adams, and Hudson Jennings, Commissioners of Highways; Jacob Yapple and Stephen Beers, Overseers of the Poor; Birdsey Clark, Constable and Collector; Hudson Jennings, Constable; Lewis Beardsley, Hezekiah Clark, John Dumond, and John Yapple, Fence-Viewers and Damage Appraisers; Hezekiah Clark, Poundmaster.

"Voted, To have a town-pound erected the ensuing year, and to locate the same on the corner of the section line where it crosses the turnpike, one-half of which to be set on Esquire Beers' land. Dr. Lewis Beers agrees to build said pound at his own expense."

"Voted, That boars over two months old are not to run at large under penalty of 25 cents, to go to the complainer."

"Voted, That the supervisor purchase ballot boxes."

SUPERVISORS.

Stephen Beers, Jr. (5 years), Benjamin Jennings (11 years), Elbert Curtis, Jonathan B. Gosman, Hisley Lord, Benjamin Jennings, Chester W. Lord (2 years), Alexander Gustin, Elbert Curtis, Miles C. Mix, Sherman Miller, Elbert Curtis, Andrew Taylor (2 years), Frederick Beers, Elbert Curtis, Eli Beers, Andrew Taylor, Chester W. Lord (2 years), Eleazar Taylor, Francis Nourse, Gideon Tuthill (2 years), Eli Beers, Francis Nourse (2 years), Elbert L. B. Curtis, Francis Nourse, Frederick Beers, Lemuel

* See also in history proper of "West Danby."

Jennings, Elbert Curtis, Dioeclesian A. Marsh, Lyttleton F. Clark (2 years), William A. Mandeville (2 years), Levi Curtis (3 years), Elbert L. B. Curtis (2 years), Josiah Hawes (8 years), John E. Beers (3 years).

TOWN CLERKS.

Uri Hill (3 years), Jabez Beers (9 years), Chester W. Lord, Jabez Beers, Hudson Jennings (6 years), Elbert Curtis (3 years), Eli Beers, Lemuel Jennings (2 years), Wells Beardsley (2 years), Heman Clark, Lyman Bradley, Wells Beardsley, Stephen D. Beers, Heman Clark, Walter Hollister, Milton B. Canfield, Levi C. Beers, M. B. Canfield (3 years), Elbert Judson, Henry M. Hollister, Jonas Ostrander, Silas Pierson (6 years), Levi Curtis (3 years), Milton H. Knapp, Sheldon Bierce (3 years), Andrew W. Knapp (4 years), Benjamin J. Williams (6 years), George A. Lamkin, Benjamin Jennings.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Timothy St. John, Joseph Judson, Stephen Beers, Jeremiah C. Mandeville, Timothy St. John, Sherman Miller, J. C. Mandeville, Seba Canfield, Jr., Chas. C. Howell, Harvey D. Miller, J. C. Mandeville, James Tripp, Sherman Miller, Elihu Keeler, Edward B. Grant, James Tripp, Sherman Miller, Elihu Keeler, Edward B. Grant, Levi C. Beers, Sherman Miller, Cyrus Grey, John Gillett, Isaac Barker, Homer Jennings, Edward B. Grant, Gowan A. Todd, Alfred A. Lewis (vacaney), John Van De Bogart, Jeremiah Thatcher (vacaney), Homer Jennings, Edward B. Grant, Jeremiah Thatcher, Silas Pierson (vacaney), John Van De Bogart, Lemuel Jennings, Edward B. Grant, John Thatcher (vacaney), John Patchen, Jr., John Van De Bogart, Jeremiah Thatcher (vacaney), Lemuel Jennings, Edward B. Grant, Jeremiah Thatcher, Andrew Wadham (vacaney), Charles Howland, Lemuel Jennings, Andrew Wadham, David A. Nichols, Charles Howland, Jackson Graves (vacaney), Lemuel Jennings, John W. Vose, Henry Hutchins, Charles Howland, Jeremiah Thatcher (vacaney).

The present town officers other than those included in the above lists are Jacob Wise, Alfred Vose (2d), and John D. Fish, Assessors; Oscar Jennings, Commissioner of Highways; A. W. Knapp and William Wilcox, Overseers of the Poor; George F. Howland, Collector; Benjamin F. Grant, Horace A. Todd, and Henri C. Beers, Auditors; Will A. Howland, D. H. Ostrander, and Levi L. Beers, Inspectors of Election; Geo. F. Howland, Geo. B. Grant, Alonzo Beach, and James I. Briggs, Constables.

DANBY VILLAGE

is located in the Beers settlement, on the old Owego and Ithaca turnpike, six miles from the latter village. Among the first settlers of the place, from the grist-mill to the old Pumpelly dwelling-house, were Abner Beers, David Clark, Deacon Hezekiah Clark, John Pumpelly, Hudson and Benjamin Jennings, Lewis Beardsley, Erastus Bierce, Uri Clark, Stephen Beers, who was the first supervisor of the town, and others.

The first house was erected by Elias Deyo as early as 1798.

The first store was opened by Abner Beers about the

year 1806; it consisted of a general assortment of merchandise, which was sold in a primitive log house.

The first tavern in the village was kept by Deacon Hezekiah Clark in what is now the residence of Levi C. Beers, Esq., in 1811. Dr. Lewis Beers entertained travelers at his house prior to this.

The first school-house stood on the farm now owned by Isaac Banfield, and was built about 1802. Joseph Judson was the first teacher. Among the early scholars were children from the Pumpelly, Clark, and Beers families.

The first church edifice was that built by the Presbyterian Society, as mentioned in the history proper of the town.

The post-office was first established about 1801-2, at the residence of Dr. Lewis Beers, who was appointed postmaster. In 1811-12 it was removed to the residence of Jabez Beers, and about 1827 removed to the village, and Hudson Jennings became postmaster. The present incumbent is Josiah Hawes.

The village now contains two general stores, of which T. H. Howell and Josiah Hawes are the proprietors respectively, one boot and shoe store kept by J. Ostrander, four blacksmithies, three wagon and carriage shops, one grist- and two saw-mills, two churches, one each of the Methodist Episcopal and Congregational denominations, two public schools, a town-hall, several mechanics, two resident physicians, and two ministers of the gospel. The supervisor and town clerk both reside here. The population of the village is fairly estimated at 300, counting from the grist-mill to Dr. Eli Beers.

WEST DANBY,

pleasantly situated on Cayuga Inlet and on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railway, was first settled in 1814 by Moses Barker, whose widow still survives at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

The first house in the hamlet proper was built by Jared Patchen, Esq., who owned the land, but was never an actual settler. One James Grimes lived in the house as a tenant. John, son of Jared Patchen, and father of Ira Patchen, Esq., came in 1823, and settled on the lot purchased by the former. William Hugg came in about 1816.

The first store was erected by Ira Patchen, in 1850. He is the present proprietor of the principal store, having successfully carried on the mercantile business for nearly thirty years. His present extensive store building was erected in 1874. Besides Mr. Patchen's store the place contains one grocery-store, two steam saw-mills, two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-shop, one Methodist Episcopal and one Baptist Church, post-office, express and telegraph offices, and a depot on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railway. Its population is fairly estimated at 200.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The manufacturing interests of Danby consist principally of grist- and saw-mills, of which the most important are the

Elm-Tree Flouring- and Saw-mills, which were erected by a stock company composed of Messrs. Ellis, Johnson, Beers & De Forrest, in 1853. After operating the mills

about three years the company disposed of the property to Thomas J. Phillips, in 1856. He added steam-power, and conducted the business successfully until the morning of Dec. 15, 1868, when it was destroyed by fire. The site then remained vacant until the present mill was built by Frazier & Krum, in 1875. The present proprietor is W. A. Gunderman. It has 3 runs of stone, and grinds about 50,000 bushels of custom work of all kinds per annum. The saw-mill turns out about 100,000 feet of lumber a year.

DANBY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

was organized Sept. 8, 1860, with 61 members, and a capital of about \$60,000. The first directors of the company were Moses T. Denman, Lewis B. Hanford, Joseph Todd, Lyttleton F. Clark, and Marcus A. Beers. The company has grown steadily, so that on the 1st of January, 1878, its books showed the number of policies issued to be 388, amounting to \$493,690. The average expenses for running the company for eighteen years amount to about \$60 per annum. The present directors are E. L. B. Curtis, Secretary; Chas. B. Keeler, President; M. D. Bruce, Chas. Howland, and George F. Beardsley; Lemuel Jennings, Esq., Treasurer. The losses sustained by the company have always been promptly adjusted to the entire satisfaction of those concerned; hence its popularity.

DANBY PIONEER GRANGE, NO. 230,

was organized Sept. 5, 1874, with 20 charter members. The first Master was Joel Banfield; Overseer, Brazilla Dorn; Sec., W. E. Chapman; Treas., L. C. Beers; Ceres, Miss Clara Roper; Pomona, Mrs. J. E. Judson; Flora, Mrs. W. E. Chapman. The present Master is W. E. Chapman; Overseer, J. W. Hall; Sec., J. E. Judson; Treas., C. Mabee; Ceres, Mrs. W. E. Chapman; Pomona, Mrs. J. E. Judson; Flora, Mrs. J. W. Hall. Present membership, 45.

DANBY RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was incorporated under the general law, July 1, 1871. The land was donated for the purpose by E. L. B. Curtis. Trustees, Charles B. Curtis, Luther G. Gerung, Levi C. Beers, E. L. B. Curtis; the latter was the first president; the first secretary was G. F. Nourse. Present officers: E. L. B. Curtis, President; Levi L. Beers, Secretary; Lucian B. Beers, G. McArthur, Luther Roper, Trustees. The grounds contain about an acre, well laid out and neatly kept.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

On the 4th of July, 1866, was organized the "Soldiers' Monument Association of the town of Danby." It was a fitting day on which to form an association, the object of which was to perpetuate the memory of those gallant dead who entered the Union army from this town. The events that conspire to glorify the national birthday were similar in their aim and purposes to those which made it incumbent upon the people, as a sacred duty, to raise the noble shaft, and to engrave on it the names of those who fought and died to sustain the flag, and to uphold the institutions that their forefathers had suffered so much to declare in-

violate and invincible just ninety years before. It was meet that this tribute should be paid the noble dead, just as it is right and proper to observe amid profound and general rejoicings the anniversary of the natal day of the "land of the free and the home of the brave." The directors of this patriotic enterprise were Charles B. Keeler, President; E. L. B. Curtis, Levi C. Beers, John L. Hance, and Rev. Warren Mayo. The expense fund was inaugurated by a picnic, which was followed at intervals by other similar gatherings, dances, and literary and social entertainments, at which all contributed a little to the noble object. By these various means a sum aggregating about \$1900 was raised, which, by a vote of the people (which though resulting in a goodly majority, yet to the shame of those who covertly opposed it was not unanimous), was increased to \$3000. A building committee, composed of E. L. B. Curtis, John L. Hance, and Josiah Hawes, was chosen, with authority to negotiate for the erection of a suitable monument. They finally agreed upon one, and it was duly raised with appropriate ceremonies. It is twenty-nine feet high, of pure Italian marble, with granite base. On it are engraved the names, dates of death, and ages of forty-five who heroically sacrificed their lives in striving to preserve the Union, and to uphold the greatest of all its institutions, —LIBERTY. Fervently we all utter the appropriate wish, —"May they rest in peace."

137TH INFANTRY.

Company K.—Ephraim Dunham, died Nov. 18, 1862, aged 21; Charles F. Stoddard, died Dec. 23, 1862, aged 23; Benj. Clark, died July 2, 1863, aged 19; Alex. B. Hance, died Oct. 29, 1863, aged 26; J. Willis Hance, died Oct. 29, 1863, aged 20; Charles K. Swartout, died May 2, 1863, aged 23; Sergeant Hudson Jennings, died Nov. 27, 1863, aged 24; Elijah Ryant, died July 17, 1864, aged 42.

139TH INFANTRY.

Company I.—Bradford C. Hallett, died Sept. 30, 1864, aged 23; Christopher Piatt, Jr., died Nov. 24, 1864, aged 30; Chas. J. Vorhis, died April 2, 1865, aged 21; Daniel B. Carson, died April 13, 1865, aged 22; William Ostrander, died April 23, 1865, aged 30.

109TH INFANTRY.

Company A.—Hebron Mabee, died Feb. 21, 1864, aged 34; Corporal Samuel C. Bogardus, died March 3, 1864, aged 20; Daniel S. Briggs, died March 16, 1864, aged 51; Harrison Little, died May 12, 1864, aged 22; John G. Nichols, died May 12, 1864, aged 24; Daniel H. McPherson, died Aug. 2, 1864, aged 24; Wm. H. De Bell, died Aug. 19, 1864, aged 20; Reuben D. Young, died Aug. 31, 1864, aged 21; Abram R. Morse, died Oct. 3, 1864, aged 39; Pereival S. Foster, died Nov. 3, 1864, aged 20; Julius Ostrander, died Nov. 22, 1864, aged 21; Marcus Counce, died Jan. 25, 1864, aged 18; Theodore T. Angle, died Jan. 25, 1864, aged 24; Robert W. Sage, died Sept. 13, 1862, aged 20.

21ST CAVALRY.

Company M.—Samuel A. Atwell, died April 10, 1864, aged 18; Hamilt. N. Schuyler, died Aug. 16, 1864.
Company L.—Fernando Stanley, died March 24, 1864, aged 26.

6TH ARTILLERY.

Company B.—Lafayette Cronce, died July 17, 1854, aged 20; Peter Westervelt, died Feb. 24, 1865, aged 29.

16TH ARTILLERY.

Company A.—Thos. Edson, died Jan. 30, 1864, aged 26; John Deputron, died April 25, 1864, aged 20.

Company B.—Irus Hanford, died March 20, 1865, aged 39; Hiram Hanford, died Sept. 23, 1864, aged 27; Homer C. Clough, died Dec. 24, 1862, aged 19; Chas. Whitmarsh, died, aged 30.

Signal Corps.—Wm. L. Vorhis, died Nov. 30, 1863, aged 19.

Pennsylvania Regiment.—Edwin L. Beach, died April 27, 1864, aged 28.

47TH INFANTRY.

Company K.—Chas. H. Ryant, died June 17, 1864, aged 21.

64TH INFANTRY.

Company K.—Horace K. Diamond, died July 2, 1863, aged 23.

76TH INFANTRY.

Company F.—Henry H. McFall, died Dec. 13, 1862, aged 22.

86TH INFANTRY.

Company C.—George W. Wright, died Nov. 29, 1863, aged 22.

109TH INFANTRY.

Company K.—Ira Martin, died July 2, 1863, aged 19.

RELIGIOUS.

The religious history of Danby is almost contemporary with its secular; for very soon after permanent settlements were effected religious organizations were instituted, and public worship was had in private dwellings, barns, and school-houses until such time as the people were able to afford the expense necessary for the erection of houses of worship. While the history of the various religious societies, particularly that of the oldest of them, is vague, by diligent inquiry we have been enabled to obtain some reliable data, the authenticity of which equals the brevity of the information.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF DANBY

was organized as a Presbyterian Church, on the accommodation plan, in 1807. It retained its plan of union until 1867, when it became purely Congregational in form and doctrine. The church edifice, which enjoys a greater antiquity than any other in town, was erected in 1820, and has since been repaired as necessity demanded. The present value of church and parsonage is \$5000. Trustees, Josiah Hawes, W. E. Chapman, Chester Vorhis, George Morris, Levi Hollister, and George J. Bratt; Deacons, John Bell and Chester Vorhis; Clerk of the Church, Geo. F. Beardsley; Pastor, Rev. James Weller; membership, 85; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 145. Superintendent, Josiah Hawes. Church and Sunday-school prosperous.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF DANBY

was organized first as a class of five members, in 1811, and incorporated as a society in 1832, during which year the church edifice was erected. The dedicatory exercises were conducted by the pastor in charge, Rev. Morgan Sherman. The house of worship has been repaired at different times, and will now comfortably seat about 500 persons. Its value, with parsonage and barn, is \$4500. The first pastor was Rev. Elijah Bachelor; the present incumbent, Rev. Edgar Sibley. The trustees are James Howland, John Fish, Isaac Force, Charles Banfield, and John Welch;

present membership, 161; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 70; Superintendent, B. F. Grant. The church and Sunday-school are both reported in a flourishing condition. There are two other appointments in the Danby circuit, namely, Morris Chapel and Jersey Hill. Morris Chapel has a membership of 60, and is valued at \$2000. Jersey Hill and Danby are one as to pastoral relations and membership.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WEST DANBY

was organized in 1869, though a class had existed here many years before. The first pastor was Rev. E. G. W. Hall. The church edifice was erected in 1870, and dedicated in October of the same year. It is a neat and handsome building of wood, and will seat 400 persons, and is worth \$3500. The present trustees are Ira Patchen, J. P. Thatcher, James Bruce, Jeremiah Thatcher, and Thomas Hutchings. Pastor, Rev. A. J. Brown. Membership, 109; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 135; Superintendent, J. P. Thatcher. The church and Sunday-school are prospering in a remarkable degree, thanks to the faithful supervision of the pastor and superintendent, aided by the zeal and energy of the officiating members of the church and others.

SOUTH DANBY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH*

was formerly a part of the old North Danby charge, and as such was organized as early as 1830. The society erected their house of worship in 1836, which was completed and dedicated during the pastorate of Rev. A. Johnson, in 1837. The charge as now constituted was not detached from the parent church until 1843. In 1871 the church building was extensively repaired, during the ministry of Rev. John D. Bloodgood, at a cost of \$1200. The first pastor was Rev. Peter Compton; the present incumbent, Rev. Ziba Evans. Membership, 166; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 130. Superintendent, Amasa Genung. The other Sunday-school of the charge, with William Owens superintendent, has 50 scholars. The stewards are Amasa Genung, William Howland, Charles Ostrander, William Owens, Peter Monell, Barlow Sanford, Edwin Smiley, and Charles Howland (Recording Steward). Charge generally prosperous.

THE CHURCH OF NEW JERUSALEM AT DANBY.

This religious denomination, commonly called by those without its pale "Swedenborgian," was organized May 30, 1816, on which day and date the receivers of the new doctrine met in the old school-house and constituted themselves into a society known as the "New Jerusalem Society of the County of Tioga," and thus recorded in the book of county records. At this meeting there were 53 male and 11 female subscribers. On the 23d of March, 1825, ten males and eight females constituted themselves into a society at Danby, under the pastoral care of Dr. Lewis Beers. In April following the church edifice was begun, on a lot donated by Dr. Beers. The building was raised on the 2d of July, finished in November, and dedicated on the 20th

* Furnished by the pastor, Rev. Ziba Evans.

of the same month. The ancient sacred edifice still remains, but has not been regularly used since 1866. The first pastor was Dr. Lewis Beers, who continued with the church until 1840, in all about a quarter of a century. From 1844 to 1850, and from 1862 to 1866, Rev. Solyman Brown was pastor, since whom there has been no regular minister.

CHRIST'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF DANBY was organized Aug. 12, 1826, in the school-house of District No. 2. The first rector was the Rev. Lucius Carter; the first wardens, Daniel Williams and Walter Bennett; Vestrymen, Aaron Bennett, David Marvin, Lawrence Van Kleeck, Isaac Jennings, Timothy St. John, Hanford Bradley, Ezekiel Sanford, and Benjamin Banker. The church edifice was erected in 1834, and consecrated Sept. 29, 1836, by the Right Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, bishop of the diocese. The present rector is the Rev. Rogers; Wardens, Fred. Boda and Fred. W. Long; Vestrymen, Aaron W. Bennett, Lucian B. Beers, Charles W. Jennings, Levi Jennings, John J. Cooper, and Edmund Jennings; number of communicants, 30; value of church property, \$3500.

THE WEST DANBY BAPTIST CHURCH

was first organized by twenty-seven members dismissed for that purpose by the Spencer Church, in 1821. This church afterwards removed to Ithaca, and its name was changed accordingly. In 1823 another change was deemed advisable, and the old Spencer Church was divided into the First and Second Baptist Churches of Spencer; the latter, some years subsequently, removed to West Danby. The church edifice was erected in 1840, and dedicated in the winter of 1841, during the pastorate of Elder Gross. The present trustees are G. A. Todd, Isaac Briggs, and Amasa Tupper; Deacons, G. A. Todd and T. J. Stephens; present membership, 60; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 50; Superintendent, A. P. Hopper; value of church property, \$2500.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

Not more than a lustrum elapsed after the arrival of the first white settlers before a school-house was erected in Danby, and a school-teacher was employed from among the pioneers. He upon whom this honor fell was Joseph Judson, who had come hither as the indentured help of Dr. Lewis Beers, in 1797. At the time of his arrival he was fifteen years of age, and when he commenced to teach the school he was not more than eighteen. He had enjoyed the then limited educational advantages of the Connecticut schools, and was qualified to impart to the youth placed in his charge at least the rudiments of useful knowledge. What a wondrous change has little more than three-fourths of a century wrought in matters pertaining to the dissemination of learning, through the medium of our admirable public school system! We quote from the annual report of the county superintendents of schools: number of districts, 17; number of children of school age, 623; number attending school, 537; number of teachers employed, male, 13; female, 24; number of weeks taught, 312; number of school-houses, 17; value, with sites, \$7427; number of

volumes in school library, 486; value of same, \$88. Receipts—State appropriation, \$1789.43; raised by tax, \$1316.89; from all other sources, \$699.02. Expenditures—paid for teachers' wages, \$3125.28; for incidental expenses, \$355.18; school-houses, repairing, etc., \$258.56; balance, \$154.60.

The population of the town for each lustrum from 1845 to 1875 inclusive, is given in the State census of the latter year as follows: in 1845, 2494; in 1850, 2411; in 1855, 2331; in 1860, 2261; in 1865, 2140; in 1870, 2126; in 1875, 2161.

The information from which the above history of Danby is prepared was kindly furnished by the following persons and authorities, to whom and which we tender our sincere thanks for the favors conferred: E. L. B. Curtis, Esq., for personal assistance and the use of Dr. Lewis Beers' memoranda; the venerable Isaac Dumond; Levi C. Beers; Ira Patchen; Mrs. Amy Barker, widow of Moses Barker; G. A. Todd; Eli Beers, M.D.; Isaac Banfield; Levi Jennings; Andrew W. Knapp; Albert Hall; the pastors of the various churches; Charles B. Keeler; George Lamkin, for a neat copy of names on soldiers' monument; Joseph E. Judson, Secretary of the "Grange;" John E. Beers, Supervisor; and Benjamin Jennings, Town Clerk.

MILITARY RECORD.

Amos S. Atwill, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863; died April 10, 1864, of wounds.
 Atwell A. Hungerford, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863.
 Silas Pierson, capt., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; wounded Oct. 29, 1863, at Wauhatchie; resigned May 10, 1865, on account of disability.
 Hudson Jennings, sergt., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded Oct. 29, 1863, at Wauhatchie; died Nov. 27, 1863.
 Alexander B. Hance, sergt., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; killed Oct. 29, 1863, at Wauhatchie.
 Merritt King, capt., Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Harrison H. Tompkins, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
 Aaron Tibbetts, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. May 7, 1863.
 David A. Signer, 2d lieut., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862.
 Wm. P. Richards, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
 Calvin Deputon, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Feb. 1, 1865.
 Henry B. Forsythe, corp., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
 Daniel H. McPherson, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at City Point, Va., date unknown.
 Robert W. Sage, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed while on picket, no date given.
 Reuben D. Youngs, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died Aug. 31, 1864, of disease.
 Harrison Little, private, Co. A, 197th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; killed May 12, 1864, at Wilderness.
 Warren Tibbetts, Jr., capt., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
 Frank E. Tibbetts, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Thomas B. Crounse, corp., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
 Samuel C. Bogardus, corp., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died March 3, 1864, of disease.
 Andrew Evarts, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. May 9, 1865, for disability.
 Wm. A. Hance, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
 Almon E. Shephard, private, Co. E, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Wm. A. Howland, private, Co. E, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Sheldon F. Frazier, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Feb. 27, 1865, for disability.
 Sturgis B. Williams, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.

- Francis A. King, private, Co. E, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Charles K. Swartout, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; missing in action at Chancellorsville.
- Fernando Stanley, private, Co. L, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died March 27, 1864, of disease.
- Ira Martin, Jr., private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- Dwight H. Ostrander, corp., Co. A, 169th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
- Percival S. Foster, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; died Nov. 3, 1864, of disease.
- Henry S. Beardsley, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
- Charles J. Vorhis, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; killed April 2, 1865, at Petersburg.
- Hiram J. Benjamin, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.
- Charles W. Cummings, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 20, 1865.
- Jesse A. Oldfield, private, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864; disch. Jan. 17, 1865, of wounds.
- Elmer K. Hinds, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
- Hamilton A. Schuyler, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; died in Andersonville, April 16, 1864.
- Alexander R. Morse, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died Oct. 8, 1864, of disease.
- Chauncey Elliott, corp., Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Collins J. Carndale, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
- Aaron W. Bennett, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- James Y. Hinds, private, Co. C, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
- James H. Hinds, private, Co. C, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
- Ebenezer B. Miller, sergt.; Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Edward G. Brown, sergt., Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Amos V. Nickerson, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Patsey Powers, sergt.; Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Christopher S. Pratt, Jr., private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; died Nov. 24, 1864, of disease.
- Bradford C. Hallet, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; taken prisoner Sept. 30, 1864; died in prison.
- Charles Hallet, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
- David A. Hallet, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Elijah Smith, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; taken prisoner Sept. 30, 1864, at Petersburg.
- Cyrus Eastman, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1863; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William A. Hallett, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- John Deputon, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864; died April 25, 1864, of disease.
- Irus Hanford, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died March 20, 1865, of disease.
- Hiram Hanford, private, Co. B, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died Sept. 23, 1864, of disease.
- Charles W. Sharve, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. May 25, 1865.
- Wm. H. Debell, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; killed in action Aug. 19, 1864.
- Thomas Edson, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died June 30, 1864, of disease.
- Orren L. Southwick, private, Co. C, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. August, 1864.
- Henry H. Richards, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864.
- Charles F. Stodard, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died Dec. 23, 1862, of disease.
- Merritt M. Stodard, corp., Co. A, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1863; disch. June 21, 1865.
- John Hoover, private, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 4, 1864; disch. July 13, 1865.
- William F. Schutt, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1863.
- Charles H. Sloenn, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Solomon R. Grant, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William B. Kinney, 2d lieut., Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. Jan. 31, 1865.
- J. W. Vangelder, private, Co. E, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. July 7, 1865.
- John J. McFall, private, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864.
- David Dorn, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Havilla J. Dorn, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Hebron Mabee, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; died Feb. 21, 1864, of disease.
- Oscar L. Jennings, sergt., Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Julius Ostrander, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; died Nov. 22, 1864, of disease.
- William Ostrander, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; taken prisoner at Petersburg; died April 23, 1865.
- Henry H. Haycock, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; wounded; disch. June 18, 1864.
- James Cook, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; taken prisoner at Petersburg; exchanged, and disch. May 24, 1865.
- John L. Martin, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Saul Martin, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William F. Roe, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Moses Roe, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Theodore T. Angle, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; died, no date given.
- Stanley O. Ward, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
- George Hanford, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John Taylor, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
- Isaac Beers, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Levi Hollister, sergt., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
- James Gardner, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Léonard Swansbrough, private; enl. 1863.
- Ephraim Dunham, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Nov. 18, 1862, of disease.
- William H. Griffin, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded Oct. 29, 1863; died from wound.
- James B. Hall, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Jan. 24, 1863, for disability.
- Benjamin Clark, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.
- Elijah Ryant, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg; died of said wound, July 17, 1863.
- Joshua Westbrook, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
- Charles Hayward, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; wounded June 17, 1864, at Petersburg; disch. May 13, 1865, on said wound.
- David S. Briggs, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died May 12, 1864, of disease.
- Bennett T. Laudon, sergeant, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; wounded April 2, 1865, at Petersburg; disch. June 28, 1865, on said wound.
- Horace A. Todd, sergt., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, 1862; wounded May, 1864, at Wilderness; disch. May, 1865.
- Marcus Crouce, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; died, date not given.
- Henry Crouce, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. date not given.
- John G. Knickels, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
- David Knickels, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William Crouce, private, Co. M, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 3, 1863; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Charles F. Crouce, private, Co. M, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 2, 1863; disch. June 13, 1865.
- Alvan Taggart, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 4, 1865.
- Daniel B. Carson, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; wounded in action April 2, 1865; died April 13, 1865.
- Timothy Hutchins, private, Co. I, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.
- Timothy J. Hutchins, private, Co. A, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.
- Jeremiah Thatcher, private, Co. B, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.
- Peter Westervelt, private, Co. D, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died Feb. 24, 1865, of disease.
- Charles Bailly, private, Co. I, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863.
- Nathaniel Mabee, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Wentou Williams, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. August, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
- Ebenezer Hayward.

Charles Whitmarsh, killed.
 Joseph J. Starks; disch. June, 1865.
 S. W. Foster, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Michael E. Vanostrand, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Lorenzo H. Rice, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 Wm. Kirkendall, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 David C. Marshall, 1st lieut., Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. May 20, 1865.
 Henry C. Weed, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Charles Bradford, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; wounded Sept. 30, 1864, at Petersburg; disch., date not given.
 James G. Wilcox,* private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William W. McEwen,* private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Wm. Howell,* private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; wounded Sept. 30, 1864, at Petersburg; disch., date not given.
 Isaac M. Ames, John Strong, John Decker, Charles Tyler. These four men handed over to our supervisor at Owego, bounty paid by the town of Danby.
 George W. Wright, private, Co. C, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; wounded Nov. 27, 1861; died Nov. 29, 1861, of said wounds.
 Henry H. McFall, private, Co. F, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 14, 1861; killed Dec. 13, 1862, at Fredericksburg.
 Lyman McFall, private, Co. F, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1861; missing.
 John Hilliker, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
 James Jefferson, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
 John Bradford, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. in 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch., no date given.
 George H. Carpenter, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; disch. June 20, 1865.
 Edward Marsh, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; disch., no date given.
 Alford Ross, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
 Charles W. Schmitt, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. Dec. 18, 1863; re-enl'd as sergt., same company and regiment, Dec. 19, 1863; pro. to capt.; disch. July 24, 1865.
 Levi Youngs, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1861; disch. Feb. 24, 1864; enl. in same company and regiment, Feb. 25, 1864; disch. July 23, 1865.
 Lafayette Perkins, private, 1st Vet. N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 William D. Beers, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. in 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 9, 1863.
 Horace K. Dumond, private, Co. K, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 1861; missing, July 2, 1863.
 Charles H. Ryant, private, Co. K, 47th N. Y. Regt.; died June 17, 1864, of wounds.
 E. Palluley Brown, 1st Lieut., 159th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 1863.
 Thomas Kelley, Maxacle Larove, Michael McCarthy, Henry C. Monteath, Charles Matthews, John F. Johnson, Robert Gillispee, George H. Lynch, Thomas Dickenson, Michael McGrath, James Edwards, Edward Ragan, Christian Lounson, James Bell, and Everest Wittenbergh, all enl. Jan. 1865.
 Edward Hunt, George Wilson, George W. Sweeney, Clarence E. Owens, Lewis Kueysel, Robert Hazzell, Edwin Grader, John Lynch, and Henry Burns, all enl. Feb. 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SIMON LOOMIS

was born at Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1825. His father was Nathaniel Loomis, who was born at Tolland, Conn., April 30, 1790. By occupation he was a farmer and stone-mason. He served in the war of 1812, and evinced the same patriotic sentiments during the civil war as actuated his participation in the war with Great Britain, nearly half a century before. In politics he was a Whig, and on the organization of the Republican party became,

* Credited to the town of Caroline. Bounty paid by the town of Caroline.

and until his death continued, one of its firm and sincere supporters. In 1811 he moved to the town of Groton, where he continued to reside the remainder of his life,—a period of fifty-four years. On the 5th of February, 1812, he married Anna, daughter of Purver Reeves; she was



Simon Loomis

born March 14, 1792, and died Oct. 15, 1863. They raised a family of ten children, several of whom are now prominent citizens of the counties the history of which comprise this volume. After a long and useful life, Mr. Loomis died Jan. 13, 1865, respected by all who knew him. Simon Loomis, of whom we write more particularly, was born on the old homestead, and resided there many years. His business is farming, at which he has been quite successful. April 18, 1850, he married Hannah Eliza Stickle, who was born at Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., May 16, 1813. She died May 20, 1871. For his second wife he married Miss E. R., daughter of Jay Watkins, who was born in Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 23, 1821. He was a farmer, and quite a prominent citizen; was an active member of the Baptist Church, having joined that church at Rochester, in 1842. He was also a member in good standing of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows. He died June 25, 1877. Mr. Watkins was a gentleman very generally known and much esteemed. He was honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow-men, and his character for personal integrity was always good. Like Nathaniel Loomis, his worth was largely appreciated, and his death cast a gloom over the entire community in which he lived so long, and in which he was so well known.

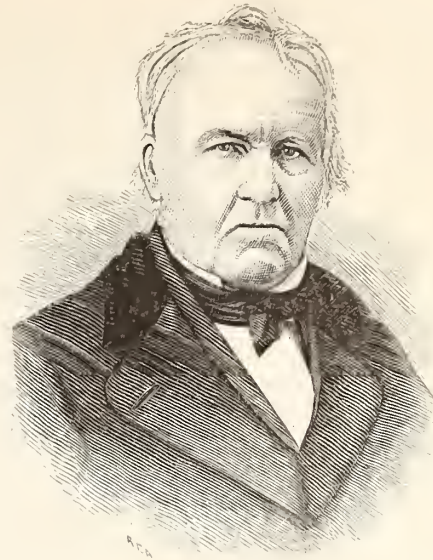
Mr. and Mrs. Simon Loomis have one daughter, Lena L. Loomis.

In March, 1864, Mr. Loomis removed to Danby, where he has since resided.



H. D. MILLER.

Photo. by Tolles.

*Elarur Taylor*

CHAPTER LXIX.

DRYDEN.

THE town of Dryden extends from near the centre of the county to the east border. It is bounded on the north by Groton, on the east by Cortland County, south by the towns of Caroline and Danby, and on the west by Ithaca and Lansing. It is the largest town in the county, being nearly ten miles square, and is No. 23 of the original townships in the Military Tract. According to the census of 1875, it embraces a total area of 58,407 acres, of which 44,866 acres are improved. Total population of the town, 4553, of which 4319 were natives, and 234 foreign born; 4539 white, and 14 colored; there were 2289 males, and 2264 females; aliens, 78. Of the voting population there were 1378, of which 1277 were natives, 63 foreign born, and 38 aliens; number of males of military age, 18, and under forty-five years of age, 872. Persons of school age, 556 males and 521 females. Number of land-owners, 984. Persons twenty-one years of age and upwards unable to read and write, 29.

The surface of the town north of the "Bridle Road" is rolling or moderately hilly, and that of the south part hilly and broken. The east border forms the water-shed between the Tioughnioga River and Cayuga Lake. The highest ridge in the southeast part is 1800 feet above tide-water. Fall Creek, flowing southwest through near the centre of the town, is the principal water-course. It affords many fine water-privileges. Caseadilla Creek and other small streams take their rise in the south part, and are tributaries to Owego Creek. Dryden Lake is a pretty sheet of water, one mile long and about half a mile wide, lying in an elevated valley about two miles southeast of Dryden village. The Dryden springs, strongly impregnated with sulphur, magnesia, and iron, are situated one mile west of Dryden village. These springs have considerable notoriety for their

medicinal properties, and a large and substantial house is located here for the reception of guests. In the north part of the town is a large swamp covering an area of several hundred acres.

The soil in this town is of fine quality,—a fertile gravelly loam upon the uplands, and a rich alluvium in the valley of Fall Creek. All of it well adapted to the pursuits of agriculture, in which occupation a large majority of the inhabitants are engaged. The live-stock and the agricultural implements possessed by the people are of the best and most improved kind. Much attention is paid to stock-raising and wool-growing, and the people are particularly successful in the production of fine crops of hay, wheat, corn, and oats. Fruit, also, abounds in large quantities.

This town was once one of the best lumbering districts in the county. The census of 1835 reported *fifty one* saw-mills. At the present time the number is small, and they are idle.

The vast forests of gigantic white pine, which but eighty years ago—within the memory of men now living here—covered all these hill-sides and valleys, have given place to the teeming acres of waving grain awaiting the approach of the thrifty husbandman. The echo of the pioneer's axe, and the rumble of the old stage-coach as it rolled up to the tavern-door, have given way to the rattle of the improved reaper, and to the loud, shrill scream of the locomotive, as it dashes in and out of the town again before the traveler who alights from its train has reached the village centre.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The State of New York, in its generosity and during the good feeling pervading all classes immediately after the successful termination of the war for American independence, had, by an act of the Legislature, passed Feb. 28, 1789, granted to such soldiers as had served for a certain period land to the amount of 640 acres each, and had set apart this township, with other towns of the Military

Tract, for such purpose. We believe that but very few of the original owners of these lots availed themselves to any extent of the bounty of the State and settled here permanently. In consequence of the long period which elapsed previous to the issuing of the patent, very many of the soldiers disposed of their lots for a mere trifle. Taking advantage of their necessities, the land-sharks and speculators reaped all the benefits that the State had intended to confer upon the veterans of the Revolution. These lots of 640 acres each were often sold for from five to ten dollars. The lot of one square mile, belonging to Henry Dakin, three miles west of Dryden village, was once sold for a *coat, hat, one drink of rum, and one dollar in money*. And the soldier who sold lot No. 9, in this township, for a *great-coat* has descendants living in the town to-day,—most worthy and creditable citizens, too.

Again, others of the soldiers were unscrupulous in the disposal of their claims, selling them to two or more different parties. This was the cause of much dispute and litigation in the days of the early settlement, many of the *bona fide* settlers having to pay for their lands the second time.

In consequence of such a wide-spread disposition of these grants, or patents, the owners of them were finally to be found in all the settled localities of the Eastern and Middle States. Therefore, unlike the settlement of many other sections of which this history speaks, the early settlers of the town of Dryden came here not in groups or colonies, from any one point in an older-settled region, but from different towns and counties of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the eastern counties of this State.

To facilitate the settlement of these lands, a road was projected that should run through from Oxford, Chenango Co., to the head of Cayuga Lake, or, in other words, connect Oxford with Ithaca, the distance being about sixty miles.

This work was intrusted to Joseph Chaplin, the contractor, May 5, 1792. The work of cutting and clearing was accomplished in the years 1793 and 1794, but not to Ithaca, as it was agreed to have been done.

Mr. Chaplin had completed his work as far as the town of Virgil, Cortland Co., when, meeting some settlers from Keeder's Ferry, they persuaded him to cut the road through to that point, as it contained a greater amount of inhabitants than Ithaca. After having accomplished his work thus far (to Keeder's Ferry), the contractor presented his bill to the Legislature. It was rejected, upon the ground that he had not fulfilled his contract. In 1795, Mr. Chaplin continued his work, and the road now crossing the town of Dryden from east to west, known as the "Bridle Road," was completed the same year to Ithaca. Mr. Chaplin then returned to the Legislature, and drew the amount stipulated to be paid in the contract.

It is possible that during the time intervening between the completion of this highway and the spring of 1797, some one or more adventurous pioneers had begun a home here in the wilderness; but, in the absence of any such claim, it is generally conceded that Amos Sweet was the first settler in the town of Dryden. He came from the

East, and in the spring of 1797, accompanied by his mother, brother, wife, and two children, settled on the site of Dryden village, and erected a log house just back of where now resides Mr. Alvin Cole. This house was ten feet square, built of logs about twelve inches in diameter, and eight logs high; these were halved together at the ends, and the cracks chinked with split sticks and mud. The roof was supported by poles, covered with bark stripped from the elm and basswood. At one corner of the roof an opening was left for the smoke to pass out. The fireplace was made by placing several large, hard head-stones leaning up against the logs for the back, and several others of the same kind formed the hearth by laying them flat upon the split logs which formed the floor. As there were no glass or sash in those days, the only window consisted of an opening cut through the logs about eighteen inches square. This in cold weather was covered with coarse paper, greased over to admit the light. The door and other fixtures of the house were in keeping with what we have already described. In this little house, built without nails, and with benches fastened to the sides of the house in place of chairs, eating from wooden trenchers, on slab tables, did this family of pioneers live, and to all appearance were happy, until about the year 1801, when Mr. Sweet, having some difficulty with Nathaniel Shelden in respect to his land, was compelled to leave it, through some fraudulent means on the part of Shelden. Soon after this Mr. Sweet was taken sick and died, and his remains, together with those of his mother and two children, were buried directly across the street from the Dryden Springs Hotel.

In the fall of 1798 the families of Ezekiel Sanford, David Foot, and Ebenezer Clauson settled at "Willow Glen." A single yoke of oxen, hauling a heavy, roughly-made ox-sled of the olden time, brought these three families—consisting of Ezekiel Sanford, his wife, and one son, David Foot, his wife, and four daughters, and Ebenezer Clauson, his wife, one son, and two daughters; in all, fourteen persons—and all their household goods from the Chenango River. The distance of sixty miles was made by traveling but a few miles each day. The oxen meanwhile, and during the winter following, subsisted on green boughs cut from the neighboring trees. After arriving here, they cut an opening in the forest, and building small huts, covered them with pine and hemlock boughs, and by this means, game and fish being very abundant, they were enabled to pass the first winter very comfortably. Ezekiel Sanford settled opposite the residence of Hon. Elias W. Cady; David Foot built his hut directly across the road from where Joshua Phillips formerly lived; while Ebenezer Clauson settled with his family upon the opposite corner, formerly owned by Samuel Rowland.

In the summer of 1798, George Robertson came in from Saratoga County, and began an improvement on lot 53, a tract of 640 acres, which he had bought and paid for before coming here. He earned the money by days' work, working at the carpenter trade in Saratoga. He felled the trees on a few acres of land, built a small log house, and then returned to his home. Early in the spring of 1799, the party, consisting of himself, his wife, two small children, his brother, Philip S. Robertson, and Jared Benja-

DAVID J. BAKER

MRS. DAVID J. BAKER



RESIDENCE OF DAVID J. BAKER, DRYDEN, TOMPKINS CO., N. Y.

are the sons, John J., who lives on the homestead, and Warren D. Ellis, of Varna.

Judge John Ellis, after remaining in Virgil until 1800, came to Dryden and settled on the farm now owned by B. Lamont. From the time of his settlement here until his death, Judge Ellis was without exception the most prominent man in the town. Of a large and commanding presence, keen and quick in using all the intellectual powers which he possessed, one of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas appointed in the then new county of Tompkins, a member of the State Legislature in the years 1831 and 1832, and supervisor of his town for the period of twenty-eight years, he earned the title by which he was known in all the surrounding country, viz., "John Ellis, King of Dryden." He also during the war of 1812 and 1814 took the field in 1813, in command of the second Dryden company,* and continued there until the close of the war. Of his family of ten children, two only are living at the present time, viz., John Ellis, who resides in the northeast part of the town, and Lydia, wife of Warren D. Ellis, of Varna.

Among those who settled here in 1801 was Joel Hull, from Massachusetts, who took up part of the farm now owned by Samuel Rowland's family. Being a gentleman of much intelligence, a surveyor, merchant, the first town clerk elected, and the one to whom all applied for advice in regard to points of law, the drawing up of deeds and other papers needed by the people in the transaction of business, he figured largely in the early history of the settlement. He was also ensign of the first military company formed in the town, of which George Robertson was captain. He built a small addition to his house for a store. His stock in trade, which he bought at Aurora, consisted of one chest of real old bohea tea, so much esteemed in the early days, which he sold at one dollar per pound, a quantity of Cavendish tobacco at three shillings per pound, and two or three rolls of pig-tail tobacco at three cents per yard, each. As money was scarce in those days, it was generally understood that one bushel of ashes would buy one yard of pig-tail. He also kept a keg of whisky, two or three pieces of calico, and some narrow sheetings, which constituted about all his stock on hand. In later years he engaged more extensively in business and failed. The chronicler of old relates that he was neither a hunter nor a shingle-maker, which was a very rare thing in those days, as almost every settler followed one or both occupations. He was a successful hunter with the axe, however, as the following story will show.

In the spring of 1803 he received a pig from some distant friends in the East. This pig was allowed to run at liberty about the house and in the woods, and grew to be a fine large shoat, weighing about sixty or eighty pounds. As Mr. Hull was chopping wood at his door one day, he heard the pig squealing at the edge of the woods—only about fifteen rods distant—as if something unusual was the matter. A windfall of large pines lay between the

house and the standing timber, around which the cattle in passing had beaten a hard path. With axe in hand, he took this path at the top of his speed, followed by his oldest son and Thomas Lewis. When they reached the farther edge of the windfall, they discovered a large bear upon his hind legs with the pig in his arms, and making for the swamp at a very respectable pace, halting occasionally to look at his pursuers and to get a better hold of his prize. The bear shortly arrived at a very large pine log, over which he was struggling and tugging to get the pig, when Mr. Hull dashed up from behind and drove his axe the full length of the bit into Bruin's head, killing him instantly, exclaiming at the same time, "Damn you, Bruin! I'll learn you to steal my only pig in broad daylight." The pig, though badly injured, got well and grew to full-grown proportions. Mr. Hull removed to Pennsylvania a few years afterwards, and we believe that none of his family or descendants are residents of the town at the present time.

Among others who arrived here in the year 1801 were the brothers Richard, Thomas, Daniel, Benjamin, and James Laey, from the vicinity of Belvidere, N. J. Richard settled west of Dryden village, on the property now owned by Jackson Jameson, Esq., and was the first owner of the Dryden Springs. The springs were then known as "Laey's Deer-Lick," and upon the supposition that salt existed there the brothers made a determined effort to find it, but failed. Thomas Lacy settled one-half mile south of the village, and Daniel, the first school-teacher in the town, settled just south of his brother Thomas. Benjamin settled on the south side of the Bridle Road, within the corporate limits of the present village of Dryden; while James, the youngest brother, located in the vicinity of Dryden Lake.

Thomas and Daniel removed to Ohio about the year 1816; Richard to Illinois, and James to Indiana, in 1845. Benjamin Lacy's family remained here, and became identified with the interests of the town. We find that of six children five of them are living, as follows: Cornelius, aged seventy-seven, in Iowa; Mrs. Esther Hart, aged seventy-five, in Cortland; Garret, aged seventy-two, in Wisconsin; John C., aged seventy, in Dryden village; and Samuel, aged sixty-eight, in Connecticut.

Early in the spring of 1801, Peter and Christopher Snyder, brothers, came to Dryden from Oxford, New Jersey, and selected lot No. 43, which they intended to purchase. They incautiously and thoughtlessly told their choice to William Goodwin, who immediately proceeded to Albany and bought the lot of the owners. On their arrival at the State capital, the brothers learned of the purchase of Goodwin, but subsequently bought it of him for three dollars per acre. Immediately after the purchase, the two brothers and Henry Snyder, son of Peter, and George Dart, son-in-law of Christopher, returned here. These four persons then chopped down six acres of timber just east of Peter V. Snyder's house, after which they returned to their homes in New Jersey. In the fall the two brothers, with George Snyder and George Dart, came back, logged and burned over the land chopped the previous spring, purchased wheat of John Ozmun, of Lansing, for three shillings per bushel, sowed their fallow, and returned again to New Jersey.

* It is stated, upon good authority, that when Captain John Ellis' company left for the front there were but fourteen men remaining in the town liable to do military duty who had not been drafted or furnished a substitute.



JOHN C. LACY.

Benjamin Lacy, the father of the subject of this sketch, and son of Richard Lacy, was born in New Jersey, Oct. 1, 1768, and died in Dryden, N. Y., Oct. 1, 1820. He was the fourth of eight sons, as follows: John, Richard, Garret (who was judge of court in New Jersey for twenty years), Benjamin, William, Thomas, Daniel, and James, all of whom lived to be old men but himself. He had one sister, who died in infancy.

He moved to Dryden in the fall of 1801, with his wife, daughter of Captain Cornelius Carhart, who commanded a company of sixty men in the battle of Monmouth, on June 18, 1778. He was of English and she of German descent. They had six children, named as follows: Rebecca, Cornelius, Esther, Garret, John C., and Samuel. Mrs. Lacy was born in Morris Co., N. J., Oct. 23, 1767, and died in Dryden, N. Y., April 18, 1833. She survived her husband thirteen years, and kept her family together up to the time of her decease. She was a woman of sound mind, kind, frugal, and industrious. He was a farmer by occupation, but had to clear his land before he could cultivate it, enduring with wife and family much of the hardships of pioneer life. He was one of the founders of Dryden village, a portion of his land being now comprised in the present corporation. He did much for the cause of education in the village during its infancy.

In 1819 he erected the first clothing works in Dryden.

In 1820 he and two of his brothers dug and prospected for salt in the vicinity of the "Dryden Springs Place," which led to the discovery of those valuable mineral springs.

He believed in the Christian religion. He was kind and benevolent almost to a fault, and his counsel and advice were sought and prized by all.

John C. Lacy, third son of Benjamin Lacy, was born Oct. 21, 1808, on the farm owned by his father, and on which a portion of Dryden village now stands. He is a farmer by occupation. He commenced at the age of fourteen, in copartnership with his brother Garret, two years his senior, on the estate left by their father to his widow and six children, it being at this time encumbered by debt. After purchasing from time to time the interests of the heirs, and paying the encumbrances on the estate, clearing and improving the land, building, etc., in 1857 the copartnership was dissolved, and the greater part of the estate passed into John C. Lacy's hands, to which more has since been added. He has held such offices of trust, by the gift of the people, as inspector of elections, commissioner of highways, assessor, school and corporation trustee, etc. In 1861, having embraced religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dryden, he has taken a deep interest in its prosperity, contributing largely, both in time and money, for its support, holding positions of trustee, leader, distributing and recording steward, clerk, treasurer, etc.

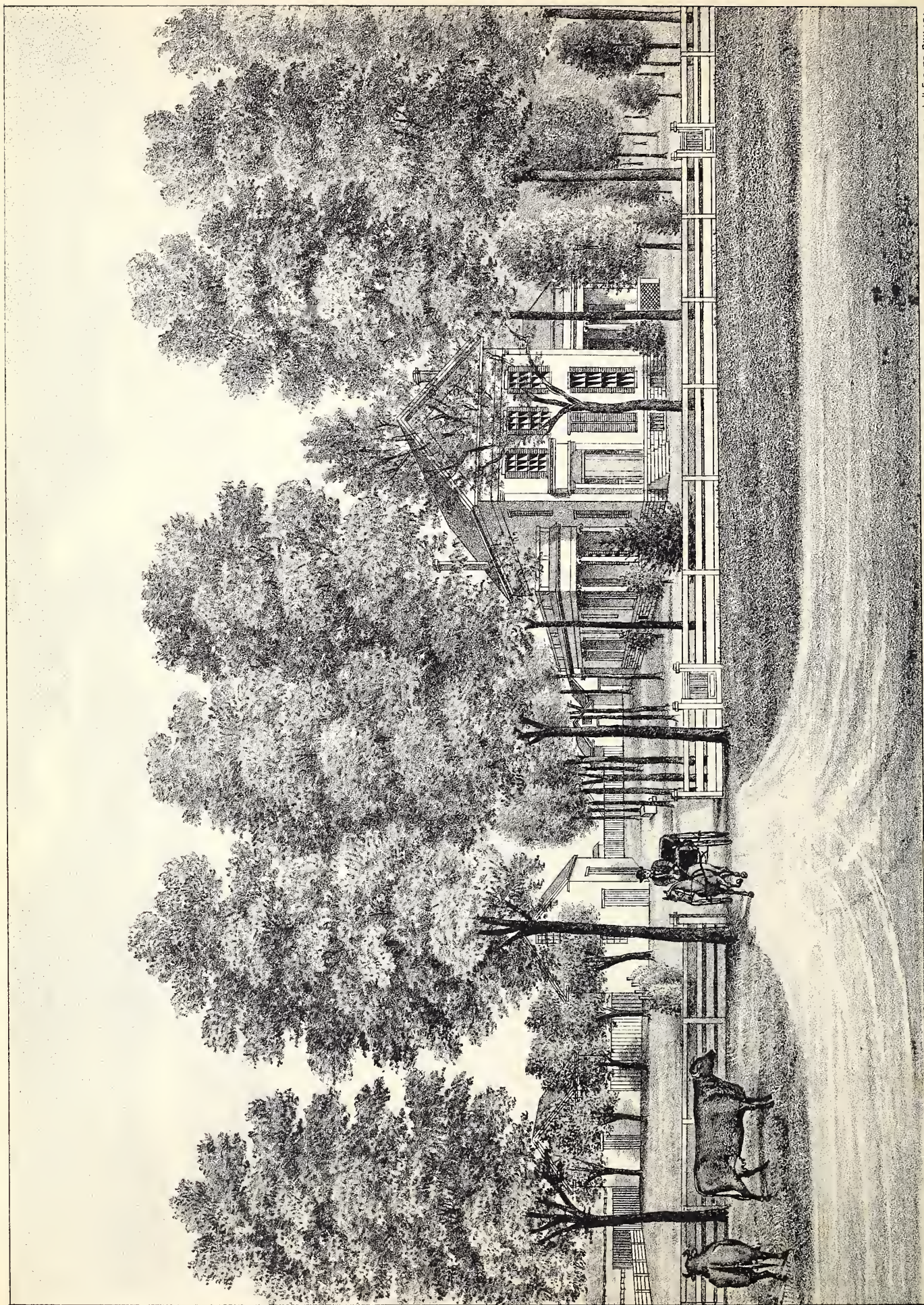
He united with the first temperance society organized in Dryden.

He was married in the town of Candor, N. Y., to Maria A., daughter of the late Asa M. White, of Willseyville, Tioga Co., N. Y. His family consists of himself, wife, and one daughter, Ada Belle, a lady of promise and artistic skill, twenty years of age, and now engaged in the study of music and portrait painting. Mr. Lacy's early advantages for education were poor, but much reading and investigation have made him an intelligent man. Mr. Lacy has always been regarded as a man of the strictest integrity and honesty, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.



"MAPLE SHADE." RESIDENCE OF J.





"PIERCE PLACE." PROPERTY OF H. W. SEARS, DRYDEN, TOMPKINS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA

On the first day of June, 1802, Peter Snyder and his entire family of thirteen persons, together with all their worldly goods packed in two lumber-wagons, started for their new home in the then "far west." One of the wagons was drawn by two span of horses, and the other by two yoke of oxen. His sons, William, John, and Abraham, drove twenty-five cows the entire distance through the woods barefooted. They were accompanied by Christopher Snyder and family of fourteen persons, Henry Naile, his wife and child, and Jacob Crutts and wife. There were in all thirty-two persons, six wagons, eighteen horses, five yoke of oxen, and twenty-five cows, each cow having a bell.

They crossed the Delaware River at Belvidere, came through what was then known as the "Beech Woods," in Pennsylvania, to Great Bend, thence down the valley of the Susquehanna to Owego. From Owego there was a track cut through the woods as far as Pewtown, along which they came. From Pewtown to Judd's they were obliged to cut out their own road, and thence they came up the "Bridle Road," arriving at the inn of Captain George Robertson June 18, having been eighteen days on the journey, and traversed a distance of 165 miles. Before starting they cooked provisions enough for the entire journey; made tea in a kettle which they carried for that purpose, by either building a fire on the ground where they encamped, or got permission to "boil the tea-kettle" over the old-fashioned fireplace of a settler when any lived in the vicinity of their encampment. At night they slept in their covered wagons. They obtained fire by striking a piece of steel against a flint, so held that a spark therefrom would ignite a piece of punk wood.

On arriving here the brothers threw up a chip "wet or dry" as to choice of land. By chance the eastern half fell to Christopher, and the western half to Peter, each retaining half of the wheat that was sown. The next day all hands commenced work on Peter Snyder's log house, which was completed in a few days. It was built opposite the present residence of Bradford Snyder. The family had just moved in on the green hewn floors, when the children were all taken sick with the measles, caught at Water Tavern, Pa. Two of the children died. As they could not learn of any burials having taken place here, or of any ground being chosen for that purpose, Captain Robertson told them to make choice of any place on his land, and they chose the hill-side. These were the first interments in the Robertson Cemetery.

Peter Snyder subsequently purchased the whole of lot 42, 640 acres, and was enabled to give to each of his sons 106 acres, and to each of his daughters 53 acres in one continuous body. The descendants are as numerous, almost, as the leaves on the trees. At a family reunion held in 1874, the descendants of Peter Snyder were estimated to number 668, of whom 540 were then living, among whom were Peter, aged ninety years, and William, aged eighty-eight years,—survivors of Peter Snyder's family who made the journey here in 1802. William, one of the sons who, traveling barefooted, assisted to drive the cows from Oxford, N. J., to this town, is now living here in his ninety-second year. Mr. Alviras Snyder, a grandson of Peter Snyder

the pioneer, is the possessor of a large pewter platter that was brought by Christopher Schneider (the progenitor of this family) from Germany in 1747.

Andrew Sherwood, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, accompanied by his son Thomas, came from Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., of this State, in 1802, and located upon lot No. 9, near the northeast corner of the township. He died at the age of ninety-nine years. Thomas, the son, participated in the war of 1812, was a miller by trade, and a worthy citizen. He lived to be ninety-one years of age. Of his family of eleven children, we believe that William Sherwood, born here in 1808, is the only survivor.

William Sweazy lived one-half mile north of Varna, and a man named Cooper had settled one-half mile south of Etna, as early as 1801.

Edward Griswold, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, accompanied by his wife and son, Abraham, came from Fairfield, Conn., and settled on lot 39, in 1802. During his lifetime he was one of the leading citizens. He died at the age of eighty-four years. His wife lived to be ninety-five years of age.

Seth Wheeler, and his sons, Seth, Jr., and Enos, came from New Hampshire, and settled just north of Dryden village the same year (1802); and Jesse Bartholomew, from Massachusetts, settled here in 1804.

Jacob Prinrose came from Sussex Co., N. J., and settled at West Dryden, then called "Fox's Corners," in 1803. Henry, a son, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Lewis, another son, aged seventy-nine years, is a resident of Etna village at the present time. He has been a constable of the town for nearly fifty years.

Jacob Rhodes came in from Lansing, where his father had settled at a very early day, and located in the Pine Woods, on the Bridle Road. He was a most worthy citizen, and lived to be ninety-two years of age.

Joseph Hart came from Hopewell, N. J., and settled near Judge Ellis, in 1805. His father was a veteran of the Revolution.

Thomas Southworth and his son, John Southworth, who was then ten years of age, came in from Herkimer County, and settled at Willow Glen, in 1806. The father bought a small farm, established a tannery there, and also kept a tavern at Willow Glen at an early day. He lived to be ninety-four years of age. The son married a daughter of Judge Ellis. In later years he turned his attention to buying and selling lands, his operations extending to different States; was very successful, amassed a large fortune, and years before his death was widely known as Dryden's millionaire. He died at the age of eighty-two years.

Besides those whom we have already mentioned as early settlers, we find, by searching what is left of the old town records, that the following-named men were here in years previous to 1807, and were town officers, overseers of highway, etc., viz.: William Garrison, Lewis Fortner, William Harned, Annah Peet, Joseph Schofield, John Montayney, Derick Sutfin, Jacob Snyder, Samuel Hemingway, Amos Lewis, Isaiah Giles, David Lewis, Benjamin Jennings, Obadiah Brown, James Yeomans, John Conklin, Samuel Clark, William Smith, Job Carr, Peleg Carr, Caleb

Carr, William Callon, Nathan Legg, James McElheny, Daniel Ogden, Israel Southwick, Morris Bailey, Peter Bush, John Van Mater, Nathaniel Luther, Michael Blew, Enoch Pixley, Ichabod Barnes, Israel Brown, John Waldron, John Wickham, Richard White, Jonathan Luce, Asabel Bouton, Obadiah Brown, Jr., Joel George, John Cornelius, Henry Teater, Benjamin Genung, Ichabod Parmeter, Robert Hollandshead, Samuel Girvin, Zephaniah Brown, George Gray, Stephen Yeomans, Nicholas Hile, Abraham Hoagland, Benjamin Fulkerson, John Mineah, John Horner, Luther Weeks, James McKey, Abner Carpenter, Aaron Case, Ithamer Whipple, Reuben Brown, William Miller, Elijah Dimmick, Timothy Owens, Joshua Jay, Abraham Woodcock, and Samuel Skillinger.

From 1800 to 1810 there was a continuous and rapid immigration to the town of Dryden, for we find, by referring to the census report of the latter year, that the town then had a population of 1893 people,—considerably more than one-third as many inhabitants as the town contains to-day.

Rev. Daniel McArthur, a native of Scotland, settled on the farm now owned by his son, Ebenezer, in 1811.

Thomas Jameson, also of Scotch origin, came in from Orange County in 1810, and settled on the Cramer place.

David J. Baker came from Homer and settled in Dryden village, 1816. He has been one of its most active citizens, and resides here at the present time, aged eighty-three years.

Rice Weed came from Connecticut, and settled first at Geneganstlet Corners, Chenango Co. In 1816 he removed to Dryden, locating at Etna village. He was postmaster and justice of the peace for many years.

Hon. Elias W. Cady came in from Canaan, Columbia Co., in 1816, and settled on the farm now owned by him. He is of English origin, his father having emigrated from Liverpool to Canaan in 1741. Mr. Cady has been one of Dryden's most successful farmers, and is the present owner of about 700 acres. In contrasting the past with the present, he relates that, in 1817, Parley Whitmore would not trust him for three pounds of nails. He has been supervisor of his town for two terms; represented Tompkins County in the State Legislature in 1850, and again in 1857. Mr. Cady, at the age of eighty-six years, is still in the possession of a good share of his physical strength and all his faculties.

Paul Ewers, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, came from Lee, Mass., and settled first at Scipio, Cayuga Co. In 1813 he removed to Dryden, and located on the property now owned by the family. His son, Paul Ewers, Jr., joined his father here in 1818, and is now eighty-three years of age.

Jacob Lumbard came from Greene, Chenango Co., and settled at Etna in 1822; is still living here, aged ninety-two years. Was born in Boston, Mass.

William Hanford, from Onondaga County, settled on the farm now owned by his son George, in 1823.

Captain John Gardner, a wagon-master of the Continental army, who assisted Washington in crossing the Delaware, came from Greenwich, N. J., and settled in Cortland County in 1815. In 1823 he removed to Dryden, where many of his descendants now reside.

Jacob Stickles, a soldier of 1812, with his sons, Anson,

Andrus, Job, and Bryant, came from Albany County, and settled at Willow Glen, in 1833.

We might mention, in this connection, that besides those already named, George B. Guinnip represented this county in the State Legislature in 1836-37; James W. Montgomery, in 1846; and Jeremiah W. Dwight in 1860-61.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Amos Sweet built the first house, in 1797. Nathaniel Sheldon built the first framed house. It stood where the old brick store erected by John Southworth now stands. Lyman Hurd built the first framed barn, in 1801. John Southworth built the first brick house and store, both erected the same year, 1836.

Daniel White built the first grist-mill, in 1802. It stood near the site of the Freeville Mill of the present day. Colonel Hopkins, of Homer, and Ruluff Whitney, of Dryden, built the first saw-mill, in 1800. It stood on the premises known as the Joseph McGraw property; and as the pond flooded some forty acres, it killed the large trees, and rank vegetation then growing, caused the outbreak of the fever and ague which subsequently raged in the town.

Captain George Robertson opened the first farm and harvested the first crops, in 1798. The first improved stock came from the Cornell herd, Ithaca. Elias W. Cady owned the first mowing-machine, in 1850. It was an Emory machine. George Robertson kept the first tavern, in 1801.

Joel Hull kept the first store, at "Willow Glen," in 1802.

The first stage from Homer to Ithaca began running about 1824. Abraham Post is believed to have been the first postmaster.

The post-office was established about 1815. A man named Newman carried the mail on foot from Oxford to Ithaca, in 1817.

Daniel Lacy taught the first school, 1802, in the house built by Amos Sweet in 1797.

The Presbyterian church was erected in 1821. The Baptists organized the first religious society in 1804.

Ruluff Whitney was married to Miss Susan Glenny, of Virgil, in 1800. Captain William Snyder was married to Miss Elizabeth Rhodes in 1802. The twins of Lyman Hurd, born 1802, are the first of which we have any record. Mrs. Elizabeth Naile, who died in the fall of 1802, is believed to have been the first adult to die in the town. She was the daughter of Peter Snyder. Two children of the Snyders had died of the measles in June previous.

Dr. Nathaniel Sheldon was the first physician to reside here; Dr. John Taylor the next one.

Rev. Jeremiah Osborn, of the Presbyterian Church, was the first resident pastor, 1816.

Joel Hull was the first surveyor. The town was first surveyed by John Konkle, of Schoharie County, in 1790.

H. D. Rumsey issued the first newspaper, *Rumsey's Companion*, 1856.

The Bridle Road was the first highway opened. It was done by the State, 1795. The highway running north from Willow Glen, intersecting the State road near the former residence of Deacon Thomas, was opened by the authorities of the town of Ulysses in 1800. Lyman Hurd brought in the first horses, 1800.



"WILLOW GLEN STOCK FARM." PROPERTY





CIVIL HISTORY.

Dryden was formed from Ulysses, Feb. 22, 1803. A part of Danby was annexed in 1856. It was named after John Dryden, the English poet, by General Simeon De Witt, who was surveyor-general of this State for more than fifty years.

FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

At the first town-meeting in the town of Dryden, county of Cayuga, held at the house of George Robertson, on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, there were elected the following town officers :

Supervisor, George Robertson ; Town Clerk, Joel Hull ; Assessors, John Ellis, Joel Hull, Peleg Ellis ; Constable and Collector, Daniel Lacy ; Poormasters, William Garrison, Philip S. Robertson ; Commissioners of Highways, Lewis Fortner, Ezekiel Sanford, William Harned ; Fence-Viewers and Overseers of Highways, Amnah Peet, Ebenezer Clauson, David Foot, Joseph Schofield ; Poundmaster, John Montayney.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace elected and appointed in the town from 1803 to 1878 inclusive :*

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1803. George Robertson. | 1814. Jeremiah Snyder. |
| 1804. John Ellis. | 1845-47. Wessels S. Middaugh. |
| 1805. William Miller. | 1848. Albert J. Twogood. |
| 1806-12. John Ellis. | 1849. Hiram Snyder. |
| 1813. Jesse Stout. | 1850. Charles Givens. |
| 1814. John Ellis. | 1851-53. Smith Robertson. |
| 1815. Parley Whitmore. | 1854-56. Hiram Snyder. |
| 1816. John Ellis. | 1857-58. Jeremiah W. Dwight. |
| 1817. Parley Whitmore. | 1859-61. Lemi Grover. |
| 1818-34. John Ellis. | 1862. Caleb Bartholomew. |
| 1835-37. Joshua Phillips. | 1863-65. Luther Givens. |
| 1838. John Ellis. | 1866-71. John M. Smith. |
| 1839. Joshua Phillips. | 1872-73. James H. George. |
| 1840-41. Elias W. Cady. | 1874. E. R. Wade. |
| 1842-43. Henry B. Weaver. | 1875-78. Harrison Marvin. |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1803. Joel Hull. | 1834-39. Henry B. Weaver. |
| 1804. William Miller. | 1840. Rice Weed. |
| 1805-7. Joel Hull. | 1841. Bryan Finch. |
| 1808. Derick Sutfin. | 1842-43. C. S. C. Dowe. |
| 1809. John Wickham. | 1844-45. Walker Marsh. |
| 1810-11. Thomas Southworth. | 1846-47. Nelson Givens. |
| 1812. Isaiah Giles. | 1848-49. Walker Marsh. |
| 1813-14. Parley Whitmore. | 1850. Nelson Givens. |
| 1815-16. Josiah Newell. | 1851-53. Oliver Stewart. |
| 1817-19. Henry B. Weaver. | 1854-56. Richard M. Beaman. |
| 1820-31. Benj. Aldridge. | 1857-74. George K. Houtz. |
| 1832. Abram Bouton. | 1875-77. George S. Barber. |
| 1833. Hiram Bouton. | 1878. John S. Barber. |

* The records of the town of Dryden were nearly all destroyed by a fire at the store of Messrs. Barber & Johnson, Etna village, November, 1877. Those not burned entirely were found in a charred, fragmentary, unrecorded condition. By much patient research, however, we are enabled to present the proceedings of the first town-meeting, and lists of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace elected from 1803 to 1850 inclusive ; and from 1870 to the present time, as taken from the records. The lapse of nineteen years, from 1851 to 1869 inclusive, has been filled up from recollections and various other sources, and we do not vouch for its accuracy.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1803. Derick Sutfin. | 1848. Abraham Tanner. |
| Ruluff Whitney. | Walker Marsh. |
| Samuel Hemingway. | 1849. Andrew P. Green. |
| 1810. Josiah Giles. | 1850. Thos. Hunt. |
| Ruluff Whitney. | 1851. Abraham Tanner. |
| 1811-12. Jacob Primrose. | 1852. Andrew P. Green. |
| Ithamer Whipple. | 1853. Walker Marsh. |
| 1818. James Weaver. | 1854. Abraham Tanner. |
| Jesse Stout. | 1855. Eleazer Case. |
| Parley Whitmore. | 1856. William Scott. |
| 1825. Rice Weed. | 1857. Abraham Tanner. |
| Thos. Hance, Jr. | 1858. Alviras Snyder. |
| Jesse Stout. | 1859. James H. George. |
| 1829. Wessels S. Middaugh. | 1860. Thomas Hunt. |
| 1830. James McElheny. | 1861. Edmund H. Sweet. |
| 1831-32. Schuyler Goddard. | 1862. Alviras Snyder. |
| 1833. Rice Weed. | 1863. James H. George. |
| 1833-34. William H. Miller. | 1864. Isaac Cremer. |
| 1835. Ephraim Sharp. | 1865. Abraham Tanner. |
| 1836. Moses C. Brown. | 1866. Hananiah Wilcox. |
| 1837. Henry B. Weaver. | 1867. James H. George. |
| Moses C. Brown. | 1868. Thos. Hunt. |
| 1838. Parley Whitmore. | 1869. Hananiah Wilcox. |
| Rice Weed. | 1870. Wm. W. Snyder. |
| Wm. H. Miller. | 1871. Almanzo W. George. |
| 1839. Elijah Fox. | 1872. George E. Goodrich. |
| 1840. Parley Whitmore. | 1873. John W. Webster. |
| 1841. Rice Weed. | Warren C. Ellis. |
| 1842. Nicholas Brown. | 1874. John Snyder. |
| Thos. Hunt. | 1875. Almanzo W. George. |
| 1843. S. S. Barger. | 1876. Wm. H. Goodwin, Jr. |
| 1844. Abraham Tanner. | Wm. J. Smith. |
| 1845. Walker Marsh. | 1877. John W. Webster. |
| 1846. S. S. Barger. | 1878. John F. Morris. |
| 1847. Thos. Hunt. | George R. Burchell. |

SALE OF A PAUPER.

"At a Special Town-Meeting, held at the house of Thomas Southworth, on the 4th day of November, 1816, it was voted that George Todd be sold to the highest bidder, to be kept until the next annual town-meeting. Said Todd was struck off to Aaron Lacy, for \$1.47½ per week ; his clothes and sickness to be paid extra by the town."

ENLUMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

"At the regular Town-Meeting, held in 1818, it was voted that the whole amount of the money belonging to the 'Gospel and School lot' be applied for the benefit of common schools, except *sic cents*, and that to be paid when called for, for the support of the Gospel."

DRYDEN

is an incorporated village of about 800 inhabitants, and is pleasantly located on the south branch of Fall Creek, in the east part of the town. It is also a station on the Southern Central Railroad, 36 miles south of Auburn, 32 miles north of Owego, 10 miles from Cortland, and 12 miles from Ithaca.

Lying in the midst of one of the best agricultural districts of the State, its citizens are prosperous, and much refinement and wealth centres here. It was the home of Hon. Milo Goodrich when he represented his district in the United States House of Representatives, in 1871 and 1872, as it is also the home of Hon. Jeremiah W. Dwight, the present member of Congress from this district.

The village contains two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist), one academy, one tannery, one grist-mill, one woolen-factory, a printing-office, two hotels, three dry-goods stores, two drug-stores, one hardware-store, two grocery-stores, two boot and shoe stores, the Snyder marble-works,

a town hall, one livery-stable, two carriage-shops, one dentist, four medical offices, two law offices, four millinery establishments; besides other carriage, harness, blacksmith, and shoe shops.

The land on which the village is built was owned originally, in most part, by Benjamin Lacy, Edward Griswold, and Nathaniel Shelden. Amos Sweet built the first house here, but we believe that he was only a squatter. For the first fifteen or twenty years it was a question which should be the village of the town, Willow Glen or Dryden. So much interested did Edward Griswold become in the matter towards establishing business here that he gave a blacksmith forty acres of land to locate his shop here. He also established a store, directed by Whitmore, which, together with the building of the Presbyterian church in 1821, gave the supremacy to Dryden village. Its growth has been slow, but steadfast. We find that among the inhabitants who resided here in 1816 were Hooker Ballard; the tavern-keeper; Dr. John Taylor, physician; James H. Hurd, cabinet-maker. David Foote, farmer, lived half a mile east of the village. Nehemiah Tucker, farmer; Abraham Griswold, farmer; Ruluff Whitney, saw-mill; Thomas L. Bishop, saw-mill; Jesse B. Bartholomew, distiller; Benjamin, Richard, and James Lacy, brothers, farmers. Deacon Wheeler, farmer, lived half a mile northwest of the village. Timothy Stove, cabinet-maker; Edward Griswold, farmer, half a mile north of the village. Ebenezer Tuttle, carpenter and builder; Daniel Z. Vleit, farmer; Joshua Holt, groceries; Parley Whitmore, merchant and postmaster; Michael Thomas, half a mile south of village. Dr. John Phillips, physician; Nathan Goddard, farmer; Jedediah Phelps, brickmaker, and David J. Baker. Selden Marvin lived one mile north of the village.

PROCEEDINGS OF INCORPORATION.

In May, 1857, proceedings were commenced by many citizens of the village, then containing about 400 inhabitants, for its incorporation, and upon the petition signed by Thomas J. McElheny, I. P. Ferguson, George Schenck, Lewis Barton, Freeman Stebbins, H. W. Sears, W. W. Tanner, David J. Baker, N. L. Bates, Abraham Tanner, J. W. Dwight, and fifty-eight others being presented to Hon. S. P. Wisner, County Judge of Tompkins County, he did, on the 2d day of June, 1857, accept the same, all the requirements having been complied with, and ordered that all such territory described in said petition, and said to contain 999 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, an incorporated village by the name of Dryden village, if the electors thereof shall assent, in the manner made and provided. And it was further ordered that Edwin Fitts, John B. Sweetland, and S. D. Hamblin, of said town, act as inspectors, with power to order an election.

A meeting of the electors residing within the territory proposed to be incorporated was held on the 7th day of July, 1857. The whole number of votes cast was 112, of which 78 had the word *yes* thereon, and 34 had the word *no* thereon.

This result having been duly certified to by the inspectors as correct, and by the county judge as legal, the same was duly recorded.

FIRST ELECTION OF VILLAGE OFFICERS.

At an election held in the village of Dryden on the 15th day of August, 1857, pursuant to a call published in the *Dryden News*, the following-named persons were duly elected as officers of the village: David P. Goodhue, Rochester Marsh, William W. Tanner, John B. Sweetland, and Isaac Ford, Trustees; Augustus H. Phillips, Orrin W. Wheeler, John C. Lacy, Assessors; Godfrey Sharp, Collector; Horace G. Fitts, Treasurer; Thomas J. McElheny, Clerk; Godfrey Sharp, Poundmaster.

At the first meeting of the officers of the corporation David P. Goodhue was elected president of the village.

The presidents and clerks of the village from the time of its incorporation to the present time have been as follows:

PRESIDENTS.

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1857-58. David P. Goodhue. | 1868. D. Bartholomew. |
| 1859. Freeman Stebbins. | 1869. George H. Washburn. |
| 1860. Lewis Barton. | 1870. Alvin Cole. |
| 1861. Freeman Stebbins. | 1871-1872. John Kennedy. |
| 1862. John C. Lacy. | 1873. Rochester Marsh. |
| 1863. John Perrigo. | 1874-75. G. H. Sperry. |
| 1864. John W. Phillips. | 1876. Harrison Marvin. |
| 1865-66. Rochester Marsh. | 1877. George E. Goodrich. |
| 1867. Eli A. Spear. | 1878. John E. McElheny. |

CLERKS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1857. Thomas J. McElheny | 1866. William H. Sears. |
| 1858. M. Van Valkenburgh. | 1867. Silas S. Montgomery. |
| 1859. H. Marvin. | 1868. C. D. Bouton. |
| 1860. William Sears. | 1869-70. Silas S. Montgomery. |
| 1861. Isaac P. Ferguson. | 1871-72. George E. Goodrich. |
| 1862. M. L. Spear. | 1873-75. William E. Osmun. |
| 1863-64. William H. Sears. | 1876. George E. Goodrich. |
| 1865. Clinton D. Bouton. | 1877-78. Wm. H. Goodwin, Jr. |
| M. Van Valkenburgh. | |

OFFICERS OF THE VILLAGE FOR 1878.

President, John E. McElheny; Trustees, Erastus H. Lord, Barnum S. Tanner, John H. Pratt, David E. Bower, George M. Rockwell, John J. Montgomery; Assessor, Alanson Burlingame; Treasurer, William H. Sears; Clerk, William H. Goodwin, Jr.

MANUFACTURING.

The Dryden Woolen-Mills of Messrs. E. S. Rockwell & Bro. are situated on the western outskirts of the village. The building occupied is of stone, built in the form of an L. The productions are staple and fancy cassimeres. About 60,000 yards are manufactured per year, the patterns all designed by the senior of the firm. The latest improvements in machinery are used, and forty persons are employed on full time.

The *Leather Manufactory* of Messrs. John H. & William W. Kennedy was established by their father in 1835. The business was transferred to the sons in 1867, and the firm is now known as Kennedy Brothers. They manufacture 20,000 sides of leather per year, and use 1000 cords of hemlock-bark annually. The manufactures consist of upper- and harness-leather, kip- and calf-skins. Their business is wholesale, and they give steady employment to 12 men.

The *Dryden Marble-Works* of C. D. Bouton are in successful operation, and employ 8 men.



THE GREAT RACETRACK, TOWN OF CHAMBERS, N. Y.

THE GREAT RACETRACK, TOWN OF CHAMBERS, N. Y.



MERCANTILE BUSINESS.

The dry-goods house of Messrs. Sears & Bancas carry a stock of \$20,000. They purchase 75,000 pounds of wool per year, and pack 1000 barrels of pork annually.

Messrs. Bower & Miller, and the firm of Bartholomew & Hill, also carry about the same amount of stock and do a good business.

OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Mr. C. M. Perrigo, at the depot, does business for the railroad-, express-, and telegraph-offices to the amount of \$36,000 per year.

Messrs. Ferguson & Montgomery sell 700 tons of coal per year.

MEDICAL.

Drs. Wm. Fitch, J. J. Montgomery, Israel S. Briggs, and D. K. Allen cure the sick and heal the wounded.

NEWSPAPERS.

Rumsey's Companion was started in Dryden village in 1856, by Henry D. Rumsey. It was soon after changed to *The Fireside Companion*, and again in a few months to *The Dryden News*. In 1857 it was sold to G. Z. House, and changed to *The New York Confederacy*, and soon after discontinued. In 1858 it was resuscitated, as *The Dryden Weekly News*, by Asahel Clapp, and, after some years, finally merged into *The Ithacaan*, at Ithaca.

The Dryden Herald was first issued in 1871 by William Smith; a few months later he sold out to Osborn & Clark. They sold to Ford & Strowbridge in 1876. Strowbridge subsequently sold out to Mr. A. M. Ford, who controls it at the present time. It has a weekly circulation of 620 copies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The apparatus of the Fire Department consists of an engine and hose company. Its officers are George E. Goodrich, President; J. C. Loomer, Vice-President; and Wm. W. Kennedy, Chief Engineer.

The officers of the Resolute Engine Company are Wm. H. Goodwin, Jr., Foreman; W. J. Lumbard, First Assistant; D. L. Pierce, Second Assistant; G. M. Rockwell, Secretary.

The officers of the Neptune Hose Company are Lee Bartholomew, Foreman; William L. French, Assistant Foreman; Ferd. Houpt, Treasurer; Charles Phillips, Secretary.

SOCIETIES.

Dryden Lodge, No. 472, F. and A. M., was organized March 20, 1859. It has 99 members. Regular communications are held every Wednesday evening. The present officers are J. H. Kennedy, W. M.; Wm. Parks, S. W.; Jerome Howard, J. W.; I. P. Ferguson, Treas.; Yates Weidman, Sec.; Daniel R. Montgomery, S. D.; Wm. J. Lumbard; J. D.; Frank Hill, Tyler; Rev. David Keppel, Chap.

Dryden Lodge, No. 390, I. O. O. F., was organized May 15, 1875. It has 51 members. Its officers are H. A. Webster, N. G.; Theron Houpt, V. G.; H. F. Pratt, Treas.; A. M. Clark, Sec.; D. L. Pierce, Perm. Sec.

Dryden Temperance Union has a membership of 900,

and a pleasant, well-furnished, free reading-room, open day and evening. Its officers are Mrs. Charles Cady, Pres.; George M. Rockwell, Sec.; C. D. Bouton, Treas.

The *Good Templars* and *Greenback League* also have associations here.

THE DRYDEN SPRINGS SANITARIUM

is a popular resort for many invalids during the summer months. The building is large and convenient, its appointments good, and the grounds surrounding it tastefully laid out and ornamented. The waters have valuable medicinal properties,—magnesia and sulphur combined. The institution is in charge of Miss S. S. Nivison, M.D.

ETNA VILLAGE,

on Fall Creek, a little west of the centre of the town, is pleasantly located. It is a station on the line of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, and contains two churches (Methodist and Baptist), two hotels, one iron-foundry and machine-shop, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one store, a trotting-park, one liquor-store, besides blacksmith, shoe, wagon, and other small shops, and a population of 200 inhabitants. It was first known as "Miller's Settlement," from William Miller, who settled here first about 1800. Afterwards it was called "Columbia," which name it retained until the post-office was established.

VARNA,

on Fall Creek, near the west border of the town, is also a station on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad. It contains one church (Methodist) and one hotel, one store, two wagon-shops, one blacksmith-shop, two shoe-shops, and about 175 inhabitants.

FREEVILLE,

on Fall Creek, northwest of the centre of the town, is the point of intersection for the Southern Central, Utica, Ithaca and Elmira, and Midland Railroads. It contains one church (Methodist), two hotels, one grist-mill, three stores, several small shops, and about 200 inhabitants.

WEST DRYDEN, in the northwest part; MALLORYVILLE, in the northeast part, on Fall Creek; WILLOW GLEN, one and a half miles west of Dryden village, and CALIFORNIA, south of the centre, are hamlets.

SCHOOLS.*

The Dryden union graded school has three departments, presided over by Prof. Francis J. Cheney and three assistants. It has an academic class in charge of the Regents of the University. The building now in use was erected by Prof. Graves in 1862, and is inclosed by about three acres of land. It is a neat-looking and commodious frame structure of two stories and basement, and is situated in the southeast part of the village. As the Dryden Academy, under the management of Prof. Graves, it was for ten years a successful institution of learning. It was purchased by the Dryden Board of Education, we believe, in 1872. The old district school-house, which stood on the

* The last report includes the union graded school of Dryden village.

grounds now occupied by the residence of Daniel Bartholomew, has been moved down near the depot, and is now used for storage or manufacturing purposes.

The present Board of Education is composed of Dr. William Fitch, President; Rochester Marsh, Barnum S. Tanner, George E. Goodrich, Isaac P. Ferguson, and John Miller, Secretary.

At a special town-meeting, held on the 9th day of July, 1814, for the election of the first board of school commissioners, Joshua Phillips, Peleg Ellis, and John Ellis were chosen. They met Sept. 24, 1814, and established fourteen school districts.

Their report of moneys received and disbursed for the year ending April 20, 1815, was as follows:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Total amount received..... | \$193.90 |
| PAYMENTS. | |
| To Dist. No. 2 by the hand of Jonathan Hamilton..... | \$22.41 |
| “ “ 3 “ “ John Mineah..... | 15.39 |
| “ “ 4 “ “ Josiah Granger..... | 23.18 |
| “ “ 5 “ “ Henry Snyder..... | 21.06 |
| “ “ 6 “ “ Lewis Bartholomew..... | 20.52 |
| “ “ 7 “ “ Thomas Lewis..... | 17.55 |
| “ “ 8 “ “ William Crary..... | 29.97 |
| “ “ 9 “ “ Reuben Brown..... | 19.98 |
| “ “ 10 “ “ Joseph Coon..... | 13.77 |
| “ “ 12 “ “ Hugh Thompson..... | 4.32 |
| Part of Dryden annexed to No. 1, town of Virgil, by the hand of John Hutchins..... | 4.32 |
| | \$192.47 |

Ruloff, the murderer, one of the most consummate villains that the world has yet produced, taught school here at an early period of his life; but, for the good of the pupils and people, his relations to them in that capacity were of short duration.

In comparison with the foregoing report, we take from the report of the county school commissioner the following statistics for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Whole number of school districts..... | 27 |
| Number of districts having school-houses in the town..... | 25 |
| Number of districts not having school-houses in the town..... | 2 |
| Number of teachers employed during the year, males..... | 13 |
| “ “ “ “ females..... | 39 |
| “ “ “ “ at the same time..... | 29 |
| “ “ children of school age residing in the town..... | 1299 |
| “ “ children attending school during the year..... | 1114 |
| Average daily attendance..... | 559 |
| Number of volumes in school libraries..... | 895 |
| “ “ frame school-houses..... | 24 |
| “ “ brick “ “..... | 1 |
| Value of school libraries..... | \$343 |
| “ “ school houses and sites..... | \$25,540 |
| Assessed valuation of taxable property in town.... | \$1,062,255 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| RECEIPTS. | |
| Amount on hand Oct 1, 1876..... | \$203.55 |
| “ apportioned to districts by State..... | 3340.65 |
| “ of proceeds of gospel and school lands.. | 671.43 |
| “ raised by tax..... | 4296.18 |
| “ received from other sources..... | 1304.78 |
| Total..... | \$9816.59 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| PAYMENTS. | |
| For teachers' wages..... | \$7596.91 |
| “ libraries..... | 5.58 |
| “ school apparatus..... | 12.03 |
| “ school-houses, repairs, etc..... | 1150.37 |
| “ incidental expenses..... | 775.01 |
| Total..... | \$9539.90 |

RELIGIOUS.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF DRYDEN.

This society was organized Feb. 29, 1804, at a meeting held at the house of William Miller, in the village of

Etna. This locality was then known as “Miller's Settlement.” The meeting was opened with singing, and prayer by Mr. Miller. At the same meeting Samuel Hemingway was elected deacon, and John Wickham clerk of the society. Among the original members were Francis Miller, Elijah Dimmick, Silas Brown, Ebenezer Brown, Nathaniel Luther, Job Carr, Ziba Randall, Timothy Owens, Jonathan Dunham, Henry Dunham, Joshua Jay, Abraham Woodeock, Nathan Dunham, Joel Whipple, Samuel Skillinger, Morris Bailey, Orpha Luther, Asher Wickham, Mehitable Carr, Betsy Brown, Abigail Dimmick, Mary Owens, Lucy Dunham, and Katie Woodeock. The church edifice occupied by the Baptist Society was erected as a union church in 1832, and has sittings for about 300 persons. Present membership, 68; number of scholars in Sunday-school, 40; George Baily, Superintendent.

Rev. Mr. Shedd was the first regularly ordained pastor. Rev. S. C. Ainsworth present pastor.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF DRYDEN VILLAGE.

This society was formed by Rev. Jabez Chadwick, assisted by Ebenezer Brown, a ruling elder, Feb. 17, 1808. The names of the corporate members were James Wood, Stephen Myreh, Benjamin Simons, Derick Sutfin, Abraham Griswold, Juliana Turpening, Aseneth Griswold, Isabell Simons, Rebecca Myreh, Sarah Wood, Elizabeth Tappen, Jerusha Taylor. The child of James Simons was baptized at the same meeting. For the first nine years there was no pastor or stated supply. The pulpit was filled by ministers in the neighborhood, or by missionaries sent out from New England. In 1816, Rev. Jeremiah Osborn became the first regular pastor. The first meetings were held in Thomas Southworth's barn at Willow Glen, and in Elias W. Cady's barn in 1818. The church edifice was begun in 1821, and upon its completion Rev. Reuben Hurd was installed pastor, and about the same time the society decided to change from the Congregational to the Presbyterian form of government.

The pastors of the society since 1816 have succeeded each other as follows: Revs. Jeremiah Osborn, Reuben Hurd, Samuel Robertson, Luther Clark, G. W. Prudden, Hiram P. Crozier, Russell S. Eggleston, Francis Hendricks, A. V. H. Powell, W. G. Hubbard, Archibald McDougal, J. V. C. Nellis, George R. Smith, Anson G. Chester, and E. W. Root, present pastor. The society numbers at the present time 138; number of scholars in Sunday-school classes, 125; Superintendent of Sunday-school, John Miller. The church, whose tower is ornamented with the old town-clock, will seat about 500 people. Benjamin Simons and Seymour O. Clark have been deacons of the church for fifty-six years.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF DRYDEN VILLAGE.

In the year 1816 a young itinerant, then traveling on the Cayuga circuit, in passing through the village of Dryden, felt strongly moved to dismount and pass from house to house, praying and exhorting the people to turn to God. He was urged to preach at the school-house that evening. The request was complied with and another appointment left. Thus began Methodism in this village, and the



OTTO FRIEDRICH.

HON. MILO GOODRICH.

The subject of this sketch is a lawyer, lately located at Dryden, in Tompkins County, now in the city of Auburn, in the adjoining county of Cayuga, N. Y., and is well known throughout these and the counties adjoining, particularly in the southern and eastern parts of the State.

He is a native of Homer, in Cortland County, where, showing an early fondness for books, his humble but respectable parents were able to give him an education at the local, well-known "Homer Academy," an education which was further perfected by a partial course of study at the Oberlin Institute, Ohio.

His study of the law was with the late Judge Barton, of Worcester, Mass., where he was admitted to practice in 1840, and soon after returned to his native State and commenced business in Dryden, a small town, twelve miles distant from Ithaca, the county-seat of Tompkins County. It is there that he, starting poor and without prestige, yet, through untiring industry and perseverance, has gradually won his way from the lowest to the higher, if not the highest, grades of his profession, both in the local and the Federal courts of the State.

Both as a lawyer and as a man, he is a character wholly after his own type. Abstracted and thoughtful, yet he is most common and sociable as a man. As a lawyer, a skillful tactician, devoting uncommon attention to the preparation of his cases for trial. Though not the most scholarlike and accomplished, still often most persuasive and effective as an advocate before juries; his many triumphs in which latter department of his professional career, at the circuits in Tompkins and the surrounding counties, will still be well remembered by many.

The subject of this notice is an example for the encouragement of young members of the bar who are determined on success, and who are willing to spare no pains necessary to its attainment, not to despair of reaching it whatever the obstacles that oppose.

And among his advices to this class of the profession, which those who are familiar with him well remember to have heard him often repeat, are, "always to settle the case of a client when you are unable to persuade yourself that he is right; never to advance to a jury what you don't yourself believe; never to cross-examine a witness without a well-considered purpose, resting on actual, reliable information as to how he must answer; and when an adverse witness of manifest hostile inclinations is produced, and you are satisfied that your client is in the right, never ply him with questions that are in any degree leading, but always to the reverse; because then nothing but the witness' own memory of facts can possibly serve to guide him in his testimony; and the *facts* ever tend to establish the *right* of every case."

Mr. Goodrich, like too many lawyers, perhaps, has been tempted to yield to the allurements of political life. He was elected member of the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress, for the district of which Tompkins County (wherein, at Dryden, he was then residing) was a part, and was also elected, from the Senatorial district of which that county was a part, delegate to the late Convention of New York for the revision of its constitution. In the latter body he was a member of the judiciary committee, and as such, against the concurrence of all its other members, embracing men of the most distinguished rank, he submitted a minority report in favor of continuing an elective judiciary with a term of fourteen years for its judges, instead of changing back to an appointed judiciary for life; and his report, substantially, is the one which, by its adoption by the Convention, now regulates the judiciary of his State.

Mr. Goodrich, returning from the limited political digression in which he has indulged, is now in active practice, as a lawyer, in Auburn, to which city he removed some three years ago.



youthful itinerant, Rev. Alvin Torrey, soon saw his labors blessed and succeeded in organizing a class. Henceforth the itinerant preached here regularly, sometimes in the school-house, sometimes in capacious barns, and very often in the woods.

Selden Marvin and Edward Hunting were among the original members. Abraham Tanner, who joined soon after, is the only living member of his class. The class was soon too large, and another was organized. The Taylorites, led by Dr. John Taylor, a strange and peculiar sect, made up of different denominations, occasionally made some trouble. The Conference of 1831 organized a new circuit from the Cayuga, Caroline, and Berkshire circuits, and called it Dryden circuit, Rev. Mr. Colbourn and Rev. M. Adams being appointed preachers. Their labors were greatly blessed, and a revival of such power was enjoyed and the society so largely increased in numbers that they were enabled to erect a house of worship in 1832. The next Conference made the appointment into a station, and Rev. J. T. Peck became the first pastor in charge. His ministry has been followed in their order by Revs. William Bailey, M. Westcott, P. R. Kinne, M. Adams, W. W. Rundell, C. W. Harris, W. H. Pearne, H. E. Luther, D. Lamkins, George Parsons, W. W. Rundell, A. Cross, — Hagar, William N. Cobb, C. W. Harris, O. M. McDowell, S. B. Porter, O. Hesler, E. Owen, L. D. Tryon, S. Minier, M. M. Tooke, E. C. Curtis, T. D. Wire, J. H. Barnard, E. Owen, B. Shove, L. Hartsough, A. L. York, Selah Stocking, H. Mecker, David Kippel, I. Harris, James Gutsell, W. H. Goodwin, L. L. D., M. S. Wells, and David Kippel, who is the present pastor in charge. The church erected in 1832 was burned Dec. 22, 1873, and the year following the present church edifice was completed at a cost of \$11,000. It has sittings for about 700 people. Present number of members, 90; number of scholars in Sunday-school classes, 85; F. J. Cheney, Superintendent Sunday-school.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ETNA.

This society was organized April 13, 1835, and their meetings were held in the village school-house at Etna until 1837, when their present church edifice was erected at a cost of about \$2000. It will seat two hundred persons. The first trustees were James Freeman, Alvah Carr, Michael Vanderhoof, Richard Bryant, Thomas J. Watkins, Oliver Baker, and John H. Porter. Dr. Harris was also a prominent member in its early history. This church is in the Varna charge, Rev. R. L. Stillwell, pastor, and has a membership of twenty-three. Number of scholars in Sunday-school, forty-five; Mrs. A. D. Simonds, Superintendent of Sunday-school.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF VARNA.

This society was formed Jan. 5, 1842, at the school-house in the village of Varna. At this same meeting, Hoffman Steenburg, William Cobb, Robert C. Hunt, Benjamin Davenport, George Emmons, John Munson, and Isaac Seaman were elected trustees. At the next regular meeting it was resolved to build a church, and that a subscription-paper should be circulated generally among all the people of the

neighborhood, asking their assistance to aid in its construction. The church was begun in 1842 and completed the next year, costing about \$1500. It was repaired in 1874 at a cost of \$400. Number of sittings in the church, 400. Present value of church and parsonage, \$6500. Present membership, 76. Number of scholars in Sunday-school, 40; George E. Underwood, Superintendent. At the session of the Oneida Conference held in Owego, 1848, it took the name of the Varna charge, and Rev. W. H. Miller became the first pastor. He has been followed in the order named by Reverends A. H. Hamilton, D. Lamkin, L. G. Weaver, J. W. Steele, Elias Hoxsie, David Davis, G. W. Smith, A. Ensign, Sylvester Minier, L. R. Grant, E. House, D. W. Sherman, L. T. Hawkins, E. A. Peck, and R. L. Stillwell, the present pastor.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEST DRYDEN.

A class was formed here in 1811 by Rev. George Densmore, and was composed of seven persons as follows: Samuel Fox and wife, David Case and wife, Selden Andrus and wife, and one other, whose name is not known. The first meetings were held in the house of Samuel Fox. After a time a large school-house was built at what was then known as "Fox's Corners," which answered the double purpose of a school- and meeting-house. The preaching was supplied by circuit preachers, among whom were Reverends Schuyler Hose, Isaac Puffer, James Kelsey, William Cameron, Ward White, Sylvester Minier, and others. The church edifice was built in 1832, on a lot donated years previously by Samuel Fox. It cost \$2200, and has sittings for 300 people. The first trustees were Lemuel Sperry, Thomas George, and William George. The membership at the time the church was dedicated was about 70. The pastors of the society since 1845 have been Reverends W. N. Pearne, D. Lamkin, D. Cobb, A. Cross, W. N. Cobb, S. Minier, E. Hoxsie, J. M. Searles, F. Reed, R. C. Fox, I. B. Hyde, F. M. Warner, J. V. Benham, A. M. Lake, L. R. Pendle, W. E. York, and E. D. Thurston, present pastor.

Number of members at the present time, 80; number of scholars in Sunday-school, 70; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Andrew Baker; value of the church and parsonage, \$2500.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF FREEVILLE.

A society was formed here at an early day, but no records can be obtained. It was reorganized in 1876, and the present membership is 26; number of scholars in Sunday-school classes, 60; E. Chapman, Superintendent. The church edifice was erected in 1848, and has sittings for about 300 people. A parsonage was built the present year, costing \$1500; Rev. William M. Bengier is the present pastor.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MCLEAN VILLAGE

was erected in 1851, costing \$1000. It will seat 200 people. A society was formed here at the house of Michael O'Byrne, in 1841, and among those who were the first members in building up the church and society were Michael O'Byrne, John Keenan, Patrick Corcoran, Mathew O'Byrne, James Walpole, Patrick Donnelly, Thomas Kean,

and Patrick Kean. Michael O'Byrne gave the lot on which the church is built. It stands on lot No. 9, town of Dryden. Rev. Father McManus, of Groton village, is the pastor.

In *Rumsey's Companion*, a newspaper published by H. D. Rumsey, in Dryden village, during the years 1856 and 1857, we find the following description of a queer religious sect who invaded the quiet precincts of the town in 1818. We copy verbatim from letters written "By the old man in the clouds":

"As it has been some time since my last letter was written to you, I shall skip over a time, to give you a sketch of a very curious kind of religious people that came into Dryden about the year 1818. Such a religion most of my readers of the present day have probably never heard. They numbered some fifty persons, men, women, children, and all. They styled themselves 'Pilgrims,' and came here from Vermont, where, it would seem, their pilgrimage was neither of the right kind, or destined to be of long duration, so they made their way to Dryden.

"Like most other fanatics they were possessed of a prophet, in whom all their confidence and belief was centered. When they moved in they had several wagons, some of which were drawn by four horses. One team carried the large tent, beneath which the entire family were housed in all kinds of weather. The name of their prophet was Thaddeus Cummins, a very stout, healthy, and well-proportioned man, with sandy hair, and was about thirty-five years of age. The name of the woman he brought as his wife was called Lucy. A priest also accompanied the prophet, whose name was Joseph Ball. There were also some two or three brothers by the name of Slack; the rest of the company was made up of the off-scourings of wretched humanity.

"When the prophet and his followers had arrived near the residence of David Foot, they pitched their tent and rested overnight, but I believe moved the next day into the then woods on the lands now owned by the widow Stickles, where they remained a week, when they again moved up on the north bank of Fall Creek, just back of Joseph McGraw's saw-mill, and near the present residence of Mr. Jacob Updike. Here this singular people remained for full six weeks, practicing all kinds of deviltry upon themselves and the people in the neighborhood. They had no beds, but slept in nests of straw, each sex in common with the other, they having no belief in, or regard for, the marriage ceremony. They did not believe in beds, chairs, or tables. They stood up to eat, and sucked food through a goose-quill, and could not be prevailed upon to eat in any other way.

"They wore large white cloths upon their backs, which, as they said, were marks for the devil to shoot at. Their antipathy against the devil was very great, and every morning early they might be heard howling and yelling like a parcel of wolves for two miles around, driving the devil out of their camp. This class of pilgrims, as they styled themselves, was a hard-working and robust people, and by paying great deference to their mode of worship, drew into their circle many who had been respectable inhabitants. Some sold their farms and other effects, and put their money into the general fund for the diffusion of their religion, and to support such as had or might join them without money. Very many were drawn into their circle from this town, but more from Lansing. A Mrs. Fronk was induced to leave her husband in the latter place, and join this degraded set. He getting wind of the fact, obtained a warrant and arrested the Prophet Cummins, and attempted to take him in charge; but he being, as we have said before, a heavy man and rather obstinate, would not walk to justice. The next thing to be done was to carry him, and this the constable did, after ducking the prophet in the mud a few times, as far as the tavern, which was then kept by Thomas Southworth, in the house now owned by Samuel Rowland. While this was going on, the brother of the woman took her back to Lansing, and the constable and Mr. Fronk decided to let the prophet go for a bad job. These people hung around some six weeks, during which time the men worked out by the day. Some of them were employed in various ways upon the farm by Thomas Lewis. William T. and Abraham Tauner also made them useful in cutting wood. When the pilgrims left Dryden they made their way to an island in the Mississippi River, to which some people that are still living followed them

from this place. They remained there until they nearly starved, when the old prophet, after having stolen pretty much all of their effects, called his followers together, stuck his cane deep in the ground, and told them that he was about to leave, but when the cane had budded and blossomed he should return to them again. He never returned, and the 'pilgrims' were compelled by starvation to disperse. Some of them returned to their homes in Dryden, and some of them are living here still."

CEMETERIES.

In the Green Hill and Willow Glen Cemeteries, lying respectively one-half and two miles west of Dryden village, we find many elaborate and costly monuments. The grounds are incorporated, well arranged, and neatly kept. The cemetery at Etna village is also pleasantly located, and good taste shown in its ornamentation and arrangement. The Robertson Cemetery, on the hill-side between Etna and Varna, is, we believe, the oldest place of interment in the town.

THE DRYDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was formed in the spring of 1856, and the following-named officers were elected: Elias W. Cady, President; Jeremiah Snyder, Vice-President; David P. Goodhue, Treasurer; Otis E. Wood, Secretary. The affairs of the society have been well conducted, and unusual success has attended all its annual exhibitions.

The grounds are located on Main Street, in the eastern part of the village, and contain eighteen acres. The presidents of the society since its formation to the present time, so far as we have been able to learn them, are as follows: Elias W. Cady, 1856; Smith Robertson, 1857; John P. Hart, 1858-59; Alviras Snyder, 1860; Peter B. Snyder, 1861; Charles Givens, 1862; C. Bartholomew, 1867; Luther Griswold, 1868; Robert Purvis, 1869; A. B. Lamont, 1870; Charles Cady, 1871; Lemi Grover, 1872-73; Ralph W. Barnum, 1874; O. W. Wheeler, 1875; G. M. Lupton, 1876-77.

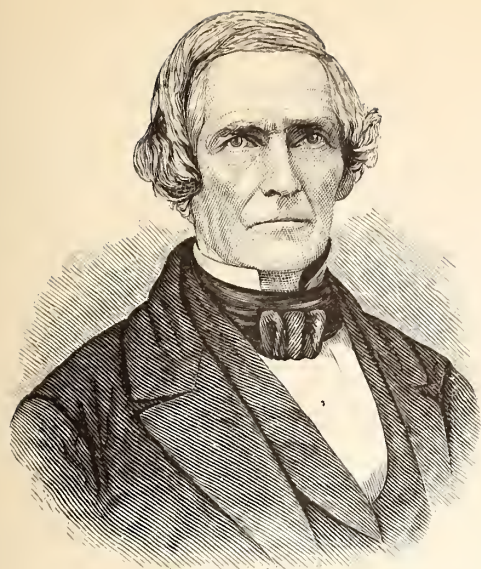
THE DRYDEN AND GROTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

was incorporated and began business in May, 1860. The business of the company has been ably managed. It has the confidence of its patrons. Its rates are lower than those of any other company, and all losses promptly paid. Property to the amount of \$1,500,000 is insured in the towns of Dryden and Groton by this company at the present time. The first officers were Freeman Stebbins, President; John H. Houtz, Treasurer; Walker Marsh, Secretary. The president, treasurer, secretary, and Ebenezer McArthur, Joseph Snyder, and Leonard Griswold, Directors.

The present officers are Jacob Albright, President; Walker Marsh, Secretary; John H. Houtz, Treasurer. The president, treasurer, secretary, and John M. Smith and Wm. F. Decondres, directors for the town of Dryden; John B. Hart, John McKellar, and John G. Cobb, directors for Groton.

ETNA GRANGE, NO. 387,

was instituted in April, 1875, with 25 charter members, and elected the following officers: A. L. Tyler, Master; Wm. Hanford, Overseer; G. E. Hanford, Secretary. The present officers are G. E. Hanford, Master; J. W. Webster, Overseer; A. L. Tyier, Lecturer; Cyrus Knapp, Sec-



HON. ELIAS W. CADY.



MRS. ELIAS W. CADY.

HON. ELIAS W. CADY.

Hon. Elias W. Cady, of Dryden, Tompkins Co., N. Y., was born in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1792. His father, Oliver Cady, was a grandson of Dr. Aaron Cady, who emigrated from Liverpool, England, in 1740, to Saybrook, Conn. His mother was Rebecca Smith, who was a daughter of Thomas Smith, whose father was a resident of Long Island, N. Y., and was driven from his farm by the British during the Revolutionary war, after which Thomas became one of General Washington's body-guard. The subject of this sketch purchased the farm upon which he still resides in March, 1816, and settled on it in February, 1817.

Dryden was then a part of Cayuga County, but became a part of Tompkins County, which was organized during the same month. Mr. Cady married Mehetabel Branchall, daughter of Edmund Branchall and Mehetabel Barlow, his wife, September, 1814. Mrs. Cady was born at Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1793. Her father was a descendant of Joshua Branchall, who emigrated from Portland, England, in 1712, to Plymouth, Mass. Mr. Cady's first purchase of land contained ninety acres, and he has added to it from time to time until his farm now contains about six hundred acres. The original purchase was mostly heavily timbered at that time. By his and Mrs. Cady's great force of character, energy, industry, and economy the whole estate has been cleared of the timber and most of the stumps, and put in a state of high culture, and he has long been one of the wealthiest citizens of his town.

His sons and daughters who grew to manhood and womanhood were Oliver B. Cady, who owns and resides upon a large and valuable farm some two and a half miles distant from his father; John E., died at about the age of twenty-five years; Charles, owns and resides upon a valuable farm adjoining the homestead, and is extensively engaged in purchasing and shipping produce; Sarah E., the eldest daughter, married Henry Wilson, and died in 1871; Rebecca A., married J. W. Dwight; Harriet S., married Isaac P. Ferguson; Mary E., still resides with her father, and has managed the affairs of the household since Mrs. Cady's death, which occurred in 1866. Mr. Cady has perhaps done as much to improve and elevate all of the farming and business interests of his adopted town as any citizen who ever resided in it. He has been an active and hearty supporter of all important public enterprises. He contributed seven thousand dollars towards building the Southern Central Railroad after he was seventy-five years of age. He is a man of conceded ability and rare good judgment, which have enabled him to make the best selections of stock, sheep, implements, machinery, and seeds for his large farm, and to adopt early the wisest and most successful means of doing everything which he has had to do. He has ever been widely known as a man of the strictest integrity. He has held several important town offices, including that of supervisor for several terms; and he was a member of the State Legislature during the years 1850 and 1857, in all of which positions he acquitted himself creditably, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.



retary. The grange has 50 members at the present time, and meets every Saturday evening at Grange Hall, village of Etna.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Central and Southern Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which was completed in 1850, cuts across the extreme southwest corner. It has no station in Dryden.

The Southern Central Railroad enters the town near the southeast corner, and passing Dryden Lake, runs in a general northwest course (passing Dryden village) until it reaches Freeville; here it turns in a direction nearly due north, leaving the town on the north border. This road was completed in 1869. Voluntary subscriptions to the amount of \$200,000 were subscribed by the citizens of the town to aid in its construction. Of this large amount there was collected probably about \$175,000.

The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, which was completed through this town in 1871, enters the town east of the centre, on the north border, and following down the valley of Fall Creek, passing Malloryville, Freeville, Etna, and Varna, leaves the town south of the centre, on the west border.

The Oswego and New York, or "Midland," Railroad enters the town north of the centre, on the west border, and running a northeasterly direction, passes Freeville and Malloryville, leaving the town east of the centre, on the north border. It was completed in 1872.

These roads all converging at Freeville, which is situated just northwest of the centre of the town, afford the citizens of Dryden ample facilities for passenger travel, and the shipment of freight to all points,—north, east, south, and west.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Patriotism, love of liberty, and devotion to principles, have ever been the characteristics of our people. The descendants of the Revolutionary sires who settled this "military tract" have proven themselves worthy of their ancestry in the hour of their country's direst need. When, during the war of 1812–14, a call was made upon the hardy yeomanry here in the wilderness to march to "the defense of the lines," we saw Captains Peleg and John Ellis gathering into their ranks nearly every able-bodied citizen and hasten to the front, where they remained as long as their services were required.

Again, when the hydra-headed monster, Rebellion, sought to overwhelm and engulf in ruin all our social, moral, and political institutions, and the voice of our loved chief was heard calling for strong arms and fearless hearts to save the nation's life, how nobly did old Dryden respond is shown when we find that Captains Brown, Hackett, Bartholomew, Marvin, George, Evans, and Truesdale, Adjutant Carpenter, and Lieutenants Spear, Root, Moffatt, Mead, Hemingway, Kennedy, N. J. and D. P. Griswold, Burgess, and Barton led into the field a battalion of 333 brave men,—men who faltered not when the hour of trial came.

The town paid in bounties to soldiers \$90,000, and put into the field 351 men, a roster of their names being herewith appended.

In compiling the history of Dryden we have become indebted to many people for much valuable information and many courtesies, and in this manner we desire to return our sincere thanks to Messrs. David J. Baker, Wm. H. Goodwin, Jr., George E. Goodrich, A. M. Ford, Peter Mineah, Jackson Jameson, H. D. Rumsey, Elias W. Cady, Anson Stickles, Ebenezer McArthur, Paul Ewers, Thos. R. Weed, John S. Barber, Elihu Hildebrant, Wm. Hanford, Mr. Rhodes, Jacob Primrose, Dr. Beach, Dr. Simonds, Jacob Lombard, Alviras Snyder, Wm. Snyder, Wm. Sherwood, Rev. R. L. Stillwell, Warren D. Ellis, Mott J. Robertson, Thomas Robertson, Walker Marsh, Geo. K. Houtz, John White, Harrison Marvin, Rev. E. D. Thurston, Rev. David Keppel, John C. Lacy, Rev. Anson G. Chester, Daniel Bartholomew, Luther Griswold, H. W. Sears, Mr. Gardner, postmaster, Otis E. Wood, Michael O'Byrne, and Rev. Wm. M. Bengier for the same.

MILITARY RECORD.

Chadiah Arnold, private, 143d Inf.; disch. with regiment.
Timothy Allen, private, 15th Art., Co. F; must. March 27, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
John D. Arnold, private; non-resident; recruited from Pennsylvania.
Seneca S. Arnold, private; non-resident; recruited from Pennsylvania.
A. S. Arnold, private; non-resident; recruited from Pennsylvania.
C. S. Arnold, non-resident; recruited from Pennsylvania.
Wm. Baldwin, private, 14th Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
Geo. Bellington, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, April 10, 1863.
Newton Brigham, private, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability.
Gabriel B. Ballard, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
Peter Bessy, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died at Nashville, Tenn., 1864.
Thos. J. Burch, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at New York; no more record.
Sylvester H. Brown, capt., 32d Inf.; two years; killed at City Point, Va.; buried at Dryden.
Norman G. Bartholomew, capt., 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Nov. 24, 1861, three years; killed at the battle of the Wilderness; buried at Etna.
Varnum Burton, private, 32d Inf., Co. E; must. June 2, 1861, two years; disch. expiration term of service.
Orin W. Burton, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Dec. 1, 1861, three years; disch. at the close of the war; was taken prisoner at Wilderness; at Andersonville seven months.
Clinton D. Bouton, corp., 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. expiration of term.
Theodore Buchanan, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; three years; disch. expiration of term.
Ambrose L. Bull, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded at battle of Spottsylvania; disch. at the close of the war.
John E. Bergen, lieut., 109th Inf., Co. I; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. from regiment; promoted to lieutenant in U. S. C. Inf.
D. Webster Bartlett, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Dec. 1862.
Andrew J. Barber, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died from wounds received at Spottsylvania, May, 1864.
James C. Bull, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died of disease, Feb. 27, 1865.
D. Webster Barton, 2d lieut., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864.
Orson C. Brown, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Aug. 16, 1862, three years; taken ill; received \$100 bounty.
D. O. Bishop, private, 21st Cav., Co. E; must. Feb. 24, 1864, three years; disch. at Denver, Colorado, July 8, 1866.
Edwin Baker, private, 21st Cav., Co. E; must. Feb. 20, 1863, three years; disch. July, 1863, at Elmira.
John E. Bull, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. June, 1864, three years; disch. at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1865.
James H. Burton, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 21, 1864, three years; disch. at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 1865.
Orin F. Brown, private, 21st Cav., Co. M; must. Dec. 1863, three years; disch. at Denver, Colorado, June 10, 1866.
Varnum Burton, corp., 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 1864, three years; disch. at close of war; served two terms; prisoner; was in fifteen battles.
Moses Brown, private, 179th Inf.; must. Sept. 1864, three years; died of disease, at Petersburg, Va.

— Brigham, three years; non-resident; recruited from Pennsylvania.

Alphonso Bosworth, three years; non-resident; recruited from Pennsylvania.
Otis A. Bates, sergt., 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

H. E. Bloom, private, 15th Art., Co. F; must. Feb. 21, 1864, three years; died of disease, in Clarysville, Md., June 15, 1864.

Erastus Bachelder, private, 127th Inf., Co. A; must. Aug. 15, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Hubert Carpenter, adjutant, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Dec. 1861, three years; wounded at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863; wounded and taken prisoner, May 6, 1864; died May 7, 1864.

Alonzo W. Clark, private, 32d Inf., Co. E; must. June 2, 1861, two years; died of disease at N. Y. City, June 12, 1861.

James O. Cook, private, 64th Inf., Co. E; must. Sept. 26, 1861, three years; disch. at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 1, 1862, for disability.

James J. Card, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Wm. Casey, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, July 3, 1863.

Nathaniel Conklin, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Chester Card, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; taken prisoner, May 12, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga.

Oliver P. Carmer, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Spottsylvania; survived Andersonville.

Franklin Casar, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

Amos Chambers, private, 137th Inf., must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. at Mound City, Ill., March 4, 1865.

Enos Cook, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease at Chattanooga, Dec. 18, 1863.

Robt. Cole, private, 143d Inf., Co. I, three years; disch. for disability.

James W. Copeiy, private, 143d Inf., Co. I, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Jacob C. Clark, private; died before muster.

James O. Cook, corp., 21st Cav., Co. M; must. Feb. 14, 1864, three years; disch. at Denver City, Col., July 9, 1866.

Thos. J. Carner, three years.

Wm. Cornelius, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 9, 1864, three years; disch. at Louisville, Ky., at the close of the war.

Peter Carr, blacksmith, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years.

Martin Cremer, private, 15th Cav., Co. F; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

Wm. D. Chaffee, private, three years; non-resident, recruited from Penna.

S. A. Chaffee, private, three years; non-resident, recruited from Pennsylvania.

Nathaniel B. Chaffee, private, three years; non-resident, recruited from Penna.

Benj. Chaffee, private, three years; non-resident, recruited from Pennsylvania.

Merritt Chrispell, private, three years; non-resident, recruited from Penna.

Charles R. Casterline, private, three years; non-resident, recruited from Penna.

Michael Cramer, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Dec., 1861, three years; disch. for disability, Dec. 1862.

Henry Cliff, orderly sergt., 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Sept. 1861, three years; pro. to lieut., 1863; lost a leg at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

E. Chapman, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1863, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

A. A. Caldwell, private, 76th Inf., Co. G; must. July 28, 1863, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

D. V. Caldwell, 1st sergt., 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Dec. 1861, three years; disch. for disability, Nov. 26, 1862.

James M. Duell, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years.

Levi Dodge, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; three years.

D. D. Davenport, corp., 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Rufus W. Decker, private, 137th Inf., Co. E; must. Aug. 1862, three years; died of disease in South Carolina.

Morton E. Durkee, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; three years.

Robert Downey, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; three years.

Thaddeus S. Duell, corp., 64th Inf., Co. E; must. Oct. 1861, three years; served out his term.

Richard Draper, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, 1862.

Walter Decker, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Dec. 1861, three years; disch. for disability; died soon after.

Eugene Dodge, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Dec. 1861, three years; died in Dryden while on furlough.

John Dart, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Dec. 1861, three years; died of disease in Maryland, Oct. 1862.

Egbert Draper, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

John Depew, private.

Charles H. Dutcher, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability.

Wm. Downey, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed by accident on the cars in Maryland, June 15, 1863.

Gilbert Devauny, sergt., 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, caused by accidental discharge of gun.

Moses Deyo, private, 5th Art., Co. B; three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Charles W. Davenport, private, 15th Cav., Co. F; must. Feb. 9, 1864, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

Joseph Darling, private.

O. G. Dusenbury, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; killed in skirmish, Shenandoah Valley, Dec. 21, 1864.

R. G. Davidson, sergt.-m. tj., 73th Inf., Co. C; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

Pattison Edwards, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, Nov. 11, 1862.

Stephen F. Edsell, private, three years; non-resident; recruited from Pennsylvania.

Thomas English, private, 21st Cav., Co. B; must. Feb. 1, 1864, three years; disch. at Denver City, June 10, 1866.

Wm. Edsell, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

Charles B. Ellis, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

Orin E. Ellis, sergt., 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; died of disease, March 24, 1862.

Daniel Eldridge, private, 76th Inf., Co. C, three years.

David Ferris, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years.

Cyrenus Forrest, three years; non-resident; recruited from Pennsylvania.

Chauncey A. Frees, private, 15th Cav., Co. F; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Jno. Farquater, private, 21st Cav., Co. M; must. Nov. 1863, three years; died from wounds, March 18, 1865.

John J. Ferris, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, June 5, 1863.

John Fogarty, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, April 20, 1865.

Charles D. Freeman, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; missed near Lookout Mountain, Dec. 20, 1863.

M. B. Fox, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Aug. 20, 1863.

Henry W. Fitts, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease, near Chattanooga, Jan. 11, 1863.

Willet Fisher, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of the war.

Andrews Farrell, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years.

J. G. Fulkerson, private, 32d Inf., Co. E; must. June 6, 1861, two years; died of disease, at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 12, 1861.

Charles T. Fitts, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Dec. 5, 1861, three years; discharged.

Wm. C. Fox, private, 76th Inf., Co. A; must. Nov. 24, 1861, three years; died July 20, 1863, from wounds received at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Henry Freese, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Dec. 4, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

H. S. Fulkerson, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; killed at battle of Gainesville, Va., Aug. 28, 1862.

C. Dick Griswold, corp., 97th Inf., Co. K; must. Oct. 3, 1863, two years; disch. at expiration of term.

W. R. Gee, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Dec. 1861, three years; discharged.

Bazaleel F. Griswold, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died of starvation, at Andersonville, July 20, 1864.

Nathan J. Griswold, lieut., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; pro. to lieut.; killed before Petersburg, Aug. 3, 1864.

Philander Graham, 1st sergt., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

Charles P. Godfrey, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; lost leg, May 14, 1864; disch. May 25, 1865.

Lewis Griffin, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. June 30, 1863.

Wm. F. George, capt., 143d Inf., Co. A; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; pro. to capt.; disch. at close of the war.

Cyrus B. Goruan.

Oliver H. Green, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Sept. 15, 1864, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

D. P. Griswold, lieut., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Dec. 1861, three years; pro. to lieut.; wounded before Petersburg; right leg amputated; disch. March 17, 1865.

C. D. Griswold, private, 32d Inf., Co. E; must. June 2, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term.

J. F. Griffin, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Nov. 2, 1864, three years.

S. C. Griffin, private, Co. H, 144th Inf.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

John Hackett, capt., 32d Inf.; must. May, 1861, two years; served two years in 32d Regt.; re-enl. in Michigan Regt.; com. capt.

John Hildebrand, corp., Co. E, 64th Inf.; must. Sept. 10, 1861, three years; wounded at battle of Fair Oaks.

Myron H. Hunt, private, Co. E, 32d Inf.; must. Oct. 1862, three years; disch. for disability, 1863; was taken prisoner at Fair Oaks.

Charles W. Hyde, private; no record.

Edwin R. Huiburt, private, Co. F, 76th Inf.; enl. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

Osmer J. Hill, corp., Co. F, 76th Inf.; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, Aug. 10, 1862.

Albert Hurd, private; no record.

Albert J. Hollenbeck, private, Co. C, 76th Inf.; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; wounded and taken prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. at expiration of term.

Bowker Hinson, private, Co. F, 109th Inf.; did not enter the service.

Thomas Hammond, private, Co. B, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Benjamin Hyde, private, Co. F, 109th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed at Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864.

D. B. Hollishead, private, 143d Inf.; three years; disch. for disability, March, 1864.

Abbott Haviland, private, 143d Inf.; three years; disch. for disability, March, 1863.

Thomas J. Hartsough, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1863.

William R. Hinkshier, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, 1862.

James F. Howe, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

John W. Hurl, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Sept. 30, 1863.

George Harned, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died at Fortress Monroe, Sept. 28, 1863.

Elihu Hildebrandt, 1st sergt., Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at N. Y. City, July 27, 1865.

Elisha Hurley, Jr., corp., Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 17, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Aug. 7, 1864.

H. H. Hemingway, 1st lieut., Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; must. out. at the close of the war.

Chauncey Hemingway, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; must. out. at the close of the war.

Thomas J. Hammond, private, Co. F, 109th Inf.; three years; disch., and afterwards re-enl. in 15th Cav.

Josiah Haskell, private, Co. F, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Charles W. Hyde, private, Co. C, 76th Inf.; three years; disch. at Washington before actual service.

Edwin Hammond, private, Co. F, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Charles L. Howser, corp., Co. B, 9th Art.; must. Nov. 5, 1864, three years; died of wounds received at the battle of Winchester, Oct. 19, 1865.

Jerome Howard, private, Co. B, 79th Inf.; must. Sept. 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Orlando Hemingway, sergt., Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease, Oct. 18, 1864.

D. B. Hammond, private, Co. I, 15th Cav.; must. Sept. 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

B. S. Haskell, private, Co. F, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Norman Hyde, private, Co. C, 76th Inf.; three years; disch. for disability before actual service.

Lyman Jones, private, Co. F, 109th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the expiration of term.

Jefferson Jackson, no record.

Frank Jagger, corp., Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the expiration of term.

Wm. W. Kennedy, lieut., Co. F, 109th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; pro. to 1st sergt. and to 1st lieut.; was wounded twice; disch. at the close of the war.

Clay Knickerbocker, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability.

Albert A. Kiser, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; wounded at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; died of his wounds at Chattanooga, Aug. 1864.

Philip Kline, private, Co. E, 21st Cav.; three years; no record.

John Kelly, no record.

Monroe Kingsley; no record of him.

Charles Kain, private, Co. A, 179th Inf.; must. Aug. 22, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

John N. Lambertson, private, Co. C, 76th Inf.; must. Dec. 28, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, Oct. 23, 1862; was afterwards drafted, paid \$400.

John Lindsey, private, Co. F, 76th Inf.; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; died of disease at Fredericksburg, Va., June 27, 1862.

Warren H. Lyon, private, Co. F, 109th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Flixton Luddington, private, Co. F, 109th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

George Lacy, private, Co. I, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war; was taken prisoner.

Wm. Lambertson, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. by reason of injuries received upon the cars.

James E. Lambertson, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, April 10, 1863.

Daniel Lawson, private, Co. M, 21st Cav.; must. June 2, 1864, three years; disch. at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 9, 1865.

Geo. L. Lacy, private, Co. F, 76th Inf.; must. Dec. 1861, three years; no record.

O. H. Linsey, blacksmith, Co. I, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Wm. Lamont, private, Co. B, 179th Inf.; must. Sept. 30, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Lucien Loper, recruited from Pennsylvania, non-resident.

Hiram B. Lent, recruited from Pennsylvania, non-resident.

A. B. Luckey, recruited from Pennsylvania, non-resident.

Rufus F. Like, recruited from Pennsylvania, non-resident.

Wm. H. Lester, sergt., Co. B, 8th Col'd, must. Nov. 14, 1863, three years; disch. at the close of the war at Brownsville, Texas.

J. C. Lormer, sergt., Co. I, 103d Inf.; must. March 7, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

E. A. Mead, lieut.; wounded at Antietam and honorably discharged.

David McKee, private, Co. I, 15th Cav.; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

Charles D. Mosely, private, Co. A, 32d Inf.; must. May 15, 1861, two years; disch. for disability, Sept. 29, 1862.

Daniel McGregor, private, Co. F, 76th Inf.; must. Nov. 14, 1861, three years; wounded in battle of Gainesville; died of disease, Jan. 28, 1863.

Frank Miller, private, Co. F, 76th Inf.; must. Nov. 14, 1861, three years; killed at second Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862.

A. H. Miller, private, Vet. Res. Corps, three years; served in Vet. Res. Corps; disch. at the close of the war.

Clinton D. McGregor, private, Co. F, 76th Inf.; must. Nov. 14, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.

Daniel Montgomery, private, Co. F, 76th Inf.; must. Nov. 14, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term; was wounded at Gettysburg.

Wm. A. Mosher, private, Co. C, 76th Inf.; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; no record of him.

Cornelius Maricle, private, Co. G, 76th Inf.; must. Sept. 3, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, Nov. 1861.

Britton Maston, private, Co. F, 76th Inf.; must. Dec. 1861, three years; disch. Feb. 24, 1862.

James H. Maston, private, Co. F, 109th Inf.; must. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

M. F. McElheny, private, Co. I, 32d Inf.; must. June 2, 1861, two years; disch. for disability, Jan. 1862; re-enl. in 109th Inf.

Milo Monroe, sergt., Co. F, 109th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at Denver City, Col., June 10, 1866.

John Morgan, private, Co. F, 109th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years.

Conrad McLean, private, Co. F, 109th Inf.; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war; was wounded at Petersburg, June 18, 1864.

James McDermott, private, Co. F, 155th Inf.; must. Aug. 17, 1862, three years; wounded at Old Harbor, May 3, 1863; died of his wounds soon after.

Edward Maxwell, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 1862, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. at the close of the war.

J. F. McWhorter, sergt., Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. June, 1864, for disability.

John C. Matsou, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Philip D. Mosher, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease at Washington, 1863.

W. A. Morey, private, Co. I, 143d Inf.; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease in Georgia.

Harrison Marvin, capt., 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; must. out. at the close of the war.

Wm. Mollatt, lieut., 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; resigned.

Britton Maston, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

David McKee, private, 32d Inf., Co. E; must. June 9, 1861, two years; disch. at close of term.

Wm. Monroe, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; killed at the battle of Newmarket, and buried on the field.

Edwin T. Mosely, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; died of disease at Fairfax Seminary, July 14, 1865.

Halsey Mack, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Augustus Marsh, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Sept. 3, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Robert McDonald, private, three years; recruited from Pennsylvania; non-resident.

George L. Matteson, private, three years; recruited from Pennsylvania; non-resident.

J. Manchester, private, three years; recruited from Pennsylvania; non-resident.

James McHine, private, three years; recruited from Pennsylvania; non-resident.

D. Clinton McGregor, 1st sergt., 1st Vet. Res. Corps; must. May 7, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war; was wounded at the battle of Gainesville.

M. F. McElheny, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; was wounded at Spotsylvania; disch. at the close of the war.

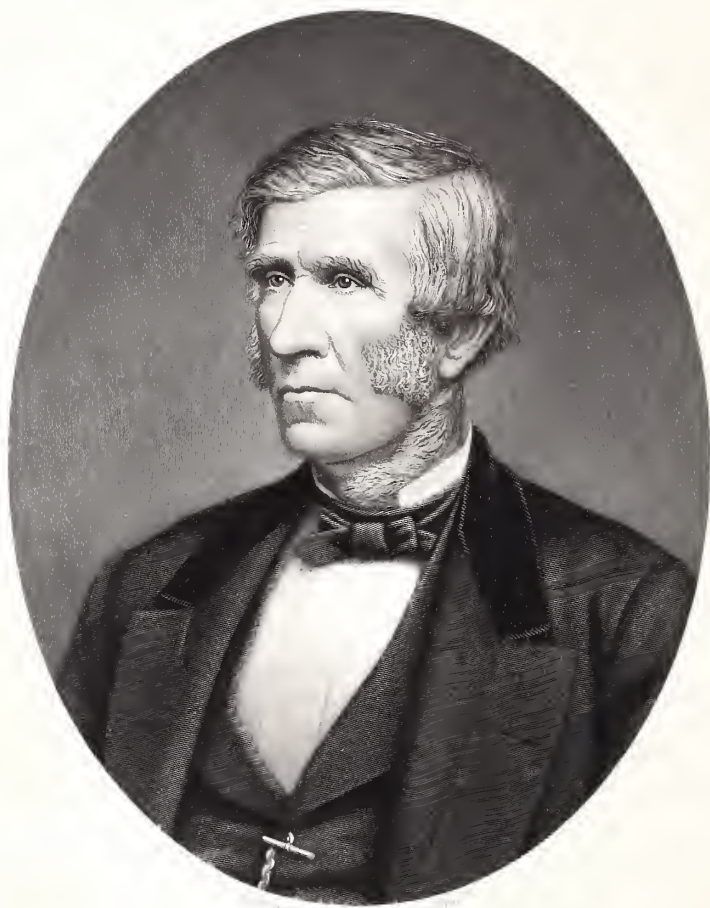
R. S. Morgan, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Dec. 1861, three years; also served in 3d U. S. Cav.; disch. at the close of the war.

Wm. D. Norton, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Dec. 1861, three years; died before being mustered into actual service.

David Nash, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

John Nugent, private, 155th Inf., Co. E; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

- Philander Nash, blacksmith, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years.
- Eli A. Obert, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed in battle on Weldon Railroad, Aug. 21, 1864.
- Isaac Overacker, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Nov. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease, April 4, 1864.
- George Odell, private, 15th Cav., Co. I, three years; disch. at the close of the war; died soon after.
- Myron Ostrander, private, 15th Cav., Co. F; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. Aug. 1865; wounded and lost right leg.
- Daniel J. Owen, private, three years; died of disease while in service.
- Marion O'Wrighter, private, three years; recruit from Pennsylvania; a non-resident.
- Charles H. Price, private, 32d Inf., Co. E; must. June 2, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term.
- Theo. J. Pudubangh, private, 32d Inf., Co. E; must. June 2, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term; re-enl. in 143d Inf.
- Benjamin Pelham, private; disch. at Washington before actual service.
- John A. Pudubangh, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- F. Pettengill, corp., 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C.
- John Paine, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, July 20, 1863.
- Almon Pease, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- C. M. Perigo, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Sept. 17, 1863; leg amputated.
- Samuel Pratt, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years.
- John Pettigrove, private; no record of him.
- Seth R. Peak, private, 15th Cav., Co. F; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- George L. Pendleton, private; recruit from Pennsylvania; non-resident.
- Joseph Robinson, private, 32d Inf., Co. E; must. June 2, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term.
- George P. Rulison, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Horace L. Root, 2d Lieut., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded in battle before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864; right arm amputated.
- William M. Roe, 1st sergt., 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; wounded at battle of Peach-Tree Creek; disch. at the close of the war.
- William Ryder, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Langdon Robinson, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war; died soon after.
- John L. Robinson, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 3, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- D. E. Russell, private; non-resident; recruited from Pennsylvania.
- Nathaniel D. Sutfin, private, 32d Inf., Co. E; must. June 2, 1861, two years; disch. for disability, Sept. 10, 1862; died soon after.
- William A. Stubbs, private, 76th Inf., Co. C, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- A. L. Sweet, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, July 14, 1862.
- Jeremiah Schutt, private, 32d Inf., Co. E; must. June 2, 1861, two years; was wounded in first Bull Run, July 21, 1861; disch. for disability, July 2, 1862.
- Hiram Straight, private; no record of him.
- William Seaman, private; no record of him.
- M. L. G. Spear, Lieut., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; re-signed Feb. 1, 1864.
- George F. Skillman, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Ezra Snyder, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, no date.
- Jonathan H. Sykes, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Monroe Schutt, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Emerson Sherwood, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Wm. A. Stanton, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability.
- B. G. Strong, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Daniel P. Simons, sergt., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war; wounded at Spottsylvania.
- C. L. Strong, corp., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Seneca A. Simons, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; no record of him.
- John W. Shaver, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- John Sherwood, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, March 10, 1863.
- L. D. Smith, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; killed before Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.
- Henry Shaw, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- William Sbow, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability.
- Peter Seaman, 1st sergt., 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Morgan Sherwood, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died at Bridgeport, Ala.
- James M. Skillman, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, April 8, 1863; died Aug. 1865.
- W. P. Sherwood, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died at Nashville.
- B. P. Starr, corp., 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Socrates Schutt, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease, April 6, 1863.
- Henry J. Snyder, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at Cincinnati, April, 1864.
- John H. Sorrell, private, 26th Inf., Co. B; must. Dec. 24, 1863, three years; discharged at the close of the war.
- Edwin W. Smith, private, 21st Cav., Co. M; must. Feb. 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Charles Stevens, private; no record found.
- A. C. Sweet, private, 9th Inf., Co. B; must. Aug. 15, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Charles Scott, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.
- Ephraim Seaman, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; taken prisoner at Newmarket; disch. at Louisville at close of the war.
- Lafayette Sherwood, private; no record found.
- Edward Sorrell, private, 26th U. S. Col. Troops, Co. B; must. June 14, 1863, three years; killed on picket duty at Graham's Neck, S. C., Dec. 22, 1864.
- Henry Selby, private, 26th U. S. Col. Troops, Co. B; must. June 14, 1863, three years; no record found.
- Wm. C. Shepard, private, three years; no record found.
- Philander B. Strong, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; died of disease at Baltimore, Md.
- George W. Sutfin, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Aug. 31, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of war.
- W. R. Smalley, private, three years; non-resident, recruited from Pa.
- A. Cole Sweet, private, 15th Cav., Co. F; must. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.
- Lyman Tanner, sergt., 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; pro. to q-m. sergt.; disch. at close of war.
- Edward H. Teater, private, 9th Art., Co. F; must. August, 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.
- John Tripp, corp., 76th Inf., Co. F; must. December, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, April 5, 1862.
- O. Tucker, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, March 28, 1864.
- James V. Tyler, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died of disease, July 16, 1864.
- Robert Tomlinson, private, 155th Inf., three years; disch. at close of the war.
- George L. Truesdale, capt., 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; pro. May 8, 1865, to captaincy; must. out at close of war.
- John Tucker, private, 15th Cav., Co. F; must. Feb. 2, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Edward H. Teater, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, Aug. 20, 1862.
- Lyman Tanner, private, 32d Inf., Co. E; must. June 2, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term.
- Theodore F. Thomas, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Aug. 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- William C. Tripp, private, 15th Cav., Co. I; must. Feb. 2, 1864, three years; disch. at Louisville, Ky., close of war.
- Garret S. Tanner, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Aug. 1864, three years; no record found.
- Nathan Underwood, private, 109th Inf., Co. F, three years; no record found.
- Ogden G. Underwood, private, 109th Inf., Co. F, three years; no record found.
- Ferd. Van Order, private, 32d Inf., two years; no record found.
- Eugene Van Order, private, 32d Inf., two years; no record found.
- J. W. Vanderpool, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- Eugene Van Valkenburgh, corp., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. by reason of wounds received at Spottsylvania.
- Samuel J. Vail, sergt., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded at the Wilderness; died of disease, Oct. 4, 1864.
- Theodore Vanatta, private, 15th Cav., Co. F; must. Jan. 13, 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.
- Abraham Valluschamp, private, three years; a recruit from Pennsylvania.
- Nathaniel Van Horn, private, three years; a recruit from Pennsylvania.
- Hampton Vanhorn, private, three years; a recruit from Pennsylvania.
- Samuel Vanhorn, private, three years; a recruit from Pennsylvania.
- Henry D. Weaver, corp., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
- John A. White, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; died of disease in Virginia, Aug. 27, 1862.



JOHN SOUTHWORTH.

Alonzo B. Waggoner, sergt., 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Jan. 20, 1864, three years; disch. at close of war; served two terms in same regiment.
 Garrett Waggoner, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Nov. 5, 1861, two years.
 Marion Wilcox, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; disch. before doing any actual service.
 Henry Wilson, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. at close of war.
 William R. White, corp., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 John W. White, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed at battle of Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864.
 William L. Wallace, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed in battle before Petersburg, Aug. 17, 1864.
 Albert M. West, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died of disease, Sept. 12, 1863.
 George W. Wright, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; three years.
 A. Ward, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, March, 1863.
 James Welch, private, 143d Inf., Co. F; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Henry B. Wait, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Andrew Wait, private, 21st Cav., Co. M; must. Feb. 20, 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.
 James Wait, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years.
 George Woodmancey, corp., 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Lyman Wilcox, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. on account of age, Nov. 9, 1862.
 Clark Williamson, private, 15th Cav., Co. F; must. June, 1864, three years; disch. at close of war.
 Joseph L. Wilcox, private, 15th Cav., Co. F; must. June, 1864, three years; no record found.
 Geo. R. Wilcox, private, 15th Cav., Co. F; must. June, 1864, three years; no record found.
 Andrew Wait, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Oct. 8, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Dec. 13, 1862; re-enlisted in 21st Cav.
 J. Henry Wallace, private, 15th Cav., Co. G; must. Sept. 5, 1863, three years; wounded in "The Valley," Dec. 21, 1864; disch. at close of war.

ADDENDA.

Joseph Aiken, private, 32d Inf., Co. A; must. June 2, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term.
 Wm. H. Barton, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Sept. 1861, three years; wounded at Gainesville; died at N. Y. City, Feb. 1863.
 John G. Apgar, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Sept. 1861, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch. at close of war.
 Earl Evans, capt., 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Sept. 1861, three years; served first term, and re-enlisted; pro. to capt.; served till close of war.
 Myron Baivland, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Sept. 1861, three years.
 Thomas H. Hoffman, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Sept. 1861, three years; wounded at battle of Gainesville, and died from wounds.
 David Mattison, private, 76th Inf., Co. F; must. Sept. 1861, three years; taken prisoner at the Wilderness; died of starvation at Andersonville.
 George Wickham, private, 143d Inf., Co. I; must. Aug. 10, 1864, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN SOUTHWORTH.

The genealogy of the Southworth family is preserved for nearly two centuries back. Faber Southworth, who was born Sept. 1, 1710, married Mary Seabury, Oct. 19, 1738. Their son, John Southworth, was born Jan. 4, 1743, and was married to Elizabeth Wightman, Dec. 6, 1762. Thomas Southworth, the son of John and Elizabeth, was born July 11, 1772, and he married Sally Eldridge, of Hancock, Berkshire Co., Mass., who died April 11, 1814. Thomas lived to the age of ninety-one years, and died at Dryden, July 27, 1863.

John Southworth, the subject of this notice, was the son of Thomas and Sally, and was born at Salisbury, in the county of Herkimer, N. Y., a short distance from Little Falls, Sept. 26, 1796. Thomas, his father, was an

exemplary man, of good common education, and a tanner and currier by trade. In the month of August, 1806, when John was ten years old, the father removed to the town of Dryden and bought a farm of eighty acres, about two miles west of Dryden village, since called the "Willow Glen." Mr. Southworth was fond of relating the story of the first bargain he ever made, when, having been sent some distance from home with his father's team, he took the liberty of exchanging it for another. It proved to be an excellent bargain; but the first announcement of it to his father was received with very harsh reproof, and was for a few hours the occasion of much evil augury as to his future. In 1816, when Mr. Southworth was twenty years of age, he married Nancy, the daughter of Judge John Ellis, and bought a small farm of about fifty acres adjoining his father's. At this time he was so destitute of means that he was obliged to run in debt for the pair of steers with which to work his farm. In a few years he disposed of his interest in this first purchase, and bought a farm of a few acres in what afterwards became the village of Dryden, and on which he resided till his death. At this early period, he developed that remarkably prompt and accurate judgment as to the values of property which characterized all his subsequent career, and that enabled him, thus early, to operate with great success in the buying and selling of land. In ten or twelve years he became worth as many thousand dollars.

His first wife died March 16, 1830. By her he had five children,—Rhoda Charlotte, Sarah Ann, John Ellis, Nancy Amelia, and Thomas G. The eldest, Rhoda, married John McGraw, and became the mother of Miss Jeunie McGraw, who has survived both her parents, and now resides at Ithaca, N. Y. Rhoda dying Dec. 14, 1847, Mr. McGraw married, for his second wife, Mr. Southworth's daughter, Nancy Amelia, who died Feb. 29, 1856. Sarah Ann married Thomas, the brother of John McGraw. He died July 1, 1838. She afterwards married John Beach; and, he dying, she married, Oct. 10, 1860, for her third husband, Dr. David C. White. John Ellis Southworth, who was an able business man, married Sarah Simpson, and died about 1860. His widow afterwards married Thomas, an adopted brother of John and Thomas McGraw. Thomas G. married Malvina Freeland, and resides at Rochelle, Ill. Their son, John Willis, with the exception above noted, is the only surviving grandchild of Mr. Southworth by his first marriage.

In November, 1833, and for three years following, Mr. Southworth engaged in the business of a merchant at Dryden, in copartnership with Thomas McGraw, who subsequently, as above stated, became his son-in-law.

Mr. Southworth had acquired by his skill and success in business a property of about \$20,000 in amount, when he was induced to take an assignment from the failing firm of Lent & Whitecomb, as one of the unfortunate consequences of which, he became involved in a lawsuit, in which a judgment for about \$10,000 was obtained against him, thus throwing him back, in property, to where he stood in 1826.

This loss, however, was soon retrieved, and many times overbalanced, by a purchase of 1200 acres of pine-timbered

land in the county of Allegany, N. Y., into which Mr. Southworth entered upon equal terms with his son, Ellis, and his son-in-law, John McGraw. The net profits of this enterprise were very large, and from this time onward Mr. Southworth made money very rapidly, principally, if not wholly, as at the commencement of his business life, by buying and selling lands.

In 1831, Mr. Southworth married Betsey Jagger, of Dryden, who was born May 16, 1805, and died February 6, 1873. By her he had the following children: Betsey Fidelia, who died at the age of fourteen; Rowena, who married Hiram W. Sears, and died Oct. 9, 1866, leaving one only child, John G. Sears, who still survives her; Charles S. Southworth, who remained unmarried, and died, at the age of thirty-five, May 28, 1872; William H. Harrison, who married Ella Ward; and Albert, who married Dianthe Bissel.

Mr. Southworth died at Dryden, Dec. 2, 1877, of what appeared to be in the nature of a paralytic attack.

He left a very large estate. He never held any public office. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, in addition to liberal contributions made by him in other ways, although exempt by age from the performance of any military service, he voluntarily, and at his own expense, as an act of disinterested patriotism and public spirit, furnished several recruits to serve in the military forces of the Union.

He was a man of strong will, that would bear no contradiction; of untiring industry and energy, and a resolution that was absolutely proof against all obstacles and discouragements. In his prime, he had a cool and unerring judgment in business matters, a very remarkable memory, and great clearness and quickness of perception. Although his education was limited and imperfect, he was remarkably terse in his expressions, and would draw a contract in exceedingly brief but very comprehensive terms, that was almost certain to provide for all contingencies. Strong in his likes and dislikes, there was no limit to the confidence he reposed in those by whom he thought confidence was merited. There were many of his best characteristics for which he never gained any credit with those who were only superficially acquainted with him. Extremely close and unyielding in money matters, he nevertheless performed numerous acts of great generosity; but, unlike the great mass of mankind, when he did a generous deed he never praised himself for it; he never claimed any gratitude or other return for it; he never afterwards alluded to it in the way of reproach, even though the object of it proved conspicuously ungrateful. In all cases of such acts, he was so utterly unconscious that he had done anything praiseworthy or extraordinary, that he seemed to be the first to ignore and forget them. He was especially prone to aid any one, not only with his advice but with his purse, whom he thought was unjustly oppressed, or over whom another seemed to have obtained, and to be pursuing, any undue advantage. It was a common expression of his that he could not bear to see a man "crowded." He was extremely simple and economical in his personal tastes and habits. His hospitality was unbounded. He practiced no reserves or concealments. He abhorred all pretension. His speech and manner were rather rough. His faults lay on the surface, perfectly open

to observation and criticism. He scorned to make an ostentatious parade of his good qualities, but his kindly acts are gratefully remembered by large numbers who survive him.

LEMI GROVER

was born in Dryden, Nov. 16, 1817. He passed his youth on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools of Dryden. His mother died in 1861, and three years later his father died.



LEMI GROVER.

At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Sallie Brown, of Dryden. There were no children by this union.

Of town office, he has been street commissioner and supervisor for several years. He died April 17, 1876. After his death his wife moved to Varna, where she now resides.

Mr. Grover was a thorough and successful farmer, a genial companion, and fully deserved the confidence and esteem in which he was held in the community where he passed his whole life. Few men were more missed by the town of Dryden, or more highly respected, than Mr. Grover.

OAKLEY ROBERTSON

was born in Dryden, Tompkins Co., April 24, 1820, on the farm where he now lives. His father, Philip Robertson, made the first improvement on this land about 1809. His grandfather, Robert Robertson, lived at Saratoga; served as a soldier through the Revolution; died at Saratoga soon after peace was declared, leaving five children, three of whom, viz., Philip, George, and Nancy McCutchen, came to Dryden about 1798. George Robertson had previously purchased a tract of land here, and was the first freeholder in the town of Dryden. The immediate subject of our sketch, Oakley Robertson, was the youngest of seven children, all now living and residents of this State, and all

engaged in agriculture. Oakley lived with his father, assisting on the farm until he had gained his majority, when he purchased the farm. The family continued the same until the death of his father, which occurred Aug. 4, 1842. His mother died in 1860, in her eighty-third year. Oakley was married, April 28, 1844, to Miss Sylvia M. Fulkerson, daughter of Burnet C. Fulkerson, whose father, Cyrus Fulkerson, purchased a large tract of land in Dryden, and made farms for himself and four sons. He was a man of remarkable energy and enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have three sons. In politics Mr. Robertson was originally a Democrat, but upon the organization of the Republican party became identified with the same. Is a man of liberal ideas and independent action. May be termed a representative farmer.

DAVID J. BAKER,

son of John Baker, a native of Hatfield, Mass., was born at Great Bend, Pa., March 3, 1795.

He was the fourth in the family of six children, only two of whom are now living. He lived at home until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Homer, N. Y., to learn the saddle- and harness-maker's trade, with James McNeal of that place. His education was limited to the common schools of Homer. In 1813 he went to Aurora, Cayuga Co., to complete his trade, where he remained a year. He then went to Montville, Cayuga Co., and continued at his trade until about 1816, when he came to Dryden and entered into partnership with Thomas Hunt, his employer at Montville.

On Nov. 10, 1823, he married Miss Semantha, daughter of Hooker Ballard, Esq., of Homer, N. Y. The result of this union was five children, namely, Albert J., born March 16, 1826; Helen A., born Feb. 8, 1832 (married Jared Frost, of Medina, N. Y.); Semantha, born June 3, 1835 (married Augustus Tabor, of Dryden); Mary Ann, born Feb. 22, 1838 (married Henry Thomas, of Dryden); Caroline A., born Jan. 19, 1840 (married F. S. Howe, of Ithaca). Mrs. Baker was born May 9, 1804. Her father was a native of Massachusetts.

Mr. Baker continued at the saddle- and harness-maker's business in Dryden till 1850, when he gave it to his son, Albert J. Since that time he has been engaged in working his farm, near the village of Dryden. His residence in the village where he has lived for the past fifty-five years, together with the portraits of himself and wife, may be seen elsewhere in this work.

In 1827 he raised and equipped a company of cavalry of the State Militia, and on October 6 of the same year he received his commission as captain of the same. On March 5, 1830, he was promoted to major of the Twenty-second Regiment Cavalry, of New York State Militia, which position he filled till June 3, 1833, when he was honorably discharged. He was road commissioner of Dryden for several years, and was one of three to lay out the boundary of Dryden village. He was also one of the commissioners to distribute the stock of the Tompkins County Bank, in 1836. In politics, originally a Democrat, but since the formation of the Republican party has been a staunch

Republican. Very few men have spent so long a life of activity and usefulness as has the subject of this sketch, and he now lives (in his eighty-fourth year) to see the results and fruits of his labors.

JACOB ALBRIGHT,

son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Smith) Albright, was born in New Jersey, Sept. 4, 1849. His father was born in New Jersey, in 1799. He moved to Dryden, Tompkins Co., when Jacob was a small boy, and purchased a farm, upon which he resided till his death, which occurred in 1872. He reared a family of eleven children,—six boys and five girls,—six of whom are now living. He was considered one of the most thorough and successful farmers of his town, and was honored and esteemed by all who knew him.

Jacob Albright spent his youth on his father's farm and in the common schools of Dryden. He remained on the homestead farm till he was twenty-nine years of age. On Oct. 20, 1842, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan, daughter of Jacob and Anna Brown, of Dryden. By this union two children were born to them, viz., Sarah M., born July 13, 1843 (married George Snyder, of Dryden), and George W., born Aug. 28, 1849.

In 1850 Jacob purchased what was known as the Sandbank farm, in Groton, upon which he resided until 1863, when he sold out to his father and removed to Dryden, where he purchased the farm upon which he now resides. A view of his beautiful residence may be seen elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Albright died in March, 1861, beloved by all who knew her. He married for his present wife Mrs. Jane E. Snyder, daughter of Josiah and Mary Fulkerson, of Dryden. Mr. Albright is considered one of the foremost farmers in his town. He has always taken a warm interest in agricultural pursuits; has been president of the town and county agricultural societies; has been an exhibitor of stock in town, county, and State for the past thirty-five years.

In politics he was originally a Democrat, but at present votes, as he thinks, for the best man, regardless of party.

Mr. Albright is justly entitled to the respect and esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

CHAPTER LXX.

ENFIELD.

THIS town lies upon the centre of the west border of the county. The surface is rolling, and it has a mean elevation of 500 to 700 feet above Cayuga Lake.

The swelling slopes are crowned with fertile farms and dotted with woodlands that but a generation since were portions of the native forests.

The soil is principally a gravelly loam, and well adapted to the raising of hay, grain, and for dairying purposes. The attention of the people is mainly directed to agricultural pursuits.

The principal stream is Five-Mile Creek, which rises in

the northwest part of the town, and flows in a southeast direction, with contribution to its waters from many lesser streams, on both sides, till, in the southeast part of the town, it enters a deep gorge, and forms one of the finest cascades in this region. The ravine above the fall is one of great beauty, very irregular and picturesque in its outline, with great variety of scene in all its windings. Now we see the waters tumbling over precipitous rocks, from whose edges the wild vines hang in festoons, adding grace to their wildness, where walls of rock reach many feet above us, fallen trees from their projecting sides bridging the chasm over our heads. But a few steps farther on the great rocks recede, as if to give the impetuous waters room, which, after a few hurried leaps over the shelving rocks, suddenly glide and spread into a miniature lake, with circling eddies and a rocky shore. But they are still drawn onward, and once around the rock which pushes itself into the stream a little way on, the capricious spirit of the waters takes full possession once more, and they are again hurrying forward to the great leap beyond, ever seeming to be controlled by the "Mighty Spirit of the Water-Fall," beckoning them with strong persistence to their fate. Onward steadily they flow, through a narrow, deep cut in the rock, and when they again emerge, and the stream widens, they murmur over the gently-descending bed of slate rock, "as if to glide were all their life, and happiness were but to be." And now they have reached the grand rock where dwells the mysterious beckoning finger, which has controlled them since first they left their primitive springs. Over its brink, "impatient, chafing, shattering, crystalline, capricious, and full of various forms, yet all apparently instantaneous and accidental," they are broken up and dashed to pieces, and, falling into the seething mass and foam-circled abyss at the foot of the fall, ever adding beauty and color to its sea-green depths with the sparkle of their translucent edges, they tire at last of aimlessly whirling upon its bosom, and, finding an outlet, glide away calmly, beneath tall trees, past many a picturesque rock and fern-fringed lowland, and are lost at last in the waters of the fair Cayuga.

The town embraces an area of 23,086 acres, of which 19,383 are improved, and contains a population of 1684 inhabitants, according to the census of 1875.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Far back in that dim period beyond the existence of the North American Indians, human beings, known as the Mound-Builders, had lived, enjoyed, suffered, and died in this region, leaving to us, who came after, strangely-written records of their existence, in embankments of earth, which still tell their story. But these evidences of a state of civilization are only reminders of the past, for the historic links are now missing, and we know that long after this people lived the Indians occupied these peaceful grounds; and where the Mound-Builders pursued their industrial avocations, the land was changed into the hunting-grounds of the wild tribes. The successful hunters ranged through the forests for game, which fell before the twang of their bows and flights of deadly arrows, and at night the light of their camp-fires gleamed on groups of dusky faces gathered

there, making fantastic shadows and grotesque images of the swarthy forms dancing in their demoniac glee, and singing until the forests rang with their barbaric melody. Not until after the beginning of the present century did the pioneers begin their work of clearing the land and founding settlements. The spirit of enterprise, and the desire to enter a new country and develop new resources of wealth and prosperity, had already sown seed in the breasts of a few sturdy men, who were ready to brave danger, if necessary, to found new homes for themselves and families. Several years previous to this seed-sowing, settlements had been formed at what are now Ithaca, Trumansburg, Jacksonville, and Goodwin's Point. Jabez Hanmer, in 1798, lived on the south line of the present town of Ulysses, where — Wager now lives.

John Giltner, in 1804, pushing still farther into the wilderness, settled on lot 45 in the limits of this town, and on the farm familiarly known as the John Horton farm. He remained a few years and moved away. Judah Baker, a sturdy pioneer, who was determined, with his family, to wrest a home from the wilderness, started from Coxsackie, Dutchess Co., with his wife and seven children, three horses and a wagon, with his effects, and by following Indian trails and the primitive roads of that time, reached Fall Creek, near Ithaca.

He left his family there, and started out alone to find his way, and see if he could get through with his wagon and family. He followed up the inlet some distance, and turned west. Before reaching the land he had not yet seen, he was compelled to chop a road for three miles, that the wagon might pass. After reaching the place, he chopped a little clearing, and built a temporary hut, and returned for his family. They arrived in June, 1804, having \$11 in money left for future expenses. The site of the first house is where J. M. Baker, his grandson, now resides. Mr. Baker, at one time, owned a large tract of land, and Enfield Centre is mostly on this tract.

In 1806, while engaged in building a log barn, which remained standing till 1878, a young man by the name of Cooper was instantly killed, by the falling of a log. He was buried on the farm, where fifteen or twenty others are buried. This was probably the first death in the place.

Elder Ezra Chase preached in the old log barn many years. Judah Baker lived to a vigorous old age, and died in 1851, aged eighty-eight years.

In the year 1806 one of Mr. Baker's cows strayed away, and while looking for her, west from his residence about one mile, he heard the sound of an axe, and following it up, he came to a clearing, where he found Asabel Lovell with his family, and who had been there about a year, and on the farm now occupied by David Johnson. His descendants are now living in the town.

John White, Peter Banfield, and John Applegate came in 1805, and settled on and near what is known as Applegate's Corners.

Jonathan Rolfe came in from South Amboy, N. J., in 1806, with his wife and four children, Reuben, Sarah, Mary, and Ephraim, and settled where Jonathan Rolfe, his youngest son, now lives. The same year Gilbert Longstreet settled in the west part of the town. His daughter

married Lewis Van Kirk, and is now living with her son, Leroy Van Kirk.

Samuel Rolfe came in 1807, settled at Applegate's Corners, and was justice of the peace for many years.

Daniel Konkle, in 1805, settled where Wm. Fisher now resides. Joseph Rogers, the same year, settled where Thos. Kelsey lives, in the southeast mile square of the town.

About 1804, Isaac and John Beech came in, Isaac locating first on the farm where David Purdy afterwards settled in 1827, and is known as lot 62. This lot, like many others, throughout this Military Tract (arising from the sale of soldiers' claims to speculators, and in many instances the land had been repeatedly sold), was the subject of a long litigation, and was finally decided, in 1840, in favor of David Purdy and his heirs. Isaac Beech, in a few years, moved down in the valley where Silas Harvey now lives, and where his brother John settled at first. He was deacon of the Baptist Church until his death. John moved to Ohio after a few years.

James Bailey and James Rumsey came in the south part of the town in 1806. Mr. Bailey came from Baileytown, now Romulus, and located where his son, Daniel Bailey, resides. He served in the war of 1812. Mr. Rumsey came from Orange County to Scipio, was there a year, and during the fall of 1805 came out to this place with his two sons, John and James, and cleared a piece of ground, and sowed it to wheat, and returned to Scipio. In the spring of 1806 he returned to this location with his family, and built a log house where Geo. Rumsey, his youngest son, now lives. For a long time they carried their grain to the mill at Ithaca, by the way of the Newtown road.

In 1817, Isaac Rumsey, a brother of James, came in the town, and put up a grist-mill at the "Falls," where the present mill now stands.

Prior to this, Benjamin Ferris, in 1812, had erected the first saw-mill in town. It stood above Oliver Rumsey's house, and the old embankments are still there. The road ran directly through the mill.

Two brothers, Timothy B. and Squier J. Nobles, came out from Pennsylvania to this town, to see some land their father had bought, in the fall of 1809, and in the spring of 1810, John Nobles, his wife, and three sons, Timothy B., Charles, and Squier J., came in and located on a tract of land of about 400 acres, on the south side of what used to be known as Noble Street. John gave to each of his sons 100 acres, reserving 100 acres for himself. Some of their descendants are yet living on these farms.

Amos and Gilbert J. Ogden, John Cooper, and Reuben D. Lyon came into the south border of the town in 1809, and commenced pioneer work in that section. Amos Ogden located where Parker Trumbull lives, Gilbert J. where Chas. Rumsey is, John Cooper where Frank Porter lives, and Reuben D. Lyon where Chas. Trumbull resides. Abram Longcoy, about this time, located where Geo. Everhart lives.

In 1809, Isaac Chase lived at Enfield Centre. There was a wedding at his log house in that year. Jas. Newman lived in a log house at the Centre. His son, Nathaniel, kept a tavern there before 1812.

Elder Ezra Chase came in about 1813, and preached

here in barns and school-houses, and was here many years; and was settled as first pastor of the Christian Church in 1821. Mrs. Wm. Bagley, a daughter of Ezra Chase, relates that when they broke their pewter spoons, they went to some of the neighbors who had moulds, and then run them over again. Buttons also were cast in moulds, and of pewter.

David Thatcher settled down, near where the Methodist church at Kennedy's Corners now stands, some time before 1812. John Townsend located where Bostwick's Corners now are at an early day. Andrew Bostwick lived at Port Byron, and was a sub-contractor on the Erie Canal. Bought his farm at sheriff's sale, and in 1820 his son, Orson, came in and settled upon it; Andrew coming in some years later. Orson Bostwick was engaged in the mercantile business with Oliver Williams, and the old store still stands, having been removed a little west of the corner, and is used for a dwelling-house. Mr. Bostwick had two sons, William L. and Herman, who reside in Ithaca. William L. Bostwick is a graduate of Hamilton College, represented his town as supervisor before removing to Ithaca, and since has represented the county as member of Assembly; and while there was chairman of committee on education, and is at present a member of the Board of Regents of the State.

T. J. Porter came in town from New Hartford, near Utica, in 1814, and settled where he still lives. The same year John Sheffield located on the east line of the town, and is still living there. Samuel Harvey moved from Monmouth Co., N. J., to Scipio, and was there during the great eclipse in 1806; came to this section in 1808, lived on the town line, and kept tavern many years. He was a justice of the peace for several years. He bought two hundred and forty acres, and gave them to two of his sons, Silas and Joseph. Silas married Abigail Lovell, and moved on the farm in 1813, where Joseph Harvey now lives. Joseph lived with him until he married Hannah Lovell, and in 1817 settled where his descendants now live.

Jesse Harriman was one of the first settlers, in 1793, where Trumansburg now is, and owned one hundred acres there. In 1819-20 he came to this town, settled first near Enfield Centre, and built a saw-mill; afterwards moved on Enfield, or Five-Mile Creek, where H. S. Havens lives, and there lived with his son, Lyman Harriman, and died March 16, 1866, aged ninety-five years.

Walter Payne lived in this town, where John Hethington lives, in 1819, and was the first supervisor in 1821. John Lunnmerton came in that year, and located where he still lives.

Charles Woodward came from England, lived in Ovid one year, and removed in 1822 to the farm where Mrs. Woodward now resides. In 1825, T. S. and J. B. Williams came from Middletown, Conn., and T. S. Williams opened a store at Applegate's Corners, in a part of the Applegate tavern-house, J. B. Williams acting as clerk. In 1826, T. S. Williams purchased a tract of land known as the Beekman lot, half a mile west of the corner, and erected thereon a "dry saw-mill,"—or the "ox saw-mill," as it was more familiarly known,—which was run by oxen and horses. In 1827 they removed to Ithaca, since which time they are too well known to need mention here. Jervis

Langdon was at Enfield Centre about 1831 or 1832, as a clerk, first in a store kept by Ira Carpenter, who had a store in Ithaca also, afterwards in company as Langdon & Marsh, in the mercantile business. Removed to Ithaca, and kept store for a time where J. T. Morrison's store now stands, and moved from thence to Elmira, where he amassed large wealth, and became one of the prominent men of that city.

Colonel Henry Brewer came from Dutchess County, and located first in Ulysses, in 1839; he soon after removed to the farm he still occupies, bringing with him his wife and one child. He is much interested in agricultural pursuits, and has been largely instrumental in the increase of cultivation of clover, and one of the first to study thoroughly its nature. His theory has been scouted at, but he has fought the battle through, until his views are received throughout the county. The theory is, that clover plowed under on sandy loam is detrimental to the growth of clover afterwards, it not being the case on clay soil. On their farm was a famous deer-lick in the old time, and for many years the place was known as Buck Hill. Colonel Brewer has two sons, William H. and Edgar. William H. entered the Scientific School, under Professors Silliman and Norton, in 1849, afterwards studied in Germany two years, and for four years was in California on the government survey, and is now professor in the Sheffield School, New Haven. Edgar is a leading farmer, and is on the old farm settled by his father. He is president of the Tompkins County Agricultural Society.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first settler was John Geltner, in 1803 or 1804, on lot No. 45, who also erected the first log house. The first log barn was built by Judah Baker, in 1806, and the first death occurred at its raising, a young man by the name of Cooper being instantly killed.

The first tavern was kept by John Applegate, in 1807-8. Samuel Ingersoll opened the first store at Enfield Centre. The first preacher was Elder Chase, who came here in 1813. The first organized church was the Baptist Church, in 1817. The first school-house was erected in 1809, about a quarter of a mile north of Applegate's Corners, and the first teacher was ——— Bundy.

The first orchard was on the Baker farm. The first saw-mill was built by Benjamin Ferris, in 1812, on Five-Mile Creek, above Oliver Rumsey's, and the first grist-mill by Isaac Rumsey, in 1817, on the site of the present mill at the "Falls."

Moses Lovell kept the first post-office, and the first road laid out (now unused) was from Applegate's Corners, running southeasterly to where Nicholas Kirby now lives, thence over the hill, west, past the old Lovell farm, and over this road was the first stage-route.

The first marriage was Jesse Osborne and Rachel Chase, in 1809, at the house of her father, Isaac Chase, at Enfield Centre.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF ENFIELD

was constituted in 1817, at the house of Elder John Lewis, where Michael Norton now lives, with Rev. John Lewis as

first pastor, and having 26 members. Services were held at the house of Jonathan Rolfe, and later alternately at the Woodward school-house, in the south part of the town. The pastors who succeeded Mr. Lewis were Revs. J. P. Woodworth, J. F. Stark, Job Leach, J. J. Fuller, A. Lawton, J. F. Stark, C. Nelson, John Gray, Ezra Tucker, T. Everts, D. C. Marshall, P. Perry, F. Dusenbury, A. D. Abbott, who is the present pastor. They number at present 79, and have a Sunday-school in connection containing 100 scholars. Deacon Reuben Rolfe, still living, is one of the constituent members.

A comfortable house of worship was completed in 1842 at Enfield Centre, at a cost of \$1300.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ENFIELD

was constituted in 1821, with five members. Elder Ezra Chase first pastor, who was succeeded by Revs. J. M. Westcott, Seth Marvin, Ira Brown, Jabez Chadwick, Ebenezer Fleming, Job Harvey, Wm. J. Grinn, Lorenzo Fleming, E. R. Wade, ——— Price, Jabez Ford, E. J. Holland, Jas. Thomas, and J. P. Topping, who is still the pastor. Present membership 85. Sunday-school contains 30 scholars. J. P. Topping, Superintendent. A cemetery belonging to the church is in the rear of church building at Enfield Centre.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF KENNEDY'S CORNERS.

The first class was organized that afterwards constituted this church in the north school-house, and Elias Lanning was the first leader, in 1844, and was under charge of the Jacksonville Church, but now under the care of the Enfield Centre Church. They number about 30. In 1848 the present church was erected.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENFIELD.

About the year 1831 or 1832, Rev. Wm. Page, then officiating as a stated supply at Ithaca, visited this place, and was instrumental in organizing a church under the care of the Presbytery of Cayuga, Feb. 14, 1832. Its relation has several times been changed, first to the Presbytery of Geneva, next to Tioga, and lastly to Ithaca. Among the ministers who labored here were Revs. Henry Ford, Royal West, and Daniel Washburn, under the patronage of the American Home Missionary Society. Feb. 28, 1838, Rev. Warren Day was installed pastor, who remained until 1844. Rev. Moses Jewell succeeded him. The church numbered at one time 65 members. A house of worship was completed in 1835-36 at Enfield Centre, and is still standing, and used as a public hall. The church has been disbanded for many years.

Jervis Langdon, of Elmira, was one of the prominent members. A cemetery was laid out in the rear of the church, and is still in use.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ENFIELD

was first recognized as an independent charge Jan. 19, 1835. Rev. Joseph Pearsall was the first pastor. Prior to this time class-meetings had been held in barns at Bostwick Corners, and near there. June 3, 1835, a lot was purchased of Andrew Bostwick for \$50, and buildings

ereected thereon. The pastors that succeeded Mr. Pearsall were Asa Story, Nathan Fellows, Jos. K. Tuttle, Matthew Hanna, Samuel Parker, — Jewett, J. W. Nevins, John Kane, Chas. W. Barkley, Henry Wisner, Wm. Potter, Wm. Pindar, A. G. Wightman, Geo. Wilkinson, J. Armitage, Schuyler Sunderland, J. J. Turton, O. T. Comfort, J. Hunt, J. L. S. Grandon, O. B. Weaver, M. F. Dewitt, — Chubbuck, O. Clark, R. Vidian, N. M. Wheeler, C. W. Winchester, Wm. Sharp, O. J. Compton, and W. J. Mills, pastor at present. Present membership, 50. Sunday-school scholars, 100. Mrs. Wm. Fisher, Jr., Superintendent.

March 13, 1876, it was voted to remove the meeting-house to Enfield Centre. It was removed, and repaired at a cost, including site, of \$3200, and June 20, 1878, it was dedicated, Dr. L. C. Queal, of Elmira, preaching the sermon, Dr. Curtiss, of Syracuse, and Rev. Mr. Hard, of Ithaca, assisting in the services.

CEMETERIES.

The first burials were made on the Baker farm. A few stones are still standing. Soon after burials were made near Jonathan Rolfe, and this burial-place was given by him, and in 1876 a number of the citizens met together and elected nine trustees, and a society was organized and incorporated as the Rolfe Cemetery Association, June 10, 1876. Ebenezer Havens is the president and Samuel Rolfe secretary. There is a cemetery connected with the old Presbyterian church that is still in use, also one with the Christian church. There are other small ones throughout the town known as the Budd and Woodward cemeteries.

SCHOOLS.

13 districts; 464 children; 388 scholars; weeks taught, 384; teachers, 5 males and 19 females; 435 volumes in libraries, value \$153; value of school-houses and sites, \$7300.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| On hand..... | \$5.93 |
| State appropriation..... | 1317.39 |
| School fund..... | 215.32 |
| Tax..... | 695.90 |
| Other..... | 262.09 |
| Total..... | \$2496.63 |

PAYMENTS.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Teachers' wages..... | \$2195.22 |
| Repair..... | 65.46 |
| Incidentals..... | 225.68 |
| Other..... | 15.27 |
| Total..... | \$2501.63 |

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town was ereected from the southwestern part of the town of Ulysses, March 16, 1821, and was named after the town of Enfield, Conn. The town records from the organization until 1845 are lost, but many of the supervisors have been obtained from other sources.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, as accurately as can be ascertained:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1821. Walter Payne. | 1828-31. Christopher Miller. |
| 1825. John Applegate. | 1832-33. Wm. Hunter. |
| 1826-27. Gilbert J. Ogden. | 1834. David Atwater. |

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1836-38. Bethuel V. Gould. | 1857-58. Samuel V. Graham. |
| 1839-41. C. C. Applegate. | 1859-60. Henry Brewer. |
| 1845-47. Cyrus Gray. | 1861-62. Wm. L. Bostwick. |
| 1848. Daniel L. Starr. | 1863. Daniel W. Bailey. |
| 1849. C. C. Applegate. | 1864. Daniel Colegrove. |
| 1850. Amos Curry. | 1865-67. D. W. Bailey. |
| 1851. John Hardenburg. | 1868-70. S. V. Graham. |
| 1852. Joseph Rolfe. | 1871. J. G. Wortman. |
| 1853. Joshua S. Miller. | 1872-74. Ebenezer Havens. |
| 1854. Joseph Rolfe. | 1875. Daniel W. Bailey. |
| 1855. Peter Van Dorn. | 1876-78. Leroy H. Vankirk. |
| 1856. Chester Rolfe. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1846-47. Daniel L. Starr. | 1863. J. G. Wortman. |
| 1848-49. Elihu Dennis. | 1864. J. H. Marshall. |
| 1850. Wm. M. Newman. | 1865. S. D. Purdy. |
| 1851. John Wortman. | 1866. J. M. Baker. |
| 1852-53. John P. Broas. | 1867. Benj. Horton. |
| 1854. Jas. A. Arnold. | 1868. J. P. Broas. |
| 1855-56. J. G. Wortman. | 1869-70. Wm. H. Jones. |
| 1857. John D. Konkle. | 1871. J. S. Miller. |
| 1858-59. John M. Baker. | 1872-73. Theo. J. Baker. |
| 1860-61. J. G. Wortman. | 1874-75. Wm. Barber. |
| 1862. Joseph H. Marshall. | 1876-78. John Russell. |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Amos Miller, Chas. Matthews, Pardon Brown, R. N. Wickham, L. H. Van Kirk, Jos. W. Fletcher, John W. Brown, C. C. Applegate, Edwin S. Ford, S. P. Sackett, Wm. Marshall, Albert Chapman, Jos. Rolfe, E. S. Ford, S. P. Sackett, Wm. Marshall, Amos V. Lanning, Samuel Rolfe, E. S. Ford, John P. Broas, Chas. Rockwell, J. M. Baker, Jos. R. Willis, Orrin Dearborn, J. M. Lanning, Richard Leonard, J. H. Bailey, Wm. Marshall, Elisha Horton, Samuel Rolfe, J. M. Lanning.

MILITARY RECORD.

Wm. Barber, blacksmith, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
 Wm. Van Marter, private, Co. G, 119th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1867, three years.
 Wm. M. Bagley, corp., Co. G, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862, three years.
 Peter Van Marter, sergt., Co. G, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862, three years.
 Austin Bagley, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Reuben Wallingback, private, Co. B, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Wm. H. Brower, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 18, 1863, three years.
 Henry Wallingback, private, Co. I, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years.
 Joel Wood, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862, two years; died Jan. 12, 1862, at division hospital.
 Elizur B. Harvey, private, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863, three years.
 Benjamin Horton, private, Co. K, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Geo. W. Harvey, private, Co. B, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. June 4, 1864, three years; wounded in front of Petersburg; leg amputated June 20, 1865.
 Andrew Wager, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 19, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville and at Dallas, Ga.
 Samuel Fish, Jr., private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years; horse shot from under him at the battle of Winchester, dislocating the ankle.
 Jay Bagley, private, Co. G, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
 Frauk M. Burdick, private, Co. M, U. S. Art.; three years; still in service.
 Leonard T. Burdick, private, Co. K, 97th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 25, 1863, three years.
 Amos Tucker, private, Co. C, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864, one year; killed at battle of Petersburg.
 Justus E. Loomis, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; wounded at battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; leg amputated; died June 9, 1864.
 John Ehle, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Wm. Fish, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years; killed at Petersburg.
 John Fish, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
 Alonzo E. Wright, private, Co. H, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years.
 Dennis Ronkle, private, Co. L, 6th H. Art.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864, three years; died of fever at Staten Island.
 George W. Gray, private, Co. L, 6th H. Art.; enl. Feb. 4, 1864, three years; wounded in wrist at battle of Pine Knob, June 15, 1864.
 Caleb Carman, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862, three years.
 John Davis, private, Co. C, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Alonzo Hansner, private, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years; slightly wounded in head in front of Petersburg, June, 1864.

John Snow, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 15, 1862, three years; killed at battle of Petersburg, July 30, 1864.

Alonzo Snow, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 20, 1862, three years; died at Washington, Nov. 1864, with chronic diarrhoea.

Jacob Everts, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years.

Nelson Brown, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; trans. to 51st Vet.

Zeno C. Brown, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.

Ebenezer Thatcher, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863, three years; pro. corp., Feb. 1, 1865; wounded slightly, April 9, 1865.

Frank Haviland, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; pro. to corp. and sergt.; wounded in hand at battles of Wilderness.

Ezra Thatcher, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; wounded in shoulder at battle of Wilderness.

Geo. B. Thatcher, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; killed at battle of Cold Harbor, June 17, 1864.

Geo. W. Hicks, private, Co. C, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, one year.

Wm. H. Van Kleeck, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863, three years.

Enos Longeo, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years.

Cephas Harvey, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1861, three years.

John A. Williams, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1861, three years.

Warren T. Curry, private, Co. D, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1865, one year.

Jas. F. Carman, private, Co. I, 36th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 13, 1861, two years.

Joseph Byrum, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. March 15, 1865, one year.

Roderick Byrum, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 13, 1862, three years.

Henry Rolfe, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 12, 1863, three years.

George Larason, private, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. March 12, 1864, three years.

Chas. Harvey, private, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. March 12, 1864, three years.

James Boice, private, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, three years; wounded in leg at Petersburg.

Jasper P. Lanning, private, Co. H, 16th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.

Wm. Everts, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; wounded March 30, 1865; died April 1, 1865.

John Quick, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.

James Quick, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1863, three years.

Joseph McClannin, private, 16th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.

E. D. Broas, private, 15th Art.

Wm. Lavercool, private, Co. D, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862, one year.

Wm. Decker, private, Co. C, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1862, three years.

Wm. Kelly, private, Co. G, 16th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1862, three years.

Jerome Teeter, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1, 1863, three years; still in the service.

Martin Dunham, private, Co. G, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years; still in the service.

Isaac M. Giloray, private; enl. Aug. 31, 1862, one year.

Albert E. Tubbs.

Wilson C. Williams, private, Co. C, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864, three years.

Wm. Ward, private, 21st N. Y. Cav.; three years.

Chas. D. Boyer, died at Yorktown.

Porter Bement.

Geo. Ehle, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.

Henry Quick, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years; disch. Feb. 1864, for disability.

James R. Bower, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; pro. to sergt., July 4, 1864, and 2d lieutenant, June 16, 1865.

Theodore H. Graham, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; pro. to corp. and sergt., June, 1864.

John Graham, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, three years.

Samuel Haviland, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1864, three years.

Edward Haviland, private, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. 1864, three years.

Dana Kelsey, surg.; enl. 1861.

Torey Kelsey, surg.; enl. 1862.

Eron Van Kirk, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.

Jared Nivison, drummer, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.

Augustine H. Hill, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Volunteers from town..... | 79 |
| “ “ other places..... | 26 |
| Substitutes..... | 1 |
| In navy..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 107 |

CHAPTER LXXI.

GROTON.

THE town of Groton is the northeast corner town of Tompkins County, and has a rolling or moderately hilly surface. From the valleys, the land rises by long and

gradual slopes to a height of from 100 to 300 feet. The highest point is about 1500 above tide-water. It is watered principally by Owaseo Inlet running north through the centre, and Fall Creek running south through the eastern part of the town. Bear Swamp in the west part contains several hundred acres. The soil is a fine quality of gravelly loam, underlaid by slate, and is well adapted to all agricultural purposes. The attention of the farming classes is chiefly devoted to the production of hay and the cereals, stock-raising, and wool-growing. At McLean village is situated one of the largest and most successful cheese-factories in the State, and another one is to be found near Groton village.

The productions of the foundry and machine-shops and carriage-manufactories of Groton village have a widespread reputation for excellence, and are shipped to all parts of the Union. These works furnish employment steadily to many mechanics and laborers, and have been in full and successful operation for many years.

According to the census report of 1875, the town contains a total area of 30,045 acres, of which 24,515 are improved. A population of 3422, of which 3251 are natives, 171 foreign born; 3422 white, colored none; 1697 males, 1725 females; aliens, 40. Number of males of voting age, 1013, of whom 934 are natives, 61 naturalized, and 18 aliens. Number of males of military age, 656. Persons of school age, 411 males, 403 females. Number of land-owners, 661. Persons twenty-one years of age and upwards unable to read and write, 28.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In the old town of Locke, as in other towns of the Military Tract, we find that at the time the first settlements began, which occurred at the close of the last and the beginning of the present century, the land for the most part had passed out of the hands of the first owners, *i.e.*, the veterans of the Revolution, and was owned by speculators, residents of New York, Albany, and other eastern towns and cities. These lots of 640 acres each were being subdivided into smaller lots to suit purchasers, who were simultaneously settling in various portions of the State.

Diverse opinions exist as to whom belongs the honor of first settling that part of the town of Locke now known as Groton township. After going over the ground, and indulging in much patient research, we are inclined to believe with Prof. M. M. Baldwin, that John Perrin was the first settler of "Groton Hollow" and of the town.

It seems that Major Benjamin Hicks, of Canajoharie, N. Y., an officer who had served with much distinction in the war of the Revolution, owned lot No. 75 in the town of Locke. In the summer of 1797, John Perrin, formerly of Berkshire Co., Mass., was in his employ. During said time Major Hicks made an arrangement with Mr. Perrin to move upon said lot, commence to clear it off, cause it to be surveyed into smaller lots, and offer such portions to actual settlers as were willing to purchase. In October of that year two teams, with lumber-wagons loaded with household furniture, provisions, and other necessities, were fitted out; Perrin and his wife, with Ebenezer Williams, from Charlemont, Mass., going with one load, and Ezra Carpenter, from

Savoy, Mass., with the other. On and on they traveled, day after day, over roads wellnigh impassable. During the latter part of their journey, when they had left all beaten paths behind them, Williams acted as guide, going forward on foot and selecting the track. For the last few miles he was directed by the "blazed trees" along the lines which had been made by the State surveyor. Lot No. 75 was at last reached. They found a large tree turned up with its roots, some ten rods south of Benjamin Hatch's. Here they halted, and beside this tree they built a shelter which they occupied for nearly a month, while they constructed a permanent dwelling. Their house was of logs, and was located in the hollow, south of Roland White's, and some four rods west of the road. The ground was then so marshy that it took them all day to cross the valley with their teams, for the first time, from their brush shanty to their log palace. Williams, who was a surveyor, went on foot to Cortland, and borrowed a compass and chain of Samuel Crittenden. With these they surveyed the lot and subdivided it into portions suitable for farms, preparatory to offering them for sale, in accordance with Major Hicks' plan. Before winter set in Williams and Carpenter returned to Canajoharie, and thence to Massachusetts. John Perrin and his wife passed the winter of 1797-98 alone in the wilderness. The next spring his father, Lemuel Perrin and family, came from Berkshire Co., Mass., and settled on the 39 acres where B. Hatch's dwelling now stands. It cost him three dollars per acre. S. Jenks Carpenter, from Savoy, Massachusetts, came the same year, and worked for John Perrin through the summer. In 1803 he bought 50 acres where Mr. A. Page resides, and paid for it \$114 in gold. The same year (1798) Ephraim Spaulding and Michael Grummon came from Brattleborough, Vermont, and settled, Spaulding near where Mr. Hicks now lives, and Grummon just north of the sulphur spring. In 1802, Ezra Loomis, Samuel Ingalls, Silas Stuart, Jonas Williams, and many others settled here. Jonas Williams purchased about 100 acres, and built the first grist-mill in the town. This was one story and a half high, and had but one run of stone, which was used in grinding both wheat and corn.

It is related that one of his customers would sometimes bring along his violin, as well as his grist, and that in return for the entertainment afforded the miller and his customers, his grist went toll-free. Then he built the first saw-mill, which was known many years ago as "the old saw-mill." This mill was torn down to make room for the track of the Southern Central Railroad. He also erected the first framed house, where the Union Block now stands, about 1806. The grist-mill stood on the site of the present grist-mill in Groton village, and was erected about 1810. Mr. Lemuel Perrin was the miller, and he made the first mill-stones from stone procured in the fields near by. The saw-mill was built the following year, and stood near the carriage-factory of Messrs. Hicks & Thorn. The settlements heretofore mentioned were all upon the present site of Groton village.

On the 2d of February, 1797, Samuel Crittenden and his partner, Eben Stone, with an ox-team and sled, started from Guilford, Conn., and arrived at Homer (now Cort-

land), February 27. Mr. Crittenden purchased an eighty-acre farm, and lived on the same five years. In 1801 he traded with Jonathan Hubbard for a farm of 160 acres in Locke, Cayuga Co. (now Groton, Tompkins Co.), and moved into Locke, March 4, 1802, locating upon the farm now owned by one of his sons, about one and a half miles north of McLean village. Mr. Crittenden was born Dec. 18, 1778, was married to Miss Hannah Terry, at Homer, by Judge Keep, Aug. 23, 1798, and died in Groton, April 1, 1862. He was one of Groton's foremost and most worthy citizens. Was the first supervisor of the new towns of Division and Groton, and, with John Sutton, first represented the new county of Tompkins in the State Legislature of 1818; also in 1819, 1820-21, and 1822.

Mr. Crittenden was a strong politician, a zealous Whig, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. He held many responsible offices in State, county, and town. Of his family of eight children,—five sons and three daughters,—three sons are living on and near the homestead at the present time, all very worthy, estimable citizens. One of them (Norman) has served as clerk of Tompkins County.

Christopher Pipher, with his wife Elizabeth, came from Pennsylvania and settled on lot 96, in 1802. Elizabeth lived to be about one hundred and ten years of age.

Asa Church settled upon the site of the present village of Peruville about the same time, and built a small grist-mill upon Fall Creek at a very early day. Esquire Henry I. Brinkerhoff, Esquire Sylvanus Larned, Dr. Wright, Thomas Johnson, Jeremiah Elston, and Daniel Luther were also early settlers in this part of the town. From 1800 to 1806, emigration from New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania rapidly increased the population of the south half of Locke. Ezra Carpenter had returned to the new settlement, married John Perrin's sister, and moved upon the Underwood farm. Dr. Nathan Branch, Jonathan Bennett, Peleg Hathaway, and his son Abiatha, Ezra Loomis, Samuel Ingalls, Silas Stuart, Benjamin Williams, David Hicks, William Hicks, and his son James, and Abner Atwood, were all settled at Groton village. Captain Daniel Niven, Major Lemi Bradley, Jesse Bartholomew, Aaron and John Benedict, William S. Clark, General William Cobb, Daniel Maltby, Zacheus Maltby, John Shaw, and his son, Daniel J. Shaw, were at or near Groton city. Amasa Cobb, Anson Hanchett, Nicholas Rowe, Rev. Benjamin Whipple, and his sons, David and Jonathan, were at Moscow (now McLean village). Rev. Benjamin Whipple was a soldier of the Revolution, came from Vermont, and settled first in Scipio, 1795. Removed to Groton (then Locke) in March, 1806. His sons, Ithamar and Joel, settled in Dryden the same year. The eldest son, David, resides in McLean village at the present time, aged eighty-six years.

Captain John Guthrie, Samuel Hogg, Job Alling, Joseph Henshaw, Henry Carter, James Henshaw, Ichabod Brown, and others were at West Groton.

In 1805, David Morton and his brother, Mordecai, David, Jr., and Robert, sons of David, Sr., and Andrew Leonard, a son-in-law of David Morton, Sr., came from Colerain, Mass., and settled one and a half miles east of Groton village. David Morton had served four years in

the Continental army. His sons David and Robert were soldiers in the war of 1812. David was first lieutenant of the company commanded by Captain John Smith.

Zacheus Morton (a brother of David Morton, Sr.) settled first in De Ruyter in 1806. In 1809, accompanied by his sons David A. and William, he became a resident of Groton. David A. Morton, who has all his lifetime been closely identified with the business and prosperity of Groton village, still resides here at the age of seventy-seven years. His brother William is a resident of Indiana. Admatha Blodgett, a soldier of the Revolution, settled in Groton village in 1809. He was the first town clerk. Joseph Allen, accompanied by his sons, Asaph and Isaee, came from Worcester, Mass., and settled on lot 61, in 1811. Isaac, the son, had been employed by Theodore Burr, a contractor, as his foreman in building dams and bridges in the States of New Jersey and Maryland. Burr had failed, and Isaac Allen was obliged to take the west half of lot 61 as his pay for a large sum due him. He was a prominent, active business man during the days of the early settlement, the second supervisor of Groton, and one of the first justices appointed. His generosity to the poor was proverbial. During the war of 1812, the brothers Asaph and Isaac marched to the front with Captain John Ellis' company. Asaph died in the service. Isaac Allen died at the age of fifty-one years. His wife, who subsequently married Jacob H. Thompson, is now living at West Groton, eighty-four years of age.

Luther Trumble and his sons, Luther, Jr., Chauncey, Solomon, and Homer, came from Suffield, Conn., in 1812, and settled one mile north of Groton village. Luther Trumble lived to be ninety-three years of age. His son Luther was colonel of one of the old militia regiments, and an active business man and builder. He erected the first fulling-mill down at the "Willows," in 1818, and the dwelling since used by Levi Thomas as a grocery-store. In 1820 he built the store since owned by the Adams brothers, and also the house south of Goodyear's Hall. In 1825 he built a tavern, since occupied by A. Woodbury as a dwelling; and Mrs. Jas. Gibbs' house for a store, which was filled with goods by him and Major E. Clark. Chauncey Trumble was superintendent of the first Sunday-school. It was organized here by him in 1816. He resides here at the present time, and at the age of eighty-four years is a hale, hearty man, in the possession of all his faculties. John Winslow, of Boston, Mass., settled at Groton village the same year (1812), and soon after went to the front as drum-major. He taught the village school in 1814, manufactured brick in 1818, and pottery in 1825. Died, 1828, at the early age of thirty-eight years.

Simon Loomis, a veteran of the Revolution, accompanied by his sons, Nathaniel, Solomon, Edward, and Daniel, came from near Hartford, Conn., in 1801, and settled at Oxford, N. Y. In 1813 he removed to this town, locating on lot 52. Nathaniel and Solomon were soldiers in the war of 1812. Solomon, the only survivor of those mentioned, still resides in the same locality, at the age of eighty-two years.

The division of the old town of Locke, and the formation of the new town of Groton from the south half, in 1817, gave a new impetus to business and the settling up

of the country. Up to the year 1820 emigration must have been rapid and continuous; for we find, by referring to the census report of 1820, that the town of Groton then contained a population of 2742,—about four-fifths as many people as it had in 1875, or a difference of but 680 in favor of the last report.

INITIAL EVENTS.

John Perrin built the first house, in 1797. Jonas Williams built the first framed house. It stood where the Trumble and Reynolds' block now stands, and was erected prior to 1809. He also built the first saw-mill and the first grist-mill, in 1811–12. Warren Jones built the first sash-factory, in 1849. John Perrin was the first innkeeper, distiller, merchant, and brick-maker.

Benjamin Williams was the first postmaster. The office was established in 1812, and mail was received once a week from Homer by a boy on horseback. A Mr. Loomis brought it the next year in a portmanteau. Henry Clark drove the first two-horse stage from Groton to Cortland.

The first school-house, which was constructed of hewn logs, stood near where the Groton carriage-factory now stands, and was built about 1805. Abiatha Hathaway was the first teacher.

The log church edifice of the Congregational Society, which stood about two miles east of Groton village (built about 1810), was the first house of worship in the town. The Baptists of Groton village built the first framed church edifice, in 1819. The Congregationalists of the old "East Church of Locke" organized the first religious society, in 1805.

The first marriage was that of Jonas Williams, Jr., to Miss Hathaway, in 1805. The little three-year-old daughter of John Perrin, who was scalded to death, was the first child born here.

Dr. Nathan Branch was the first physician, 1803. Rev. Benjamin Whipple was the first preacher, 1805. Esquire Blake was the first lawyer, 1819. Ebenezer Williams was the first surveyor and wagon-maker, 1797. Andrew and David Allen, the first blacksmiths. Jonas Williams, the first shoemaker. John Winslow, the first potter. Samuel Love, the first tanner, in 1811. Jonathan Bennett was the first justice of the peace, in 1805. Lemuel Perrin was the first miller.

H. P. Eels & Co. published the first newspaper, the *Groton Balance*, Jan. 31, 1839. The first building raised in town without *whisky* was by Levi Wright, about 1844.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Groton was formed from Locke, as "Division," April 7, 1817, being the south half of Locke, and comprised lots from 51 to 100 inclusive. It was changed to Groton, March 13, 1818. It derives its present name from Groton, Mass., and Groton, Conn.; both these localities being represented among the early settlers of the town.

The following is a copy of the proceedings of the first town-meeting, showing the officers elected, as found in the town records:

"At the First Town-Meeting, held at the house of Samuel Love, in the town of Division, Tompkins County, April 15, 1817, the following officers were elected, viz.:



V. B. GROSS.



MRS. V. B. GROSS.

Photo. by Bliss.

V. B. GROSS.

V. B. Gross was born at Marithon, Cortland Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1832. His father, Freeman Gross, was born at Cape Cod, Mass., July 26, 1788, and was of English descent. He came to Central New York soon after 1800. Married Miss Susannah Preston, of Springfield, Otsego County, Jan. 14, 1808, and settled in Broome County in 1810. The most of that region then was an unbroken forest; the few settlers were sparsely scattered, and knew something of the toils and privations of pioneer life. Himself and heroic wife, a woman of sterling qualities, adapted themselves to the state of things in their new home; lived at Marithon some twenty-five years, where he died July 31, 1843. This worthy couple were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom lived to be men and women. The immediate subject of this sketch being the youngest, he was bound to his older brother as an apprentice to the coopering busi-

ness; which business he has pursued in its various changes from the old style of hand coopering, keeping pace with other improvements, until he now employs the most improved machinery, and manufactures some twelve thousand butter packages, fifteen hundred churns, besides a large amount of miscellaneous work.

Mr. Gross is one of the self-made business men of Tompkins County. Has been identified with the Republican party from its organization, and has held the office of supervisor. Was married, March 29, 1858, to Miss Amelia A. Teeter, daughter of Henry Teeter and Azubah Vaughan, who came from New Jersey and settled in Peruville, this county, about 1825, where he now lives at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His partner died Aug. 21, 1858. They had a family of twelve children, six of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Gross are the parents of three daughters,—Helen A., Susie A., and Libbie G.



"Supervisor, Samuel Crittenden; Town Clerk, Admatha Blodgett; Assessors, Benjamin Williams, Nathan Benson, William Cobb; Collector, Ezra Loomis; Overseers of the Poor, Ezra Carpenter, David Morton; Commissioners of Highways, Jonathan Bennett, Isaac Allen, John Benedict; Constables and Poundmasters, Spencer Cray, Jenks Carpenter, Ezra Andrews; Commissioners of Schools, Ezra Carpenter, Nathan Benson, James Luther; Inspectors of Schools, Joshua Dean, Admatha Blodgett, Seth Blood, Sumner Brown, John Hale, Daniel Ladd.

"The following-named persons were chosen as overseers of highways, fence-viewers, and damage appraisers, from districts one to twenty-nine inclusive: 1, James Henshaw; 2, Ezra Andrews; 3, Luther Trumble; 4, Eber Curtis; 5, Alanson Campbell; 6, John Orr; 7, Seth G. Goodin; 8, William Cray; 9, Ezra Hollister; 10, Isaac Allen; 11, John Howe; 12, Edward Perry; 13, Joshua Steeves; 14, Thomas Jones; 15, James Austin; 16, Abner Atwood; 17, Henry Homer; 18, John Newland; 19, Samuel Chapman; 20, Daniel Ogden; 21, Michael Grummon; 22, Henry I. Brinkerhoof; 23, David Niver; 24, Daniel Bill; 25, Jeremiah Dimon; 26, Zadock Weeks; 27, Asa Maine; 28, Richard Francis; 29, Ashbel West."

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace from 1817 to 1878 inclusive:

| Supervisors. | Town Clerks. | Justices of the Peace.* |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1817. Sam'l Crittenden. | Admatha Blodgett. | |
| 1818. " | " | |
| 1819. Isaac Allen. | " | |
| 1820. " | " | |
| 1821. Jonathan Bennett. | " | |
| 1822. " | David Gould. | |
| 1823. " | " | |
| 1824. Nathan Benson. | William Woodbury. | |
| 1825. " | " | |
| 1826. Job Alling. | " | |
| 1827. " | Zimri Marsh. | |
| 1828. William Woodbury. | " | Alvah Jarvis. |
| 1829. " | Benj. Williams. | Cicero Phelps. |
| 1830. " | " | Sylvanus Larned. |
| 1831. Xury Blodgett. | Jacob Wood. | John Guthrie. |
| | | Alpheus West. |
| 1832. " | " | Samuel H. Hopkins. |
| | | Xury Blodgett. |
| 1833. John Boynton. | Joseph Pennoyer. | Samuel J. Hopkins. |
| 1834. " | " | Sylvanus Larned. |
| 1835. Sylvanus Larned. | Aug. C. Marsh. | Cicero Phelps. |
| 1836. " | " | Alpheus West. |
| 1837. William Woodbury. | " | Augustus C. Marsh. |
| 1838. " | " | Sylvanus Larned. |
| 1839. J. P. Pennoyer. | Ek'n Willoughby. | Thomas F. Sherman. |
| 1840. Sylvester Nash. | Aug. C. Marsh. | Harvey Holden. |
| 1841. " | P. M. Blodgett. | Aug. C. Marsh. |
| 1842. John Young. | David A. Morton. | Sylvanus Larned. |
| 1843. " | " | Cicero Phelps. |
| 1844. " | R. C. Reynolds. | Alpheus West. |
| 1845. Cicero Phelps. | " | Samuel D. Carr. |
| 1846. " | " | Reuben Darling. |
| 1847. Nathan Mix. | " | Cicero Phelps. |
| 1848. " | " | Alpheus West. |
| 1849. William Woodbury. | " | Eben. S. Marsh. |
| 1850. " | D. Beeman, Jr. | Daniel W. Woodbury. |
| 1851. J. P. Pennoyer. | Eben S. Marsh. | Simcon G. Couger. |
| 1852. William Woodbury. | Rufus M. Bullock. | Alpheus West. |
| 1853. J. P. Pennoyer. | Hiland K. Clark. | William Woodbury. |
| 1854. Clark Chapman. | " | William D. Mount. |
| 1855. " | David A. Morton. | Simcon G. Couger. |
| 1856. " | " | John T. Davidson. |
| 1857. E. Jason Watrous. | " | Franklin Willoughby. |
| 1858. " | " | William D. Mount. |
| 1859. William D. Mount. | Albert Omond. | Nelson Stevens. |

* Justices of the peace were first elected in 1827; were classified to hold office one, two, three, and four years, as follows: Alvah Jarvis, 1 year; Benjamin Williams, 2 years; Sylvanus Larned, 3 years; Cicero Phelps, 4 years.

| Supervisors. | Town Clerks. | Justices of the Peace. |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1860. William D. Mount. | Albert Omond. | Alpheus West. |
| | | Aaron H. Vough. |
| 1861. " | David A. Morton. | Franklin Willoughby. |
| 1862. " | " | William D. Mount. |
| 1863. Mortimer D. Fitch. | " | Nelson Stevens. |
| 1864. " | " | William H. Spaulding. |
| 1865. " | " | Franklin Willoughby. |
| 1866. Daniel B. Marsh. | " | William D. Mount. |
| 1867. Walter W. White. | S. C. Reynolds. | Nelson Halladay. |
| | | Albert Wilcox. |
| 1868. " | Hiram C. Marsh. | Sidney Hopkins. |
| 1869. William D. Mount. | " | " |
| | | P. F. Hart. |
| 1870. Nelson Stevens. | " | William D. Mount. |
| 1871. " | " | Anson B. Rogers. |
| 1872. " | D. B. Backus. | Patterson F. Hart. |
| 1873. V. B. Gross. | " | Dana Rhodes. |
| | | William D. Mount. |
| 1874. " | " | Dudley Andrews. |
| | | Hugh Halsey. |
| 1875. " | " | Dudley Andrews. |
| 1876. Nelson Stevens. | Geo. E. Barney. | " |
| 1877. " | " | Dana Rhodes. |
| 1878. William H. Fitch. | " | William E. Mount. |

GROTON VILLAGE

is pleasantly located on Owaseo Inlet, near the central part of the town. It is a station of the Southern Central Railway, incorporated, and has about 900 inhabitants. Situated in the midst of a fine agricultural district, and on the high land which forms the water-shed that divides the waters flowing to the Cayuga and Owaseo Lakes, it offers many inducements to those desiring quiet, healthful homes. The many elegant, commodious private residences, the busy shops and manufactories, and the well-stocked stores, all indicate thrift and refinement. The village is celebrated for its iron-foundry and the manufacture of various agricultural implements and carriages. It also contains an academy, four churches (Baptist, Methodist, Congregational, and Catholic), a newspaper-office, a national bank, town hall, engine-house, a hotel, some ten or twelve stores, besides many other small shops and manufactories. John Perrin erected the first log house, in 1797, and Jonas Williams the first framed house, about 1806. In 1817 the village contained seven framed houses, occupied respectively by William Williams, dwelling; Robert C. Reynolds, as a store; S. Jenks Carpenter, dwelling; James Austin, tavern; Pliny Sikes, dwelling; Dr. Daniel Mead, dwelling; and a school-house. There were about the same number of log houses. Ebenezer Williams returned here about this time, and erected a carriage-shop; also a pretentious residence for that time, which, when completed, was known as the Mansion House. Luther Trumble, Jr., built the fulling-mill at the Willows, and several other buildings for public and private use, prior to 1825, and the little village of "Groton Hollow" had then started on in the full tide of its prosperity. No important or notorious events have occurred here. It has produced no mortal of transcendent genius, but has steadily and honestly kept on in the even tenor of its way. In the spring of 1860 measures were taken for its incorporation. A petition signed by prominent citizens residing within the territory proposed to be incorporated was presented to Hon. Henry S. Walbridge, judge of the county of Tompkins, June 11, 1860. He granted

the same, and ordered that F. H. Robertson, Harvey D. Speneer, and John G. Stevens, inspectors of election in the town of Groton, should perform the duties of inspectors, as required by the act of incorporation. The territory proposed to be incorporated contained $433\frac{9}{10}$ acres, and a population of 596 inhabitants. An election was held at the house of Dexter Allen, in the village of Groton, July 7, 1860. The whole number of votes cast was 123, of which 68 were for and 55 against incorporation.

FIRST ELECTION OF VILLAGE OFFICERS.

At an election held in the village of Groton, August 4, 1860, the following corporation officers were elected: Robert C. Reynolds, F. H. Robertson, William Williams, William Woodbury, and Daniel S. Delano, Trustees; Lyman Perrigo, Horace Williams, Assessors; J. Nelson Lester, Collector; F. C. Reynolds, Treasurer; D. V. Linderman, Clerk; T. C. Joy, Poundmaster.

The presidents and clerks of the village of Groton, from 1860 to 1878 inclusive, have been as follows:

PRESIDENTS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1860-61. Philander H. Robinson. | 1870. Aaron Woodbury. |
| 1862. C. W. Conger. | 1871. S. S. Williams. |
| 1863. Sidney Hopkins. | 1872. John G. Stevens. |
| 1864. Gillman D. Crittenden. | 1873. Charles Perrigo. |
| 1865. Sidney Hopkins. | 1874. H. D. Spence. |
| 1866. Nelson Harris. | 1875. Aaron Woodbury. |
| 1867. Leonard Harris. | 1876. Warren Jones. |
| 1868. Walter W. White. | 1877. George E. Barney. |
| 1869. William H. Burnham. | 1878. George E. Barney. |

CLERKS.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1860. D. V. Linderman. | 1868-70. H. C. Marsh. |
| 1861. B. R. Williams. | 1871-73. M. B. Williams. |
| 1862. D. H. Marsh. | 1874. S. C. Reynolds. |
| 1863-64. H. Schofield. | 1875. M. H. Foley. |
| 1865. William Williams. | 1876. H. S. Hopkins. |
| 1866. W. Jay Morton. | 1877. A. Avery. |
| 1867. William W. Hare. | 1878. M. H. Foley. |

OFFICERS OF THE VILLAGE, 1878.

President, George E. Barney; Trustees, Daniel Bradley, Erastus P. Colgrove, Charles Newton, and Willard Burteh; Clerk, M. H. Foley; Assessors, Warren Jones, Nelson Harris, and Charles Bowen; Treasurer, H. D. Spence; Collector, Nelson Underwood; Fire-Warden, John G. Apgar; Poundmaster, Frank Green.

MANUFACTURING.

For nearly sixty years the manufacture of carriages has been successfully and extensively conducted by numerous individuals and firms. For durability, neatness, and taste, Groton carriages are celebrated, and their goods are shipped to all points in the Middle, Western, Southern, and Pacific States. The shops of the Groton Carriage Company, Messrs. Hicks Thorn, and D. A. Morton & Co. employ about 30 men, and their sales will amount to \$75,000 yearly.

The *Foundry and Machine-Shop* of Charles Perrigo & Co. gives steady employment to about 30 men. These works have been in successful operation nearly thirty years. They manufacture horse-powers, mowing-machines, spoke-planing machines, bridges for the Groton Bridge Company,

many smaller machines, and most kinds of eastings and tools needed by farmers and mill-owners.

The *Perrigo & Avery Manufacturing Company* began business twenty-five years ago, and employ steadily 20 men. Their products are the Tompkins County grain-separator and the Birdsall combined clover-thresher and huller.

BANK.

The *First National Bank* of Groton was established May 1, 1865, with a capital of \$100,000. The first board of directors were Charles Perrigo, Lyman Perrigo, Clinton Bowker, D. H. Marsh, John Green, S. Hopkins, S. C. Reynolds, John G. Stevens, A. S. Beach, C. P. Atwood, Henry Allen, John W. Halladay, and Artemus Backus. They organized by electing Charles Perrigo, President; S. Hopkins, Vice-President; and D. H. Marsh, Cashier. The bank has been very successful, and their whole capital is constantly employed.

NEWSPAPERS.

H. P. Eels & Co. commenced the publication of a neutral weekly paper, entitled the *Groton Balance*, Jan. 31, 1839, and issued thirty-nine numbers. It then passed into the hands of E. S. Keeney, who completed the year. Keeney then issued thirty-five numbers of the *Groton Democrat* in 1840. It was then discontinued for want of support.

The *Groton Journal*, under the management of H. C. Marsh, first appeared Nov. 9, 1866. A. T. Lyon bought out Mr. Marsh in January, 1872, and continued its publication until December 9 of the same year, when he sold to Mr. N. D. Chapin, the present editor and proprietor. It has ever been popular, and maintains a large and constantly-increasing circulation.

GROTON ACADEMY.

The Groton Academy was founded as a stock institution in 1837, and Professor S. W. Clark was chosen its first principal. The edifice is of wood, of fine architectural proportions, and standing on elevated grounds, which are ample, and shaded by fine trees, it presents a picture in which the villagers may well take pride.

The academy was a success in an educational point of view, but a source of loss and vexation to its stockholders. It has within the past few years passed into the hands of the Board of Education of Groton village, and is now known as the Groton Union Graded High School. It has several departments, an academic class, in charge of the Regents of the University, and is in a highly-flourishing condition.

Professor M. M. Baldwin was the last principal of the academy. He finally became the owner of the academy property, and, after some ten years' successful management as teacher and proprietor, sold out to the village authorities, as before mentioned.

MASONIC.

Groton Lodge, No. 496, F. and A. M., was organized in May, 1869. The first officers were Dexter Allen, W. M.; Martin S. Delano, S. W.; Norman Gibbs, J. W.; Albert Omond, Sec.; Orrin Clark, Treas.; S. S. Reynolds, S. D.; J. Nelson Lester, Jr. D.; Leonard Stoddard, Tyler. The

present officers are Dana Rhodes, W. M.; C. Hurlbut, S. W.; E. Field, J. W.; R. L. Conant, Treas.; B. R. Carpenter, Sec.; A. Avery, S. D.; N. Underwood, Jr. D.; W. O. Tiffany, S. M. C.; D. L. Grover, F. M. C.; S. U. Jones, Organist; S. W. Southworth, Tyler. Regular communications are held the first and third Fridays of each month, at Masonic Hall, in Groton village.

MCLEAN,

on Fall Creek, in the southeast part of the town, is a station on the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, and a manufacturing village of some note. It contains five churches (Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Universalist, Episcopal, and Catholic), a machine-shop and foundry, firkin-factory, creamery, one grist-mill, two saw-mills, one tannery, one hotel, two stores of general merchandise, one drug-store, several small mechanical shops, and about 400 inhabitants. Andrew Sherwood, who settled on lot No. 9, in the town of Dryden, about 1800, was the first settler in this vicinity. Amasa Cobb was, we believe, the original owner of the one-half of lot 99, on which the village now stands.

For many years the village was known as Moscow. It was changed to McLean in 1824, when the post-office was first established, and derives its name from Judge McLean, who was then postmaster. General Samuel Noyes was the first postmaster. Among the residents here in 1828 were Dr. Richard Laning, physician; Amasa Cobb, tavern-keeper; Samuel Noyes, postmaster, merchant, distiller, and potash-manufacturer; G. J. Ackley, merchant; Joseph S. Hart, hatter; Daniel Marsh, distiller; John Benedict, saw-mill; Daniel J. Shaw owned the grist-mill, but did not live here; Elder Platt, Baptist preacher; Samuel H. Starr, carding and cloth-dressing works; John Neill, iron-furnace; Newell F. Murdock, tanner; Nicholas Barney, tanner; Amos Norton, saw-mill; Abram Byington, carpenter; Jesse Read and Adam Bullard, shoemakers; Squire Alvah Jarvis, justice of the peace; and Adolphus Jarvis, carpenter. Amasa Cobb built the first log house, where the tavern now stands. Rev. Benj. Whipple was the first preacher, in 1805. John Benedict built the first grist-mill. Amasa Cobb built the first public-house. William and Roswell Randall built and opened the first store, upon the present site of D. B. Marsh & Co. The Baptists erected the first church edifice, in 1828. Dr. Crane was the first physician.

PERUVILLE,

on Fall Creek, on the south border, is a station on the Southern Central Railway, and contains two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Free), one grist-mill, one tannery, a cheese-factory, two stores, several small mechanical shops, and about 150 inhabitants. It was regularly surveyed as a village in 1820 by Levi Bodley. The business was then done by a grist-mill, two saw-mills, cabinet-shop, blacksmith-shop, tannery, ashery, a log tavern,—kept by Jeremiah Elston,—and a distillery. There were twelve private dwellings. Asa Church was the first settler here, and built the first grist-mill.

GROTON CITY, in the northeast; WEST GROTON, in the northwest; BENSON'S CORNERS, in the southwest; and LAFAYETTE, on Fall Creek, above McLean, are hamlets.

SCHOOLS.

The total amount of money received from town and State for school purposes and disbursed by the school commissioners of Groton, for the year ending May 25, 1818, was \$168.17. There were then fifteen school districts in which to divide this money.

This report was signed by Jonathan Bennett, Nathan Benson, and James Luther, School Commissioners.

In comparison with the foregoing, we take from the report of the County school commissioner, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, the following statistics:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Whole number of school districts..... | 22 |
| Number of districts having school-houses in the town.. | 17 |
| “ districts not having school-houses in the town..... | 5 |
| “ teachers employed during the year; males | 13 |
| “ “ “ “ females | 24 |
| “ “ “ “ at the same time..... | 22 |
| “ children of school age residing in the town | 1028 |
| “ “ attending school during the year.. | 956 |
| Average daily attendance..... | 510 |
| Number of volumes in school libraries | 679 |
| “ frame school-houses..... | 17 |
| Value of school libraries..... | \$435 |
| “ school-houses and sites..... | \$18,350 |
| Assessed valuation of taxable property in the town | \$1,663,364 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Amount on hand Oct. 1, 1876..... | \$110.48 |
| “ apportioned to districts by State..... | 2833.34 |
| “ of proceeds of gospel and school lands.... | 127.85 |
| “ raised by tax..... | 3710.28 |
| “ received from other sources..... | 1024.06 |
| Total..... | \$7806.01 |

PAYMENTS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| For teachers' wages..... | \$5820.23 |
| “ libraries..... | 28.34 |
| “ school apparatus..... | 55 |
| “ school-houses, repairs, etc..... | 1196.58 |
| “ incidental expenses..... | 673.37 |
| Total..... | \$7719.00 |

THE EAST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized June 19, 1805. The first members were Squire Stone, Nathan Bennett, James Austin, Josiah Willoughby, Nathan Branch, Ezra Carpenter, Rebecca Stone, Priscilla Bennett, — Austin, Lucy Carpenter, and Roxy Loomis. Squire Stone was chosen deacon, and Josiah Willoughby clerk. During the first year, Lois Mix, Mrs. Ruth Bradley, Mrs. Jerusha Bartholomew, Oliver Hatch and wife, and Isaac Hopkins were admitted. A log meeting-house was erected soon after, which was situated two miles east of Groton village. In 1818 a large framed church was commenced, which was completed about three years later. This congregation became large in numbers, there being 295 communicants in 1838. After the Congregational Church of Groton village was established many withdrew and joined the new society. The old structure was purchased by Dr. John Goodyear, and in 1864 removed to the village and converted into a town hall, stores, and other public uses. Rev. Joshua Lane, of Stratham, N. H., was the first minister, and was installed July 12, 1809, as recorded by himself in “ye olden style,” as follows:

“Wednesday, July 12, 1809, Joshua Lane, of Stratham, State of New Hampshire, licensed by the Piscataqua Association, was solemnly ordained to ye work of the gospel

ministry by ye Middle Association, of which this church is a member, and installed to take the pastoral charge and oversight of this Church and Congregation as their first minister."

He was followed in the ministrations of the "old East Church" by Rev. Joshua Dean, of Taunton, Mass., in 1814; Rev. Marcus Harrison, in 1828; Rev. Edward A. Beach, in 1835; Rev. Ezra Seovil, in 1841; and Rev. Corbin Kidder, in 1850, who resigned Feb. 27, 1853.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF GROTON VILLAGE.

The "First Baptist Church of Locke" was organized August 27, 1806, by a council of members from the First and Second Churches of Milton, First Church of Dryden, and the First Church of Homer. After the organization of the town of Groton, the name was changed to the "First Baptist Society of Groton." The following persons were members of the society at its organization in 1806: Ezra Luther, Lemuel Perrin, David Morton, Jr., John Lee, Andrew Leonard, Alfred Carder, Alanson Thomas, William Fisk, Oliver Luther, Benj. Luther, Asa Luther, Nathaniel Luther, Daniel Luther, Enoch Benedict, David Whipple, Benjamin Whipple, Benj. Thomas, Anson Hanchett, John Perkins, James Smith, James Luther, Ebenezer Thomas, Smith Covet, Jonas Williams, Jenks Carpenter, Daniel Peiree, Elijah More, Joel Whipple, Rebecca Luther, Sarah Whipple, Mate Luther, Amelia Perrin, Sarah Lee, Mary Benedict, Hannah Pipher, Olive Hinman, Christina Fisk, Hannah Luther, Nancy Luther, Beulah Luther, Asenath Thomas, Abigail Burrows, Deborah Morton, Ann Leonard, Orpha Luther, Jerusha Perkins, Mercy Hathaway, Rhoda Carpenter, Mary Williams, Jane More, Lydia Whipple, Prudence Carpenter, Eleanor Williams, Eley Thomas, Hannah Hathaway, Mary Kenedy, Rebecca Peiree, Phebe Peiree, Rebecca Morton, Mary Morton, Sarah Thomas, Jane Stewart, Patty Perrin, Ruth Carpenter, Jane Bevina, Lucy Vanarsdale.

The first baptisms recorded were in 1806, and were Enoch Benedict, Benjamin Luther, Mary Benedict, Nancy Luther, Olive Luther, Alfred Carder, and Asa Luther. Benjamin Thomas and James Smith were the first deacons chosen, Oct. 11, 1806. Elder Starr served the society as its minister until October —, 1806.

The following is a list of the pastors from 1806 until the present time (1878):

Thomas Tuttle, Benjamin Whipple, Joseph Purington, Benjamin Luther, Benjamin Andrews, Peleg Card, Henry Vogell, J. S. Backus, Rufus K. Ballermy, Alonzo P. Mason, Lewis Ranstead, Austin R. Belden, William B. Downer, D. B. Purington, Walter G. Dye, Luman C. Bates, L. W. Olney, J. P. Bates, George H. Brigham, L. W. Olney, John W. Payne, and Thomas A. Edwards, who is the present pastor.

The first church edifice stood just south of the district school-house, and was built, about 1819, by Ebenezer Williams for \$450. In 1834 an addition, with a bell-tower, was added. This was the first bell in the town. In 1843 the society voted to build a new church, on land bought of Jeremiah Platt. This was completed Jan. 1, 1844, and burned down March 16, 1870. In 1870 the present hand-

some brick structure was completed, costing \$20,000. It has sittings for 600 people.

Present membership, 177.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF GROTON VILLAGE.

This society was organized at a meeting held in the Methodist chapel in Groton village, March 12, 1849. Messrs. Sylvanus Delano, Stephen H. Shaw, William Allen, Calvin C. Godley, Claudius B. Jewell, and Orlando Childs were elected trustees. At the same meeting it was resolved to build a church 40 by 55 feet, and also to employ Rev. H. A. Sackett as pastor. It was the opinion of this meeting that \$200 per annum would be a just and good compensation for Mr. Sackett's services. Wm. Allen, J. J. Reynolds, R. C. Reynolds, and Lyman Allen composed the building committee, and the church edifice was completed and dedicated January 29, 1851. It cost \$3000, and has sittings for about 300 people. Rev. Mr. Sackett has been followed in the pastoral duties of the society by Reverends R. H. Close, Augustus Pomeroy, S. Y. Lum, J. C. Taylor, — Johnson, G. A. Pelton, and W. A. Smith, present pastor. The first members of this society were R. H. Osborn, Charlotte E. Osborn, Sylvanus Delano, Jane C. Delano, Betsey M. Pratt, Sarah B. Jeffers, Stephen H. Shaw, Elenora Shaw, Mary Thomas, Louisa Reynolds, Admatha Blodget, Mrs. A. Blodget, Sarah J. Allen, Diantha E. Sackett, Lucy A. Jewell, Claudius B. Jewell, Amelia Osborn, Esther P. Goodyear, and Mary Wilson; and Stephen F. Barrows and R. H. Osborn were the first deacons chosen. Present membership, 160. Number of scholars in Sunday-school classes, about 150; Duncan MacLachlan, Superintendent of Sunday-schools.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF GROTON VILLAGE

was incorporated July 18, 1836, by Rev. L. K. Redington and Justus P. Pennoyer, an official member. The first trustees were Justus P. Pennoyer, Josiah P. Ingraham, Augustus C. Marsh, Hiram Young, Daniel Tarbell, and Simon Loomis. Upon the completion of the church edifice, which was dedicated Dec. 20, 1842, a reorganization of the society took place, and the following board of trustees were chosen: Justus P. Pennoyer, Josiah P. Ingraham, J. Pennoyer, John P. Andrews, Levi Wright, Benjamin Ellis, and A. C. Marsh. The pastors of this society since 1846 have officiated here in the order named as follows: Revs. W. N. Cobb, J. Worthing, W. N. Cobb, A. S. Graves, A. Wood, A. S. Graves, A. Wood, S. H. Brown, W. W. White, L. G. Weaver, W. N. Pearne, O. L. Torry, A. Brown, W. N. Burr, R. C. Fox, T. D. Wire, D. C. Dutcher, C. M. Sessions, William E. York, R. H. Clark, M. S. Wells, John Easter, Henry T. Giles, and W. A. Ely, the present pastor. The society has a membership at the present time of 141; scholars in Sunday-school classes, 100; Rev. W. A. Ely, Superintendent. The church has sittings for about 400 people, and the church and parsonage are valued at \$7200.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF GROTON VILLAGE.

This church was organized in 1870, by Rev. Father Gilbert, of Ithaca, and the first meetings were held at the

houses of John Carey and Matthew Walpole. Among other members were James Walpole, Andrew McKean, John McKean, Thomas Barry, Philip Monaghan, Michael Carey, Peter McGral, Garrett Mansel, Michael Hefron, Thomas Mullon, and Edward Quinn. Rev. Father Lynch succeeded Father Gilbert, and it was during his (Father Lynch's) term that the church edifice was built, which was in the year 1873. It is valued at \$3000, is a brick structure, and has sittings for 500 people. The edifice was consecrated by Bishop McQuade, of Rochester. The congregation numbers 200 people. Father Horan was the first resident pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Fathers Rauber and McManus, who is the present pastor of the parish, which includes Groton and McLean.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF McLEAN VILLAGE.

Meetings were held here as early as 1805, by Rev. Benjamin Whipple, but we believe that until 1824 those of this denomination living in the southeast corner of the town belonged to the Groton Church. Jan. 24, 1824, a society of thirty constituent members was formed. Mary Mineah was the first one baptized after that date, and the first one to join by letter was John Phelps. The first deacons of the church were Amos Hart and Ithamar Whipple. The church was erected in 1828, John Benedict, Samuel Noyes, and Amos Hart being the building committee. It cost \$1500, and will seat 300 people. Elder Platt was the first resident pastor. Oct. 14, 1824, teams started for New Jersey to bring his family and household goods here. The society now numbers 70 members, and the Sunday-school 40 scholars. Rev. Frederick H. Gates, pastor.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF GROTON

was formed at McLean village, April 21, 1832. The first trustees were Caleb Woodbury, Eben Mix, Abraham Phinney, Daniel Ladd, Sylvanus Larned, and Henry Byington. The first members were about 30 in number. The society held its meetings in the school-house until 1843, when their present church edifice was completed. It cost, with bell, organ, and other fixtures, \$3000, and will seat 300 persons. Rev. Walter Bullard was their first settled minister. The congregation is composed of 30 families at the present time. They have no minister.

THE ZION PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF McLEAN VILLAGE

was organized and incorporated Sept. 23, 1833, by the efforts of Rev. Henry Gregory, a missionary from Moravia. Samuel Starr and Heber Foot were the first wardens, and Miles Riggs, Alvah Jarvis, Richard Laning, Adolphus Jarvis, William Brabrook, Philo Beers, Erastus Bradley, and Samuel H. Starr, vestrymen. The meetings were held in the school-house until July 8, 1849, when their present church edifice was completed at a cost of \$1200. Rev. George C. Foot preached the first sermon in the new church. Rev. Humphrey Hollis was the first rector to reside here. The church was consecrated by Bishop De Lanceny, Aug. 21, 1849, and has sittings for 200 people, which are free. The number of present communicants is 30. The pulpit

is supplied by Rev. James A. Robinson, rector of Grace Church, Cortland village.

A Protestant Episcopal society, called ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, was organized here in 1817, by Rev. William A. Clark, but went down soon after, in consequence of the illness of Mr. Heber Foot, who was lay reader.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF McLEAN VILLAGE.

This society was formed about 1830. Among the original members were Thomas Decondus, J. G. Craue, John Benham, and Alanson Haskins. The church edifice was erected in 1832, and cost originally \$1500. In 1876, \$2000 were expended in repairs. Present membership, 68. Number of pupils in Sunday-school, 40. Rev. Sydney A. Luce, pastor.

Of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Groton City we have no history or statistics, although we waited upon Rev. Mr. Luce, the pastor, and again requested information by letter. This accounts for the meagre details of both churches in his charge.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WEST GROTON AND LANSING

was formed at the house of Ichabod Brown, by Revs. Joshua Dean and Seth Smith, as the "West Church of Locke," in December, 1816. The original members were Ichabod Brown, John Seaton, James Travis, Diah Whiting, and — Hall. John Seaton was the first deacon and clerk. Daniel Brown became clerk the second year, and continued thus for many years. In July, 1817, there were received into the church Rebecca Steeves, William Tollman, Anna Tollman, his wife, Mrs. Miller, Wm. Whiting, Susanah Allyn, Mary Seton, Olive Brown, Christina Hogg, and Daniel Brown. Their meetings were held in the houses of members and at the school-house until 1833, when their present church edifice was completed. Rev. Isaac Eddy was the first preacher. Revs. Mr. Basecomb, Adams, Urban, Palmer, Wm. Johnson, and Marcus Harrison preached here in early years. The society has a present membership of 65. Number of pupils in Sunday-school classes, 80; Mr. N. Stevens, Superintendent. Rev. John Cunningham, pastor. The church will seat 300 persons, and the church and parsonage are valued at \$6000.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF WEST GROTON

was organized by Rev. Ira Brown, assisted by Elders Chase and Marvin, of the Geneva Conference. The first meetings were held in the Armstrong school-house in 1831. Among the first members were Clark Reynolds, Israel Thomson, Abigail Brown, Solomon Loouis and his wife, Hannah, and Thomas Sherman. The first deacons were Solomon Loouis and Thomas Sherman. Deacon Loouis is the only survivor of the original members. The church edifice was erected in 1833, costing \$1200, and has sittings for 250 people. It was built as a house of worship, free to all. In the days of its prosperity the society numbered 70 members, but under the preachings of Rev. Mr. Cowles, about 1860, troubles and conflicting opinions beset the flock, and they dispersed. The church building is here yet, but it has no society, no congregation, no pastor.

THE FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF GROTON.

This society was organized about 1845. The first meetings were held in the Underwood school-house. Among the original members were A. J. Gray and wife, Palmer Drake and wife, and James Young and wife. Their house of worship was erected in 1850, costing \$600, and will seat 150 people. Present membership, 35. Number of pupils in Sunday-school classes, 60. Rev. Seth Burgess, of Blodgett's Mills, is their present pastor.

THE FREE CHURCH AT PERUVILLE

was built by the Methodist Episcopal society in 1825. They sold it to Sylvanus Larned, Joseph Smiley, and A. A. Beach, about 1835. It is still owned by them or their families. No society.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PERUVILLE

was organized at an early day as the Groton and Dryden Methodist Episcopal Church, but no records can be found earlier than 1832. Among the first members were Wm. R. Gray, David T. Carle, Jacob Casar, David Wright, Jacob Apgar, Henry Teeter, Cornelius Montfort, Esther Montfort, John Montfort, Betsey Casar, and Samuel Fox. Their present church edifice was erected in 1834, and cost \$3000. It will seat 350 persons. Present membership, 60. Number of pupils in Sunday-schools, 40. Mrs. Mary Edgcomb, Superintendent. Rev. William M. Benjer, pastor.

CEMETERIES.

The *Groton Rural Cemetery* was incorporated June 28, 1858, and is located upon the sides and top of a high eminence, situated about three-quarters of a mile northeast of Groton village. The winding foot-paths, handsome carriage-ways, and the many grand old forest-trees, besides innumerable other trees and shrubs planted by the hand of man, its seclusion from the turmoil and bustle of business life, and its many beautiful monuments and tablets, render it a most desirable place for the interment of the dear departed. The cemetery at McLean is also pleasantly located, and much care and skill shown in the arrangement of the grounds. Many fine monuments mark the last resting-place of the dead.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The *Southern Central Railroad* enters the town near the centre, on the south border, and passing the villages of Peruville and Groton, continues down the valley of the Owaseo Inlet, leaving the town near the centre on the north border. The road was completed in 1869. The town paid \$50,000 to aid in its construction, and an individual subscription for a like amount was paid by the citizens.

The *Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad*, which was completed in 1871, intersects lots 99 and 100, in the extreme southeast corner. McLean is the only station in Groton. We believe that the town was bonded to the amount of \$15,000 to assist in its construction.

The *Dryden, Groton and Moravia Telegraph Co.* was organized in April, 1865. Their lines run through the central part from north to south.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The number of soldiers furnished by the town of Groton during the war of the Rebellion, from the 15th day of April, 1861, to November 10, 1865, was 385, and one seaman.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| The town paid in bounties to soldiers..... | \$31,000 |
| The county paid in bounties to soldiers of Groton.. | 76,700 |
| The town paid in relief to soldiers' families..... | 25 |
| Total paid..... | \$107,725 |

A complete roster of the officers and soldiers furnished by the town is herewith appended.

In concluding these historical sketches of the town of Groton, we desire to return thanks to many citizens for their uniform kindness and courtesy, and especially to Dr. Richard Laning, B. F. Barney, Norman Crittenden, David Whipple, Calvin Howland, Harvey Holden, A. T. Boynton, Chauncey Trumble, N. Trumble, David A. Morton, Prof. M. M. Baldwin, Rev. W. A. Smith, Rev. W. A. Ely, Rev. Father McManus, L. Allen, Nelson Stevens, Solomon Loomis, Simeon Gray, C. D. Reynolds, H. K. Clark, L. N. Chapin, and Wm. D. Mount for much valuable information.

MILITARY RECORD.

- Benjamin H. Austin, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, March, 1862.
- John G. Apgar, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- Amos Avery, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. for disability; re-enl. in 109th Inf.; lost two fingers June 17, 1864.
- Melville Apgar, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. for disability.
- John G. Andrews, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- John J. Allen, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of war.
- Gilbert C. Austin, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; disch. April 3, 1864.
- Lyman D. Allen, private, 9th H. Art., Co. F; must. Dec. 1863, three years; killed at Cold Harbor, June 2, 1864.
- Darius Appleby, private, 3d L. Art., three years.
- Thomas Ashton, corp., 10th Cav., three years; died while prisoner of war.
- Isaac Aiken, three years; non-resident.
- Carlos Baldwin, lieutenant, 76th Inf., Co. E; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; wounded at Cold Harbor; disch. 1864.
- H. B. Battman, musician, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Sept. 1861, three years; disch. for disability, March 10, 1862.
- Newton Baldwin, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. at close of the war; was a prisoner of war seven months.
- N. G. Bartholomew, capt., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Nov. 22, 1861, three years; killed at the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.
- M. V. Bennie, sergt., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Dec. 1861, three years; disch. 1862, for disability.
- Daniel Bradley, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Nov. 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
- G. G. Bacon, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Nov. 1861, three years.
- George H. Bristol, capt., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war; was in many battles.
- Orson Brokaw, corp., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Daniel C. Brown, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died July 18, 1864, of wounds received in battle.
- Charles Brown, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- E. Bachellor, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- N. C. Brown, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- S. Bostwick, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; disch. March 10, 1863.
- Thomas R. Brees, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Ezra Bostwick, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; disch. June 14, 1865.
- F. O. Bronson, private, 9th H. Art., Co. E; must. June, 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war; was in many battles.
- Lewis Brown, private, 9th H. Art., Co. E; must. June, 1864, three years; was employed as barber.

- Byron Bently, sergt., 23d Inf., two years; disch. Nov. 1861, for disability; re-enl. in 15th Cav.; served till close of war.
- Edward Bennett, private, 129th Inf.; must. Sept. 2, 1864; no remarks.
- Merton Brunk, private, 185th Inf.; must. Aug. 1861, three years; no record.
- Charles Beard, private, 143d Inf., Co. E; must. Aug. 1862; no record of him.
- Miram Bates, private, Ind. battery; no record of him.
- Charles Brown, private, 1st N. Y. Vol. Cav.; must. Sept. 2, 1864; no record of him.
- Andrew Bishy, private, 157th Inf.; died 1864, of disease contracted in service.
- G. D. Crittenden, capt., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; resigned March, 1863; was at second Bull Run and Fredericksburg.
- Tyler Carner, sergt., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; disch. March, 1862, for disability.
- John F. Chapin, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; disch. 1863.
- William Casterline, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years.
- Michael Carner, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; no record of him.
- D. C. Case, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Nov. 10, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- Marvin Cornell, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- A. E. Cobb, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Spottsylvania; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 5, 1864.
- J. B. Conley, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Feb. 19, 1863.
- E. M. Cook, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Charles A. Conley, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Allen T. Clement, private, 16th H. Art.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; died in Baltimore, of disease contracted in service.
- F. S. Clement, private, 16th H. Art.; lost right leg in battle.
- James Clark, sergt., 27th Inf.; must. Feb. 16, 1863, three years; substitute.
- M. C. Clark, capt., 23d Inf.; must. May 16, 1861, two years; killed by accident on the cars, at Williamsport, Pa., May 13, 1861.
- Dennis Cummings, private, 23d Inf.; a non-resident; recruited at N. Y. City.
- Ira Carpenter, private, 23d Inf.; must. June, 1861, two years; died of disease, 1862.
- R. G. Davidson, sergt.-maj., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Egbert Draper, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. Oct. 5, 1864; term expired.
- John Daboll, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. 1862, for disability.
- Lucius Davis, 1st lieutenant, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Aug. 5, 1861, three years; lost right hand at Gettysburg; resigned Oct. 1863.
- David Dimon, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. Oct. 1864; term expired.
- F. W. Delano, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- F. M. Dearman, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Jeremiah Dimon, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; disch. Feb. 1, 1864.
- James F. Dayton, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- W. W. Dunham, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
- W. L. Davidson, corp., 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- L. C. Dyer, 1st sergt., 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- W. R. Dearman, private, 1st N. Y. Vol. Cav.; three years.
- Shedrach Evans, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Al Edgecomb, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Nov. 1861, three years; disch. 1862; re-enl. in 9th H. Art.
- F. Eaton, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- James Eldridge, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Jan. 2, 1863.
- Francis Eaton, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Palmer Eldridge, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; trans. to Invalid Corps, Aug. 1863.
- O. D. L. Elmar, private, 10th Cav., Co. K; must. Jan. 1864, three years.
- Edwin Fish, sergt., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. April, 1863, for disability.
- Wm. H. Ferguson, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years.
- Henry S. Fulkerson, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 25, 1862, three years; killed at second Bull Run.
- Charles Francis, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Henry J. Freese, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; disch. Dec. 1864.
- James M. Ford, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war; was wounded May 12, 1864.
- Joseph W. Fisher, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. Jan. 20, 1863.
- Patrick Fanning, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- John W. Fisher, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 24, 1862, three years.
- Frederick H. Finney, private, 9th H. Art., Co. E; must. Jan. 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Fred. Farnham, private, 6th N. Y. Cav.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; died Jan. 27, 1865, while prisoner of war at Salisbury, N. C.
- Luther Greenfield, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. April, 1862.
- Daniel P. Griswold, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years.
- Sherman Greenfield, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years.
- L. C. Goodnough, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. for disability, 1863.
- Luther Greenfield, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. to enlist in regular army, Oct. 1862.
- A. H. Gale, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; killed in battle of Chulps Farm, Ga., June 22, 1864.
- Wm. N. Guthrie, sergt., 9th H. Art., Co. F; must. Feb. 1864, three years; died of wounds received in battle, April 2, 1865.
- George Gray, private, 89th Inf.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Mallison Gower, private, 160th Inf.; must. Oct. 1862, three years.
- John H. Greenfield, private, 96th Inf.; must. Jan. 1865, three years.
- Henry H. Howe, 1st sergt., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861; three years; disch. for disability, Jan. 31, 1863.
- James C. Hatch, capt., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; must. out at close of the war; was in many battles.
- B. C. Howell, corp., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. for disability, 1862.
- Charles Howard, 1st sergt., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; mortally wounded at the Wilderness; died soon after; a good soldier.
- Tappan Howell, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; died of wounds at Antietam, Sept. 26, 1862.
- Hannibal Howell, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.
- Anson Heath, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years.
- Engene Higgins, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. Nov. 10, 1864.
- Chas. Hughes, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. 1863.
- Charles R. Hawey, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; died of disease at Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 20, 1862.
- John F. Holmes, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years.
- Anson A. Hicks, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. 1863.
- Eli V. Hakes, teamster, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Delos Hurlbut, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded May 12, 1864; disch. at close of the war.
- Wm. J. Howard, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded May 6, 1864; died of disease, Sept. 18, 1864.
- Wm. P. Harned, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Charles Humphrey, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. for disability, 1863.
- Wm. J. Hicks, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of war; was wounded May 12, 1864.
- John Hancock, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Benjamin F. Hatch, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 27, 1862, three years; disch. March, 1863, for disability.
- P. F. Hart, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; trans. to Sick Corps, July 1, 1864.
- Newell Hyde, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 8, 1862, three years.
- Manly N. Howe, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 8, 1862, three years; trans. to Inv. Corps, Sept. 1863.
- Henry G. Hallet, 2d lieutenant, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 8, 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- Chris. Hurlbut, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- W. J. Hall, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease, 1862.
- Jon. Holcomb, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease.
- James Houtz, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 8, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Ch. L. Howser, corp., 9th H. Art.; must. Feb. 1864, three years; died Nov. 1864, at Baltimore, Md.
- J. J. Humphrey, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 8, 1862, three years; died of disease, Dec. 7, 1862.
- George W. Haight, private, 23d Inf.; must. May, 1861, two years; disch. at expiration of term.
- Alonzo Hastings, private, 21st Cav.; must. Jan. 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Alonzo Hakes, private, 23d Cav.; must. April, 1861, two years; disch. at close of term.

- John C. Howser, private, 1st Rifles; must. Sept. 1861, three years; disch. July, 1864.
- Wm. H. Holden, private, 16th Inf.; must. Dec. 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- George B. Hewson, private, 23d Cav., three years; died while prisoner of war, at Salisbury, N. C.
- Nelson Hanchet, private, 15th Eng.; must. April, 1864, three years; died at City Point, April 5, 1865, of disease contracted while prisoner of war.
- Augustus Impson, private.
- Leonard Jacobs, private, 9th H. Art.; must. Aug. 1864.
- Henry Knuttles, corp., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861; died, March, 1864.
- Cortland King, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 18, 2, three years; disch. for disability, 1864.
- Dennis Keefe, private; must. Jan. 1862, three years.
- Milo Lewis, musician, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- John N. Lamberson, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. 1863.
- M. A. Luther, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. June, 1863.
- Harlan P. Lowe, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. Feb. 1863.
- N. B. Laraber, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861; three years.
- C. D. Lombard, musician, 169th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Ed. D. Larned, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- George S. Lanterman, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. Dec. 4, 1862.
- Ira W. Loomis, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- J. Nelson Lester, non-com., 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. April 9, 1863, for disability.
- Charles Lewis, Jr., private, 9th H. Art., Co. F; must. March, 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Daniel Learn, private, 9th H. Art., Co. F; must. March, 1864, three years; died of disease, May 15, 1864.
- Eugene Lincoln, private, 157th Inf.; three years.
- Henry Laning, 1st Lieut., 189th Inf.; must. Dec. 1862, three years; must. out at close of the war; was assistant surgeon.
- Joseph Lewis, private, 160th Inf.; must. Sept. 1862, three years.
- Mytello Lewis, private, Scott's Cav.; must. March, 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- James D. Lucas, private, 15th Cav.; must. Aug. 1864, three years.
- Moses P. Marsh, 2d Lieut., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; died Sept. 26, 1862, of disease contracted in the service.
- Hallett Main, sergt., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; disch. for disability, 1863; died soon after.
- R. S. Morgan, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; enl. in U. S. army, Dec. 1, 1862.
- Daniel McGregor, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; died of disease, at Washington, Jan. 30, 1863.
- William Mosher, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- H. J. Monfort, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- W. McAllister, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; disch. Dec. 1862, for disability.
- H. C. Main, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; disch. Dec. 1862, for disability.
- A. W. M Her, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term; re-enl. afterwards.
- Robt. McVean, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 16, 1861, three years.
- Wm. E. Mount, capt., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; must. out at close of the war.
- Robt. N. Mount, musician, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Peter Monfort, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 29, 1864.
- H. J. Morgan, corp., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. Sept. 29, 1864.
- W. F. Mallison, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. June, 1865.
- L. N. Murray, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war; was wounded June 1, 1864.
- Edmund Moe, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; died May 14, 1864, of wounds received at Spottsylvania, Va.
- Elisha Murray, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 27, 1862, three years; wounded May 12, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Eugene A. Marsh, 1st Lieut., 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; resigned Dec. 10, 1862.
- Michael Morris, sergt., 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
- O. F. Myers, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Giles Moe, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. March 20, 1863.
- A. E. Maltbie, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. June 14, 1865.
- Thos. Murray, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. before leaving the State.
- A. S. Morgan, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years.
- John McGovern, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years.
- Pat. McKean, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. May 10, 1863, for disability.
- D. Metzgar, private, 9th H. Art., Co. F; must. Aug. 1864, three years.
- Charles Miller, private, 9th H. Art., Co. F; must. Aug. 1864, three years.
- Geo. Monfort, private, 193d Inf.; must. March, 1865, three years.
- Wm. Minier, sergt., 179th Inf.; must. March, 1864, three years; disch. June, 1865.
- Wm. D. Norton, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; died of measles, at West Dryden, Dec. 18, 1861.
- Burdette Newton, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. 1863, for disability.
- C. B. Northrop, private, 17th Inf.
- Edgar Ormsby, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- J. B. Owen, private, 169th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; died of disease, 1863.
- E. M. Patterson, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Sept. 1861, three years; disch. March, 1862.
- E. L. Patterson, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Sept. 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- Geo. F. Patterson, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Sept. 1861, three years; disch. Nov. 1862.
- Stiles Peck, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; taken prisoner before Petersburg; died in Andersonville prison.
- George M. Post, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- George W. Pratt, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years.
- I. Putterbaugh, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. Aug. 1862.
- William Peak, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. Nov. 10, 1862.
- O. W. Peirce, corp., 169th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war; was wounded May 12, 1864.
- E. M. Pool, private, 169th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war; was wounded April, 1865.
- E. B. Powers, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. May, 1863, for disability.
- Leonard Peck, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. before leaving the State.
- M. P. Powers, private, 1st Mounted Rifles; must. Jan. 1864, three years.
- Henry Ryan, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- C. H. Rulison, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years.
- C. Reynolds, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years.
- Richard Riddell, private, 120th Inf.; must. Sept. 1864, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- C. F. Rogers, private, 21st Cav.; must. Dec. 1863, three years.
- Henry A. Snow, corp., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; died of wounds received at Cold Harbor, 1864.
- George N. Slaw, corp., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- Ami Satterly, corp., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term; re-enl. in same regiment.
- George W. Stout, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; died at Pratt's Landing, Va., March, 1863.
- Edward Stone, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. Nov. 1864, term expired.
- H. C. Stillson, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 5, 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term.
- Walter Starkey, sergt., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; died May 27, 1864, of wounds received in action of May 12, 1864.
- N. B. Stevens, sergt., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- H. Sovocool, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- M. H. Stevens, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war; was wounded May 12, 1864.
- C. Swaezy, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- Jared Stout, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.
- T. Sobers, corp., 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; wounded at Wauhatchie, 1863; disch. June 18, 1864, in consequence.
- T. E. Schofield, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years.
- Wm. B. Satterley, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years.
- Jno. L. Stulling, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; was not mustered.
- A. Schofield, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. 1863, for disability.
- L. Stoddard, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; wounded at Resaca, Ga., May 16, 1864; time of disch. unknown.
- John Shuan, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years.

T. D. Smith, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Sept. 1862, three years; died at Harper's Ferry, Dec. 10, 1862.

Alex. Sherman, private, 9th H. Art., Co. E; must. Aug. 1864, three years.

J. A. Sherman, private, 9th H. Art., Co. E; must. Aug. 1864, three years.

Randall Smith, private, 9th H. Art., Co. E; must. Jan. 1864, three years.

John Stelbins, private, 23d Inf.; must. May, 1861, two years; disch. on account of wounds received in battle, Dec. 1862; re-enl. in 6th Cav.; taken prisoner, and died in Andersonville prison.

Thomas Sweet, private, 185th Inf., Co. A; must. Aug. 1864, three years.

Alfred Sherman, private, 122d Inf.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; trans. in 1863 to Invalid Corps.

Benj. Taylor, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861; disch. at expiration of term of service.

Cicero Teeter, sergt., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. Jan. 1862.

L. E. Teeter, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. at expiration of term of service.

W. N. Tucker, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. 1862, for disability.

E. H. Teeter, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. 1862, for disability.

M. Topping, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years.

Geo. R. Thompson, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; killed in battle of second Bull Run.

Charles Tarbell, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. for disability, Aug. 24, 1864.

Silas B. Tarbell, private, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. at close of the war.

Lewis Teeter, private, 9th H. Art., Co. F; must. Feb. 1864, three years; disch. April, 1864.

Benj. Teeter, private, 9th H. Art., Co. F; must. Feb. 1864, three years.

W. O. Tiffany, private, 9th H. Art., Co. F; must. June, 1864, three years.

Harrison Teeter, private, 6th H. Art.; must. Sept. 1864, three years.

Eli Telyea, private, 10th Cav.; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. when term of service expired.

Doctor Tarbell, capt., 33d Inf.; must. May, 1861, two years; was com. sub. U. S. Vols.; prisoner of war from Sept. 1864, to Feb. 1865.

Fred. Tiffany, private, 23d Inf.; must. May, 1861, two years; died of disease at Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1861.

M. Telyea, private, 10th Cav.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; died of disease, at City Point, Va., Aug. 17, 1864.

Elias R. Weaver, 1st lieut., 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; resigned July, 1863.

Asher Wilcox, wagoner, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. Dec. 5, 1862.

Orlin Wright, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. Aug., 1864.

Nathan Woodmaney, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. June, 1864; re-enl. in 9th H. Art.

W. A. Wood, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; killed at second Bull Run, Aug. 27, 1862.

John L. Wood, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; afterwards enl. in another regiment.

Henry D. Weaver, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

A. Wyeoff, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. Nov. 1864.

C. S. Weber, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. Dec. 1862.

John A. White, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; must. Oct. 1861, three years; died of typhoid fever, July 18, 1862.

J. Woodbury, corp., 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; killed before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864, while in command of his company.

John W. White, teamster, 109th Inf., Co. F; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. June, 1865.

W. Willoughby, major, 137th Inf.; must. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. Oct. 1863, for disability.

J. Wanzer, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Aug. 1862, three years; died at Arlington Heights, of wounds received in battle.

Anson Wait, corp., 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. 1863, for disability.

Peter R. Wright, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. Oct. 29, 1862.

Benj. Wanzer, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

M. B. Williams, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Aug. 1862, three years; wounded at battle of Peach-Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; disch. at the close of the war.

James Wanzer, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Aug. 1862, three years.

Gilbert Wood, private, 137th Inf., Co. K; must. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. March 15, 1863, for disability.

M. H. Webster, sergt., 6th Cav.; must. Sept. 1863, three years; disch. at the close of the war.

Harrison Webster, private, 6th Cav.; must. Sept. 1863, three years.

John Wakely, sergt., 2d Cav.; must. Aug. 1864, three years; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.

Seneca Wright, private, 185th Inf.; must. Sept. 1864, three years.

There are no remarks to show in what commands the following named soldiers served or what became of them. They received from \$625 to \$900 each bounty money, and were mustered into the service in 1864. Were mostly *non-residents*.

Isaac Aiken, D. B. Bessemer, Alex. Bothwell, Charles L. Brown, D. Brinsmade, J. C. Becker, Jure Becker, Z. T. Brown, John Bower, J. N. Fuller, Wm. F. Gillon, Wm. Gillmer, Geo. Hyde, E. E. Hastings, Hugh Hastings, H. B. Hyde, Geo. W. Hicks, D. L. Haring, Geo. E. Hyde, John B. Hamlin, Matthew Hoose, B. H. Havens, B. F. Hermance, La F. Crouce, Chas. Close, G. Coffin, Newel Corbin, John Creighton, I. E. Clark, John Clapper, Enos Cooper, George Cook, S. O. Conner, Morris Cary, James Calhoun, James Carr, Constance Demall, Robt. Downey, L. Demarest, Cyrus Duren, Geo. Dunn, James Duffey, Daniel Eldridge, John Fox, Gershaw Fox, Standish Fox, Charles Fox, Joseph Fox, Levi Fuller, M. Fairchild, Francis Fairfield, Henry Fisher, Richard T. Holt, Geo. Hartman, Milo Howell (seaman), Oliver Johns, Barney Kane, Patrick Kultry, John Kenedy, John Kenny, Bernard Kelly, Isaac H. Leonard, Thos. Lacy, Henry J. Learn, W. McKinney, Cranson Mix, C. Mandeville, Donald McDonald, A. Mosser, James Milty, Daniel Myers, Milo Merrill, Chester McKinney, John H. McKinney, Ira Murphy, C. A. Melvin, J. McCormick, Geo. Munch, M. McGowen, Davis Martin, Daniel McCarty, August Muller, Barton Per Lee, Ezra Phipps, Asa Pniest, Samme Parsons, Patrick Prendergast, Moses Reeves, Ira Ryerson, Samuel R. Robertson, Richard Roach, John E. Runny, Henry Richter, John W. Ryder, D. E. Signor, B. R. Shaw, B. Smith, L. M. Shores, Joseph Smith, James A. Smith, W. R. Southwick, John Shipman, H. Starr, Hans Schmidt, Geo. Smith, — Schwarzenberg, John B. Spalcher, John Stirling, Wm. Taylor, O. C. Taylor, William N. Tucker, W. H. Smarx, Matthew Wolf, Willie Walthers. Total number, 385.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ELIJAH A. KINNE.

This veteran pioneer is a man of remarkable activity and vigor for one on whose head have fallen the snows of eighty-six winters. He was born at Plainfield, Windham Co., Conn., Feb. 27, 1792. His father, Nathan Kinne,



ELIJAH A. KINNE.

was a soldier in the Revolution; moved to Sullivan Co., N. Y., in 1799. Elijah remained with his grandfather, at Plainfield, till he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Sullivan County, in 1812. Soon after the commencement of the war he was employed by government to drive team, and was at Buffalo when that city was burned, in 1813. In 1814 he was drafted, and went to Brooklyn Heights, under Captain Gale, where he remained until the close of the war, when he returned to Sullivan County,

and engaged in lumbering. Soon after that he bought one hundred acres of land, made a small improvement, built a house, and was married to Miss Rhoda M. Abbott, in 1819, where they resided until 1832, when they moved to Madison County, bought a farm, lived there six years, sold out, spent some time in De Witt, Onondaga Co., and came to Groton City in 1853, where he has since resided.

This venerable couple have been the parents of four children,—two sons and two daughters.

Cyrus C. was born Sept. 7, 1820; was a locomotive engineer on the New York Central Railroad for twenty-three years; died Jan. 14, 1878, at Rochester, leaving a widow and three children. Second child was Maria M.; married Stephen Squares. She died Jan. 29, 1857, leaving a son and daughter; the former was in the army, and died at Vicksburg. Third child was Luey A., who died Oct. 18, 1845, in her sixteenth year. Fourth child was Charles W., born Jan. 17, 1834, died May 10, 1877, at Cortland, N. Y.; was of the firm of Kinne & Fitzgerald, inventors and manufacturers of the celebrated Cortland platform-spring wagon.

After a long and industrious life this aged pioneer and his wife find themselves enjoying a comfortable home, and the esteem of all who know them.

JAMES McLACHLAN

was born in Annfield, Argyleshire, Scotland, July 20, 1802. He was the fourth son of Duncan McLachlan, who was married to Janet Morrison. Of his three brothers none are now living. Archibald died in Jamaica, Duncan died on a voyage from Newfoundland to Hamburg, and the other at Rothsay, Scotland. He also had four sisters, two of whom are now living in Scotland,—Mrs. Mary Morrison and Mrs. Janet McGregor,—and one—Mrs. Isabella McLachlan—is now living in Southwold, Canada. Mrs. Diana White died July 22, 1874. While a small boy and yet wearing the Highland kilt, he was employed as herdsboy on the heathery hills of Scotland. After his father's death in 1814, he was bound out, at the age of twelve, to serve an apprenticeship of three years at the weaver's trade. At this he continued to work, taking care of and supporting his mother until her death, in 1840. In February, 1839, he was married to Jean McKellar, daughter of John and Mary (Stewart) McKellar, of Kilfinen, Scotland, who came to this country in 1841, and shortly after settled in Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y. Her father was a successful farmer, having secured to himself a fine farm before his death, in 1851. Her mother died in 1870. Her brothers, Archibald and John McKellar, are now living in Groton, N. Y. She has three sisters,—Mrs. Peter Lamont, of Virgil; Mrs. Alexander Stewart, of Cortland; Miss Catherine McKellar, of Groton; and Mary, the mother of the late Mary (Carr) McGibben, who died in 1839.

After their marriage they were engaged in farming until July 4, 1855, when they bade adieu to their friends and native land, and with six small children took passage for America in the "Dirigo," under Captain Young. On the 16th of August, after a voyage of six weeks, they landed at Castle Garden, N. Y. Their objective point was Groton,

N. Y., where the mother and family of Mrs. McLachlan were then living. They reached Ithaca on the evening of the following day,—strangers in a strange land. In the following spring he purchased and took possession of the farm of one hundred and seventeen acres in Groton, N. Y., on which he now lives. By the most frugal habits and ceaseless industry he has paid for and so improved and beautified this farm that to-day, as will be seen from the cut elsewhere in this work, it is one of the most attractive rural homes in Tompkins County. Of his four sons, John was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of '70, and from Auburn Theological Seminary in the class of '73. In May, 1873, he was married to Miss Hattie Robinson, a direct descendant of the "Mayflower" Robinson. He has since been settled as pastor over the Presbyterian Church at Pleasantville, Penna. James, the second son, was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of '78. In November, 1877, while yet a student in college, he was elected by the Republican party to the office of school commissioner of the second district of Tompkins County. Duncan was married in August, 1877, to Miss Hannah Hill, of Dryden, N. Y., and is at home with his father. Archibald C., the youngest son, is a student in Hamilton College, in his sophomore year.

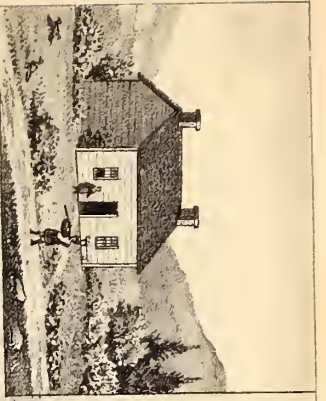
Of the four daughters, Janet was married to James White, of Cortland, N. Y., in January, 1866. Mary was married to Frank Sears, of Cortland, in January, 1868. Catherine was married to William Otis Tiffany, of Groton, in December, 1874. Euphemia J., the youngest daughter, is at home with her parents.

Mr. McLachlan has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for forty-five years, and was an elder in that church while living in Scotland. His life has always been typical of the Scotch Presbyterians. Sterling integrity and a strong desire for fair play mark all his dealings with his fellow-men. He has always been a hearty supporter of our American educational system, doing all in his power to extend its advantages to all. He was in full sympathy with the Whig party in Scotland, and a warm supporter of the principles of the Republican party in this country.

CHAPTER LXXII.

LANSING.

THIS town lies on the east bank of Cayuga Lake, and in the north part of the county. Rolling uplands, which lie about 500 feet above the lake, form the principal surface. Perpendicular ledges, rising from 20 to 75 feet, border the lake in many places, and in other parts the land forms a continuous slope from the top of the bluffs to the water's edge. The soil is mostly a fertile gravelly loam, better adapted to raising grain than grass. Salmon Creek is the principal stream. It rises in Cayuga County, and enters the town from the north and flows through its centre. About a mile and a half from the lake the valley narrows to a ravine, whose sides are steep declivities, from 50 to 150 feet in height, and covered with a dense and irregular



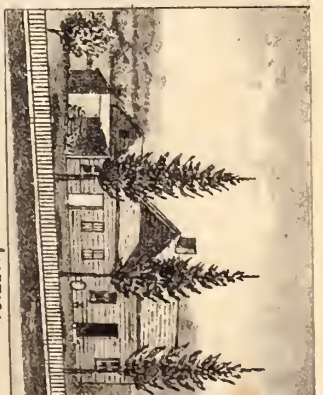
BIRTH PLACE IN SCOTL.



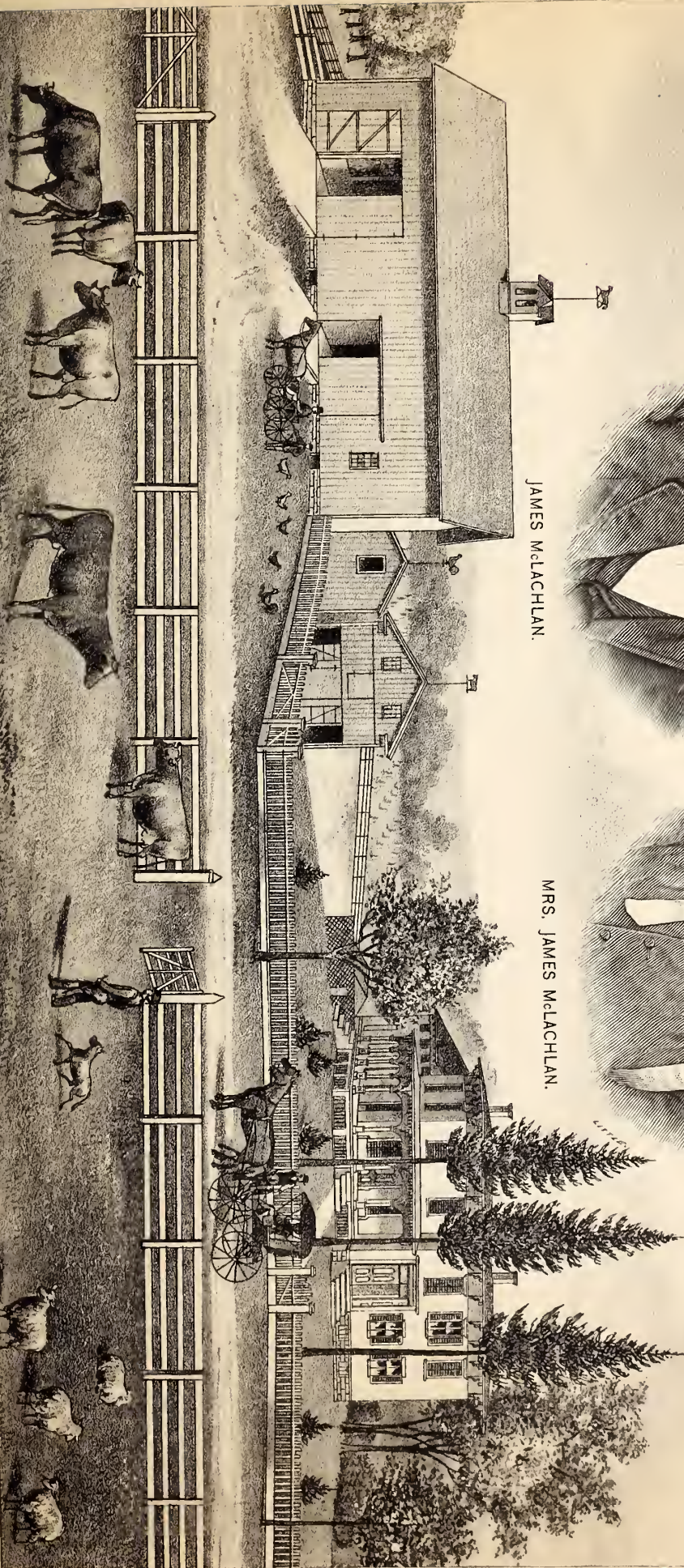
JAMES McLACHLAN.



MRS. JAMES McLACHLAN.



FIRST HOME IN AMERICA.



PRESENT HOME OF JAMES M^C LACHLAN, GROTON, TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.

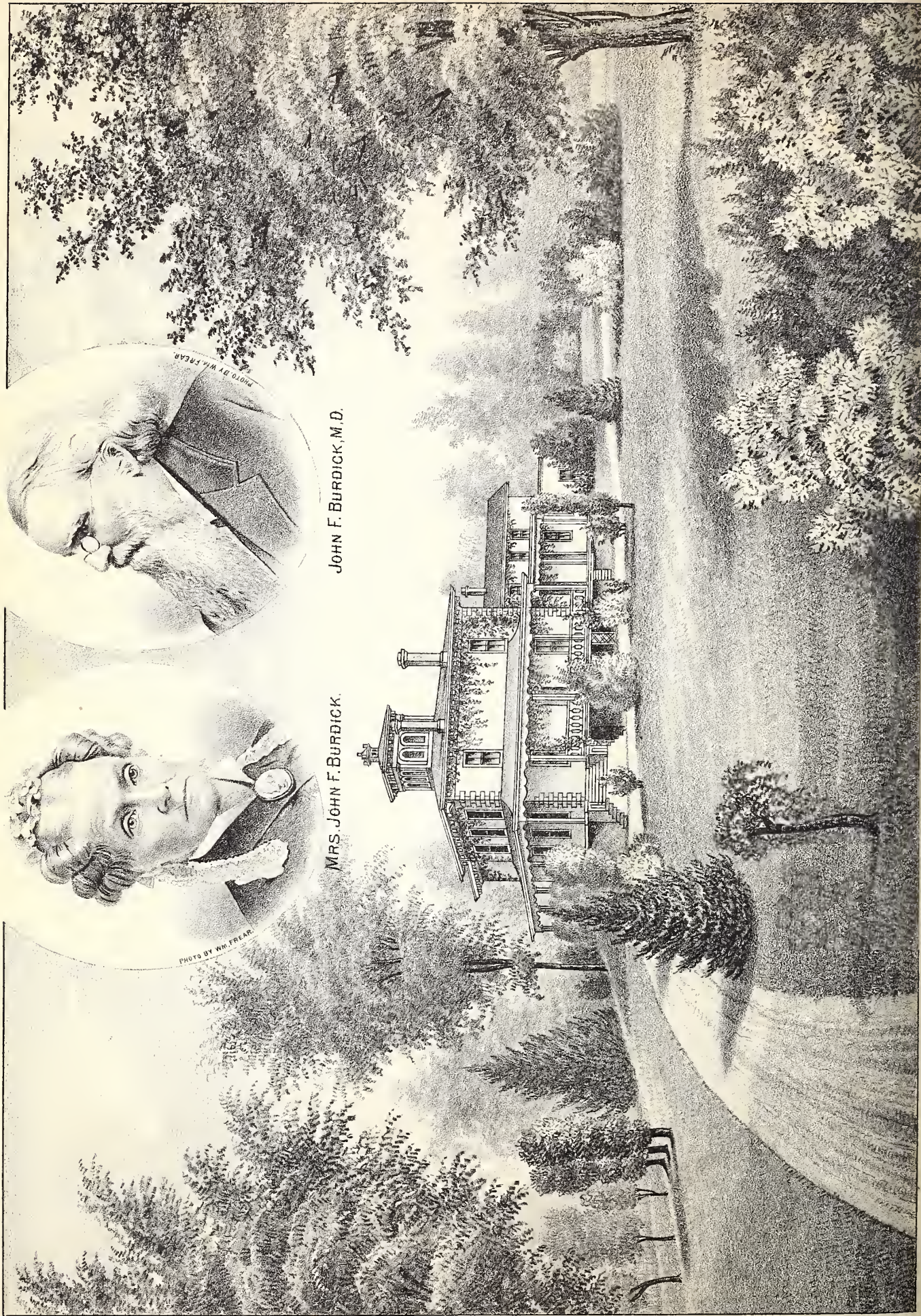


PHOTO BY WM. FEAR.

MRS. JOHN F. BURDICK.

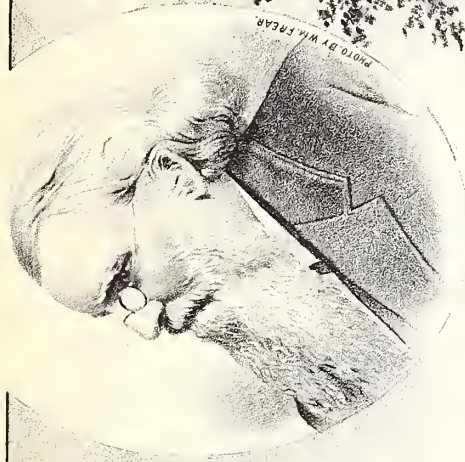


PHOTO BY WM. FEAR.

JOHN F. BURDICK, M.D.

growth of trees and underbrush. On the east side of the creek the land rises in a gradual slope and extends to the eastward, comparatively level, covered with fertile farms, and dotted with woodlands, which still retain their primitive wildness. On the west the land rises from the bed of the valley, forming what is known as the "Ridge," the east side of which, together with the west side of the valley, being designated by the inhabitants as the "East and West Hill." The tributaries of Salmon Creek are Gulf, Townley, and Hedden Creeks. The last two empty into Salmon Creek near Ludlowville. On the Townley Creek are the Indian Falls, three in number, within a short distance of each other, two of which are about forty feet in height, the third being sixty feet. These falls are noted for their beauty, in common with the cascades in this region. On Hedden Creek is the beautiful Buttermilk Falls, so called from the whiteness of its rapid, foaming waters.

There are many cascades on the various streams which empty into the lake, the most prominent of which is one on the stream which runs past the summer home of Mr. Edward S. Esty, of Ithaca, and is one hundred and fifty feet in height. Another, on Koplin's Gulf, or Goodwin's Creek, is about three rods below the bridge that spans the stream on the Lake Road, and has a fall of about seventy-five feet.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The year 1791 seems to have been a year in which several pioneers, in their search for land and homes, selected the territory that now comprises this town as the scene of their future labors and rewards.

"Through the deep wilderness where scarce the sun
Can cast his darts, along the winding path
The pioneer is treading. In his grasp
Is his keen axe, that wondrous instrument
That, like the talisman, transforms
Deserts to fields and cities. He has left
The home in which his early years were passed,
And led by hope, and full of restless strength,
Has plunged within the forest, there to plant
His destiny."

In March of this year, Silas Ludlow and Henry, his brother, and Thomas, Henry's son, with their families, came into this town, drawing their effects in a hand-sled from Ithaca, on the ice of Cayuga Lake. Landing at the mouth of Salmon Creek, and following up the ravine, they reached the fall where Ludlowville now is, and perceiving its advantages for mill purposes,

"Beside the rapid stream they rear their log-built cabin."

They bought Military Lot 75 for sixty dollars. Henry built his first house where Charles G. Benjamin now lives. They were active, energetic men in the pioneer work, and they and their descendants were among the first men in the town, Jehiel Ludlow having been member of Assembly, sheriff, and justice of the peace. They have nearly all passed away, several of the family having moved West.

Samuel Baker and Solomon Hyatt, who were brothers-in-law, passed through this town from Westchester County, to look at lot No. 54, when on their way to Canada. Returning the same season to Somerstown, Westchester Co.,

Baker bought of John Adams, for six shillings per acre, lot No. 54, which Adams had previously bought of Wm. Wheeler, a soldier, who had it for his military services. His discharge was given as title to the land, and is signed by George Washington, in 1783. It is now in the hands of S. J. Baker, of Newfield, who is a grandson.

In the spring of 1792, Baker hired a man by the name of Hopkins to go and assist him in clearing a portion of this land. Arriving at their destination, they built a log house twelve feet square, roofing it with bark, where Lewis H. Murray's house now stands, a few rods south of the Lansingville store. In the fall of that year he exchanged lots with a man who came there and claimed to own an adjoining lot, which Baker preferred to his own, and Oct. 13, 1792, as per date of deed, they exchanged lots, and Baker expected to remove his family in the spring of 1793, as soon as the river should open to Albany. In the spring he embarked, with his wife and two children, on a sloop at Peekskill, for the head-waters of the Hudson, on his way to Milton (now Lansing). On arriving at Lunenburg, on the Hudson, he found his title worthless. He then landed at that place and opened a blacksmith-shop, as he was a blacksmith, and worked there one year, and laid up one hundred pounds sterling. Learning that the lot he originally bought had been sold to Jealous Yates, of Albany, he repurchased one hundred acres of it, and once more embarked for his new home. Leaving the sloop at Troy, they took a bateau and proceeded up the Mohawk to Schoharie Creek, and Oneida Lake to Seneca River, and up Cayuga Lake to Himrod's Point, on the east side of the lake. In Baker's absence, some time in 1793, Mr. Himrod had made a settlement on the point, and Ebenezer Haskins, one mile east on the hill, where Lake Ridge now is. Baker hired a yoke of oxen of Haskins to move his family and goods, and he was obliged to cut his way through from there to his settlement, when he took possession of his clearing and log house, and built a blacksmith-shop, where the lane now is, near the road on the old homestead where William Baker, a grandson, now resides. After he had been there a year or two, Jealous Yates, with a friend, came out to see the country, as he still owned about 500 acres of land there. They started out with guns and horns to view the land, expecting soon to return; but when night came on, they were still out. Baker took his horn and gun, and went out to find them, blowing his horn as he went. After some time he heard Bates' horn, and upon reaching them found that they had been lost, and were tired and hungry. At this time Mr. Baker bought another hundred acres, with the refusal of the four hundred remaining, which he finally purchased in 1801.

Mr. Baker at one time owned about 1200 acres. He was the first supervisor of the town of Milton. He had nine children. James H., the eldest, became a pioneer Methodist preacher in the north part of Pennsylvania. Hyatt died at Lansingville in the summer of 1878. Albert is still living at Lansingville. William Baker, a grandson, is living on the old homestead. Sallie, a daughter, was born Sept. 25, 1805, the same day the Presbyterian church was raised. Stephen J. Baker, a grandson, lives at Newfield, from whose articles, published in 1876, many of these facts

are obtained. Captain Benajah Strong came to this place with his son Salmon first in the spring of 1791, and purchased 2000 acres of land on both sides of Salmon Creek. They commenced chopping one and a quarter miles east of Lansingville, on lot 63, where Albert Slocum's house now stands, on Salmon Creek Flats. He gave his boys each a large farm, and they settled in the town. Joel and Daniel Bacon married Thankful and Anna Strong, daughters of Benajah, and settled in the northeast part of the town. He died at the age of ninety-six years, and was buried in the family burying-ground, on the homestead of Simeon Strong, his youngest son, where Mrs. J. W. Pratt, Simeon's daughter, now lives. Captain Benajah Strong was born in 1740, was six feet two inches in height, enlisted in the French war, was a captain of a volunteer company of soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the burning of Danbury, Conn. He removed to Athens, Greene Co., N. Y., about 1782, where he bought the confiscated property of a Tory officer, and the rights and privileges of a ferry between Athens and Hudson. He removed afterwards to Great Bend, and after some years went to Geneseo, where he worked one year, thence to Ithaca, and lived there two years, and from thence to this place, where he remained until his death in 1836. He was a member of the Baptist Church. His son Benajah was captain in the war of 1812; was a member and deacon in the Baptist Church.

John Bowker came from Ulster Co., N. Y., by the way of Owego and Ithaca, stopping at the famous Indian spring on the Renwick property, north of Fall Creek, in 1791, and settled where his son James Bowker now lives, near North Lausung. He was the first justice of the peace, and was supervisor and constable of the town of Milton. Joseph and Noah Bowker, brothers of John, came in 1792. Joseph lived where Jesse Jacob resides. John had twelve children, and all lived to raise large families; and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1855, when he had reached the age of eighty-four years, he was the father, grandfather, and great-grandfather to one hundred and thirty children. Andrew Myers, in 1792, came down the lake with his wife and two children, and landed at the point which has ever since been known as "Myers' Point." The large grist-mill was built by his sons in about 1835. His grandsons are still living here,—one at Ludlowville, the other at the Point. Moses and Nicholas Depew settled at the mouth of Salmon Creek some time in the year 1792; but little is known of them.

Ephraim Bloom was of German descent, and came into the town from Pennsylvania in the fall of 1791 and took up lot 91, and built a large cabin where Lewis Bloom's house now stands. Two Indians wintered with him, and he often remarked afterwards that he never enjoyed himself better than that winter. In the spring of 1792 he went back to Eastern Pennsylvania and brought his family, consisting of his wife, two sons, and five daughters, out to his cabin. He lived here the remainder of his days, and died Nov. 17, 1828, aged one hundred years and four days. His wife, Elizabeth, was at her death one hundred and four years and four days old. His two sons, Henry and Abram, remained here and settled. He was in the French war,

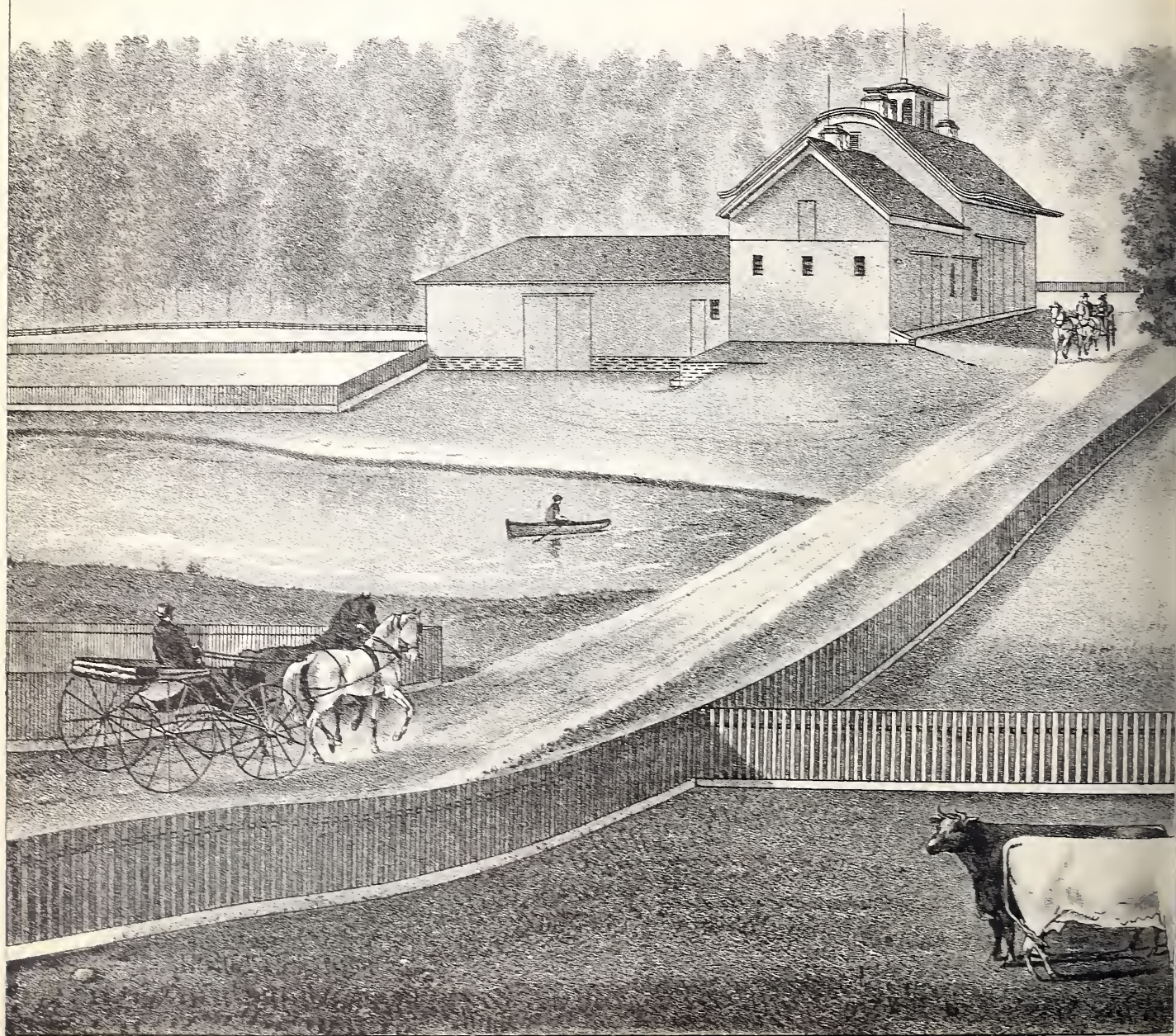
and served three years in the armory at Easton in the Revolutionary war; was with Anthony Wayne part of the time, was in the battle of Germantown, and after the close of the war several years became a pioneer in this State.

These brothers came from a place called Short Hills, N. J., about nine miles from Newark. They moved first into the valley of the Susquehanna, about seven miles up the river from Wilkesbarre, lived there four years, when they moved to their new home in the lake country. They were obliged to cut much of their way through the woods, and were nine days coming about one hundred miles; the mother and children generally riding in the wagon drawn by oxen. They drove their cattle through with them, and every morning before starting they would milk the cows and put the milk in the churn, and at night would find the butter all nicely gathered by the jolting of the wagon over the rough ground.

When they came to the head of the lake they found where Ithaca now stands only a few log houses. Here Mrs. Townley and the children embarked in a little boat with the household goods, while the men drove the cattle along an Indian trail the remaining nine miles of the way. Having reached the end of their journey, Dec. 18, 1792, their first aim was to cut down some of the tall trees which covered the ground thickly for miles and miles on every side, and build a little cabin to shelter them from the rain and snow, moving into it on Christmas-day.

This was their home for two or three years until they were able to build a larger and better one. It stood in the south orchard, on the spot where the old Romanite tree now stands. When settled in their cabin, Charles left his brother and his family in the wilderness and returned to the Susquehanna. Having no hay or grain, the cattle lived on "browse" of maple-, basswood-, or elm-trees, felled purposely for them, and upon which they not only thrived but fattened. In that day the axe and the gun were constant companions of the settler, who not infrequently returned from his small clearing with a supply of venison or bear-steak for his waiting family.

Richard Townley was a man without educational advantages, having had only six months' schooling and six weeks at night-school; but he accumulated a fund of knowledge by careful reading and close observation, and gaining some knowledge of surveying he obtained a compass, and soon became widely known as a surveyor throughout the country, and was much occupied in surveying lots and drawing deeds. He was supervisor in 1802 of the town of Milton, justice of the peace in 1804, associate judge of Cayuga County, member of Assembly from 1804 for ten years, and it was while he was in the Assembly that the name of Milton was changed to Genoa. In 1813 he divided the town into school districts and sold the public-school lots, giving deeds for them as commissioner. In 1816 he was presidential elector, and in 1821 a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. He left a family of ten children. Mrs. Allen, a daughter, is still living with her son, Nicholas, on the Allen homestead. He died in 1840, aged seventy-six years. Richard Townley was the oldest son, and was familiarly known as Uncle Dick, and lived to be sixty-seven years old, was widely known throughout the State and Pennsylvania



RESIDENCE OF IRA WYCKOFF, SOUTH

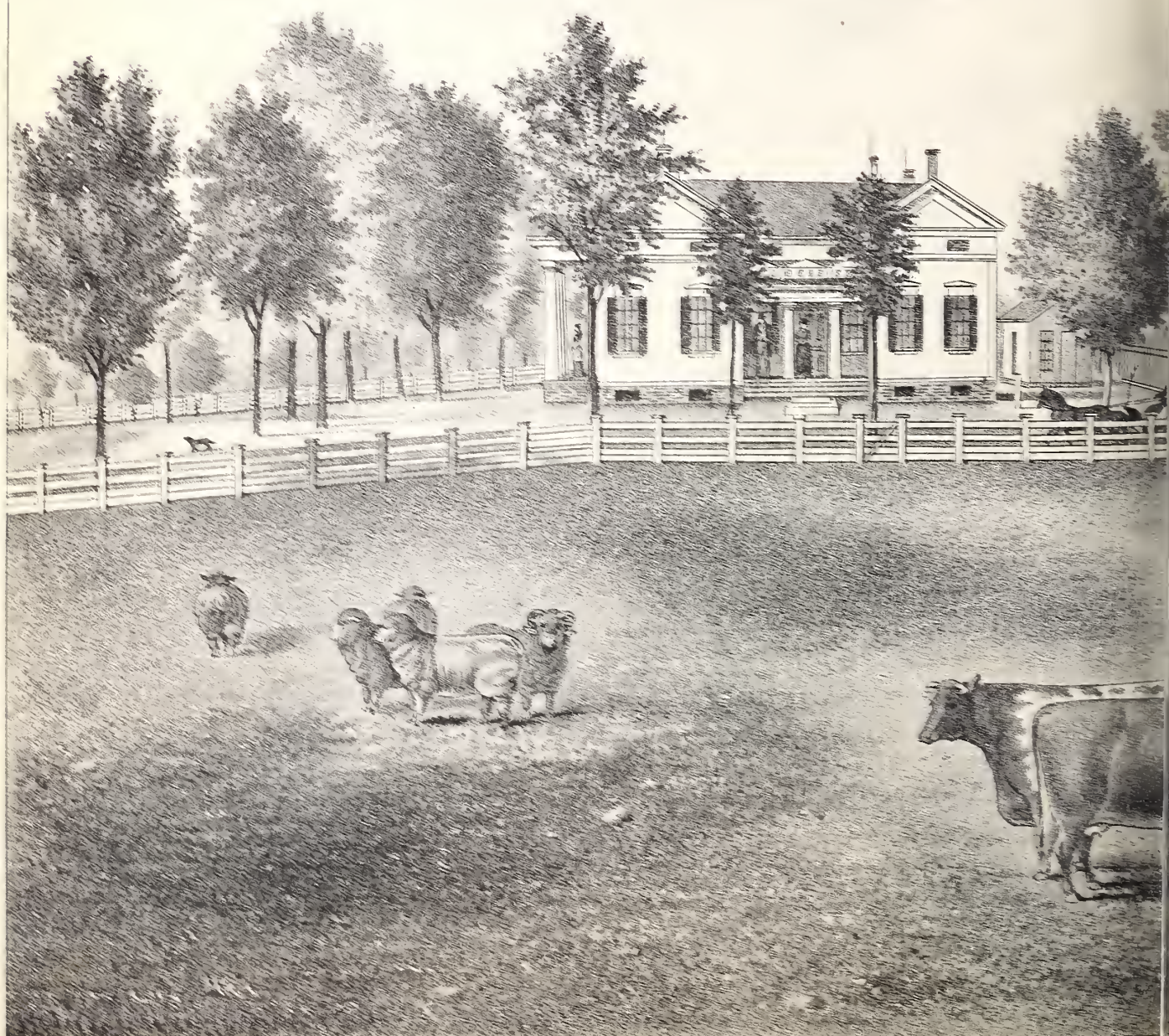


TOMPKINS COUNTY, NEW YORK.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA



MRS. A. BOWER.



RESIDENCE OF ABRAM BOWER



A. BOWER.



LITH BY L. M. EVERIS PHILADA



as a buyer of cattle and sheep, and was a very eccentric man. Effingham Townley was the father of Richard and Charles, and lived nine miles from Newark, N. J., and at the sound of the alarm-gun preceding the battle of Newark, hearing the guns and rousing his six sons from their slumbers, they started in the gray of the morning for the scene of battle. Armed with guns, and with knapsacks on, they fled out of the house with their mother's blessings. Mrs. Townley watched the progress of the battle from the hill and saw the city in flames, but only until the church at which she was accustomed to worship was on fire, did she give way to her feelings. At night her husband returned first, they having all been separated during the day; one after another came in, and about twelve o'clock at midnight the last one was home. One of the sons was with Sullivan's army, and taken prisoner at Wyoming.

Many incidents of the trials and dangers of the early pioneers might be given; this one has been related by Mrs. Townley to her daughters and friends, as occurring the next year after coming in the town. One stormy day, when Mr. Townley was away and not expected home, she was in her log cabin alone, with her four children. About ten o'clock in the morning she heard a noise at the door; soon it began to open slowly and she saw a bayonet coming in followed by an Indian who went to the fireplace and sat down on the floor, the fire being below on the ground. Not a word was said, and soon there came in three more, all Indians except one who was a white man in Indian costume; but little was said by them for some time, and that in Indian language. Each was armed with a gun, bayonet, and tomahawk slung on his back. One of the little boys (James, who died in 1826), attracted by the wampum on their garments, jumped down from where he was sitting and went to them. Soon one of them asked who lived there and she told them Townley, and they commenced talking about one Townley at Wyoming, and told their stories of the fearful massacre. They finally asked her for something to eat, and she brought out what she had, and they carried away all they did not eat. Two years afterwards an Indian was through that country selling mooseasins. Mr. Townley purchased and paid him, but he put back a shilling, saying "Me owe your squaw loaf bread so big." He was one of the uninvited guests on that stormy day, and probably never had met an Indian agent.

Many years ago a vessel was loading at one of the ports in Scotland and was bound for New York. The sailors became acquainted with a little fellow who was playing about on the shore, who gave his name as Lewis. They persuaded him on board when they started, and brought him to New York, where they sold him for a term of two years to the lowest bidder for his passage. He was called Master Lewis, which was afterwards corrupted to Mather Lewis, a name he always went by. He married and raised a family of children, among whom were Elizabeth and Polly Lewis, who were afterwards the wives of Richard and Charles Townley. Their descendants in the town are many.

Richard settled on half the land purchased, and built where J. N. Townley now lives; Charles on the other half, where J. A. Townley resides.

A Mr. Himrod settled at what has always been known

as Himrod's Point, where Wright Hedden now lives. Joel and Daniel Bacon came in 1793. Joel located where Samuel Atwater lives, and Daniel where Mrs. Madison Bowker now resides, at North Lansing. Joel married Thankful Strong. His son, the Rev. Joel Smith Bacon, was born Sept. 3, 1802, at Beardsley Corners (now North Lansing), and attended Hamilton College, and graduated in 1826. Also graduated from the Newton Theological Seminary, in Massachusetts, in 1830. Was president of Georgetown College, Kentucky, in 1831-32. Preached in Boston, Mass. Was professor in Madison University, N. Y., from 1834 to 1837, inclusive; after which he accepted the position of president of Columbia College, Washington, D. C. His death occurred in Richmond. Daniel Bacon married Anna Strong. Their descendants are living in the town.

Abram Minier was the youngest brother of Christian Minier, who came up the Susquehanna in 1785, and settled at Big Flats, whose history will be found in the history of that town. They were the sons of George Minier, of Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton Co., Pa. In about 1787 or 1788, Abram, with his brother Daniel, visited the lake country before there were any inhabitants here. They traversed the east side of Cayuga Lake, and crossed over at the foot, and went up between the lakes. Daniel went on to the Genesee country, and Abram stayed all night at the head of Seneca Lake, and went home by the way of his brother's (Christian). The deed shows that he bought 600 acres of land of Captain Van Rensselaer, of Albany, in 1792, who served in the war. In 1793, with his wife and children, he took possession. This lot is where Libertyville, or South Lansing, now is. He had five sons and four daughters. Sylvester is still living, and at Fox's Corners. He was for many years a pioneer in the ministry, in connection with the Methodist Church. One of the daughters married Robert Tennent Shaw, who came from Newburg, and settled here in 1804. He was a native of Ireland, and left during the great rebellion. He died in 1824. William Boice settled at South Lansing the same year that Mr. Minier came in, and built a log tavern, and kept it. Barney Collins, in 1793, came from Stroudsburg, Pa., and located where his son, Smith Collins, now resides.

George Rhodes and Frederick Storms came in from Cherry Valley, in 1793, to view the country, with the intention of purchasing. They bought 240 acres of land, and divided. J. F. Rhodes and Frederick Storms, grandsons, are now in possession of the original farms. George Rhodes built a distillery on the place that is still standing, and also a log barn still in use.

Henry and Abram Bloom, sons of Ephraim Bloom, came in with their father. Henry was colonel in the war of 1812, and was wounded at Queenstown. Was member of Assembly; also sheriff and supervisor. In 1815 he built the house now known as the Bloom homestead. Abram was captain in the war of 1812. He settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Christina Bloom. In this year also came Peter Conrad, and located where the Bogardus brothers live. He kept a public-house there, and owned 335 acres. He had three children,—one son, Vincent

Conrad, for many years a resident of Ithaca, Mrs. Jacob McCormick, and Mrs. Fanny Butler. He volunteered in the war of 1812, and was major in Colonel Henry Bloom's regiment.

Tilman Bower, and Honteter, his son, came, in 1794, from Pennsylvania, and settled where Mrs. Jessie Bower now lives with her son, Charles Drake. Tilman had five sons. Honteter and John, who came in about 1797, settled near their father. Samuel, Adam, and George at and near North Lansing.

A German Lutheran Reformed Church was established here in 1803. John sold the lot on which the school-house, that was to be used for a church also, and a cemetery, were located. Services were conducted here for many years in the German language. These families, with some others, were all Germans.

John Holden moved in the town in 1793, from Great Bend, and settled one mile west from Beardsley Corners, on lot 47, where his son, William Holden, lives. In 1795 he went back to Great Bend, married, and returned to his home. Fox Holden, a son of William, is connected with the High School at Ithaca.

In 1793 came John Beardsley from Stratford, Conn., bringing with him his wife and five children. He settled near the Baptist church, on a part of lots 48 and 49, one-half of each. Was justice of the peace and county judge of Cayuga County. John Beardsley, his son, lives on a part of the old farm. He died in 1804, aged forty years.

In 1794, Robert Alexander, with his wife and children, moved into this town, and settled on the farm that has long been known as the "Allen Farm," and built a house that is still standing. After several years, the title was found to be worthless, and a suit of ejectment commenced at Utica, that resulted in his ejectment. He then removed to Newfield, where his descendants now live. His daughter, Rachel, married Jonah Tooker. Mrs. Samuel Love, of Ithaca, is a granddaughter. The lot No. 68 was originally drawn for a Scotchman, who was married, and killed in the war. After his death a child was born; the mother soon after died. The daughter grew up, and married a man in Troy by the name of Chapman. She had preserved her father's old papers, and, out of mere curiosity, they looked over the old papers, and found this soldier's discharge and right. He sent out to Lansing, and made inquiry concerning it, and found Mr. Alexander in possession. After he obtained possession, he traded this lot with Weston Allen for a farm at Valley Falls, and Mr. Allen moved here, married Jenima Townley, and their son, Nicholas Allen, now lives on the place. In 1794, Micajah Starr settled a little south of Lake Ridge, Deacon Gillett and Solomon Kellogg a little east, and the descendants of the last two live in Newfield. Jonah Tooker settled during this year, and kept a store a mile north of Ludlowville. Henry Teeter came from Stroudsburg, Pa., and settled on the farm where Peter and John Hedden now live. He kept a public-house many years, and it was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. Teeter perished in the flames. His grandson, Vincent Teeter, lives on part of the old farm.

During this year came John Mead, from Chenango

County. He was a soldier in General Gates' command, and aid-de-camp under Colonel Hobby. He bought the north half of lot 93, containing 320 acres, for \$150, of Wm. Hardenburg. It was not, however, until 1814 that his sons settled upon it. John M. Mead, his grandson, has in his possession one of the 5000 muskets captured from Burgoyne in 1777, which was in possession of his grandfather. It is one of the famous Tower brand, issued by George III. John Garrison came from Philadelphia in 1795, and he kept public-house that year at Lansingville, and, with Major Stevens, bought military lot No. 55, extending down the hill, including the creek, on whose banks they built a mill as early as 1805. Wm. Gibbs was from Sussex County, N. J., and settled here in 1796, where Wesley P. Gibbs, his son, now lives. Samuel Gibbs located in the same year on the place now owned by the Hon. Edward S. Esty, of Ithaca.

About this time Daniel and Albert White settled about half a mile from Teetertown (now Lansingville). They were brothers of Rev. Alvord White, who was on the circuit in 1794.

William Goodwin settled in the town in 1793, not far from the Asbury church. He presented the ground the cemetery now occupies for that purpose. His daughter, Catharine, married Colonel Henry Bloom. She died in a year or two after marriage, leaving one son, William, who died on the lines in 1812.

Judge Avery, in his "History of the Susquehanna Valley," says, "Wm. Goodwin, it is said, made the first journey with a team from Owego to Ithaca, over a road then first widened from the Indian trail."

In 1797, Jacob Shoemaker came into Lansing from New Jersey, and settled where his sons Jacob and Henry now live. About the same time John Osmun came in from Dutchess Co., N. Y., and settled near them. He had eleven children, and their descendants are numerous. Abram Von Wagner, in the year 1787, entered this place from Dutchess County, bought a soldier's claim of 100 acres on lot 94. Dr. J. F. Burdick, who married his daughter, lives on the farm. Samuel R. Brown, with his wife and five children, came in town from Pennsylvania, and settled where James Labar now lives. He cut a little place, big enough to put a house, and built his cabin twenty feet square. His effects, as pots, kettles, beds, etc., he could carry on his back. His oxen he turned out in the woods to browse, and they strayed away one day and were lost. While searching for them he met a man, who told him there was a man in Ludlowville who could find anything that was lost by putting a stone in a hat and putting his face in it. He decided to go and see him, and when on the way he met a neighbor, who asked him where he was going. He replied, "I am ashamed to tell you, but I am going to see that man in Ludlowville about my cattle." "Oh, pshaw!" said the neighbor, "I can tell you where they are; they are down on the Flats, and Pete Hymmpaugh is plowing with them." He went down to the Flats and found them. Benjamin Brown, his grandson, lives on part of the old farm, and is a stanch Methodist, having been a class-leader for over forty years in the church at Varna. Reuben Brown was here in 1796; was class-



RESIDENCE OF J. BRUYN BOGAR



leader in the Methodist Church, and settled near the Asbury meeting-house.

George Labar settled about 1798 where George Brown, son of Benjamin, now lives. Ephraim Labar, his son, was sheriff of the county at one time.

In 1794, Daniel Norton came to Lansing, but in 1797 removed across the lake to Goodwin Point, where he was miller for Benjamin Goodwin. He returned to this town in 1814, and remained a resident of the town until his death. His descendants are quite numerous, and live here. Joseph Gibbs, in 1798, settled where John Costen now lives. Samuel Davis came in from Pennsylvania in 1799, and settled where Mrs. Lewellyn Davis now lives. He had eight sons, only one of whom is living. His farm contained 156 acres. He was a carpenter by trade. Cornelius Haring came in this year, and cleared a farm where John Haring, his grandson, now lives. John and Elizabeth Kimple are known to have been here at this time. Daniel Clark went from Middletown, Conn., to Harpersfield, Delaware Co., and married Abigail, daughter of Colonel John Harper, came to what is now Ludlowville, in 1800, and built the fulling-mill, dye-house, and clothing works; and leaving his brother in charge, he returned to Harpersfield, and in 1803 returned, bringing with him his wife and children. He came through with a horse and wagon, following bridle-paths and Indian trails, and moved in a log house where Chas. G. Benjamin now lives. Lived there five years, and in 1810 purchased ground and built the house where Mrs. E. C. Stuart, his daughter, now lives. He used to go to Albany, carrying potash, and bringing back dye-stuffs and family groceries from that city. He owned 700 acres, and gave each of his children a farm. He was paymaster in the war of 1812.

Sydney Drake, in 1800, traveled slowly from Pennsylvania with an ox-team and wagon, which contained his wife and three children and the household goods, and settled on the farm now occupied by George Morgan. He had three sons,—Ogden, who settled where George Drake, his son, lives; Benjamin, who removed to Ithaca; and Samuel, who was drowned in Cayuga Lake when nineteen years of age. Ogden had five sons, four of whom are living in the town. Nathaniel Hamilton purchased the farm adjoining the log church, at White's Settlement, in 1800, and settled there. Thomas, his father, David Moore, and Jonathan Colburn settled on farms adjoining, on the road going north. These were all members of the Methodist Society.

John S. Holden came after 1800, and settled where Jacob Sweazy now resides. His son, Hiram, lives south of Lansingville. John Royal settled near North Lansing, about 1803. He was one of Sullivan's men who were under Colonel Butler, when they came up the east side of the lake.

Daniel De Camp, John Leani, and Jacob Conrad located near here about this time.

Reuben Colton, with his wife and five children, came in 1802, and settled on lot 100, where J. Lobdell lives, at East Lansing. He was a constituent member of that church. At the time he settled not a house could be seen from the corners. Thomas Dorrity was here in 1802, and carried on a tannery, and moved west, where he died.

Samuel Brown came to this town in 1802, and settled in

the south part of the town. This Brown was in no way connected with the Samuel R., who came in earlier, who was a shingle-maker, and was called "Shingle Sam." This one was a weaver, and was known as "Weaver Sam." The temperance wave was not in progress at that time, and Weaver Sam was wont to indulge too much in the cup that inebriates. He had a horse named "Tippo Saib," that was well trained, which he would ride into a bar-room, and would kneel for him to get on and off. One night, while journeying home, he fell from his horse, and he stayed by him all night. He had two hounds named "Whisky" and "Brandy." He went across the lake at one time after deer, and put the dogs out, who soon started them, but he could not keep up with them, and returned home without them. They were gone four days. He afterwards heard of them, from parties who knew the hounds, as chasing deer over on Seneca Lake, when the deer were killed by other parties.

In 1801, Joseph Wyckoff, a saddler and harness-maker, settled at Springport, Cayuga Co., and remained there a year or two, and then removed to lot 95, in Lansing, where Samuel Robinson now lives with his wife, Anna, and four children,—Jesse, Levi, Joseph, and Elizabeth. He was killed while coming up to Ithaca by being thrown from a wagon, on Fall Creek Bridge, Ithaca. Jesse lived and died on the old homestead, and had four children, of whom Ira Wyckoff, living about two miles east of Libertyville, is one, and William O. Wyckoff, of Ithaca, court stenographer, is a grandson.

Aaron Hedden located, in 1802, on the farm now occupied by Edin Morgan. His descendants are living in the town. Joseph Knetties came from Pennsylvania, and located on the place now owned by Captain A. Knetties, his son. He sold goods for a year or two. He died in 1834, aged sixty-six years. John Brown came in 1802 with his father, and was twenty-six years old. He bought 70 acres of Daniel Gibbs, on lot 64, in the fall of 1802. He was judge of Cayuga County, member of Assembly in 1814–15, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cayuga County in 1816, and was supervisor for thirteen years. His sons live in the valley of Salmon Creek, on the old homestead.

Joseph Miller came from a place on the Hudson called "The Cloves," early in the spring of 1803. He built a log house, sowed some turnip seed, planted a little corn, and went back. He returned with his wife, two children, and a slave, whom he owned, named "Dine." He kept her for several years, and in an unlucky moment he gave his consent to her marriage; not knowing that by that consent the law liberated her. He was quite chagrined when he found that to be the case. She married Jack Tate, and their descendants are living in Anrora. Mr. Miller bought 100 acres on the southwest corner of lot 74, paying therefor an old Continental musket, and received his deed. John Haring now lives on the farm. Marvin B. and George W. Miller are his sons. Dr. Tarbell, of Ithaca, ex-county clerk, is a grandson.

Joseph North was here at an early day; settled where Myron Halliday lives. He was a captain in the war of 1812. His son, Alexander North, moved West as early as

1838, and was one of the early settlers in the township where Lansing, Michigan, now is. When a meeting was called to decide on the name of that place, he suggested the name of Lansing, which was accepted, and when the commission decided upon the place for the capital, Lansing was chosen. Joseph Ives came from Connecticut about 1812, and settled where Wm. Williams now lives. His son Richard was sheriff of Tompkins County one term. Almon C. Ives, of South Lansing, is his son.

Abram Miller, familiarly known as "Bible backed Abe," settled in 1807 or 1878 on lot 74, and built there a distillery; moved West in a few years.

About this time Dr. Hutchinson moved in the town, and lived in the house now owned or occupied by the Jennings family.

Benjamin Grover bought one hundred and fifty acres in the northwest corner of lot 67, but becoming dissatisfied, he wanted to sell his farm and go to "Hio" (as Ohio was called). A man came along and made an offer, which he accepted. There had been a windfall, and the logs had been cut off and the roots of the fallen trees were covered with a recent snow. The purchaser, supposing them to be potatoes buried for preservation, offered to buy them. Grover made an average of about what he thought was right and sold them, received his money, and went West. When the snow went off and the potatoes were wanted, he was somewhat disappointed in the yield.

John Kelly came from Ontario County on foot and alone, and bought fifty acres on the northeast corner of lot 74, and built a house of hewn logs and moved in with his family the next year.

Calvin Burr commenced business at Ludlowville in 1812, and from that time to the present the name of Burr has been associated with the business interests of the place. Calvin Burr lives in New York City. James A. Burr came soon after his brother, and is still living here. Oliver Phelps moved into the town from Fabius in 1811, and built the first store in Ludlowville, and Arad Joy rode on horseback from Fabius with the key to open the store as clerk. Mr. Phelps built the first steamer on Cayuga Lake, appropriately named "Enterprise." He took the contract to build the Lockport Locks; also to excavate the deep cut in the Welland Canal. He moved to Clinton, Canada West, in 1826, and died there.

Jacob Morrell, of Chatham, N. J., drew military lot No. 51, and his son settled upon it in 1808. Theo. L. Cuyler is a descendant of this family. Chas. Morrell, of Aurora, is a grandson. Mark Hargan, about 1803 or 1804, located in the northwestern part of the town. None of the family are in town. Chauncey Grant, of Ithaca, married his daughter for his first wife.

Benjamin Joy lived and died in the town; was known far and near as one of the most ardent and foremost workers in the cause of temperance, and his name will always be a tower of strength to feeble workers. He was the first in organizing the Lansing Temperance Society in 1828. His speeches were solid, right to the point, humorous, and replete with anecdote. Children were always pleased to hear "Uncle Ben Joy," as well as the children of a larger growth. Up to the day of his death he was active in the cause.

Arad Joy came in town Jan. 7, 1811, and his house is now the Methodist Church parsonage. He removed to Ovid; was pension agent many years, and died there, April 16, 1872, aged eighty-two years.

Benjamin Buck came from Great Bend, Pa., in 1805, with his wife and twelve children. Three more were born to them after coming here, and six sons and four daughters settled here in town, and raised large families. He settled near where Benson Buck, his grandson, lives. He died in 1850, aged eighty-eight years.

Caspar Fenner moved here in 1817, in a lumber-wagon that is yet in possession of the family; purchased military lot No. 42. Caspar Fenner and Mrs. H. B. Perry, of Lake Ridge, are descendants. Silas K. Newton moved near where A. J. Sperry lives, in 1813, from Ulysses, and carried on his trade of shoemaking. He now lives at Ludlowville, and is eighty-six years of age. David Crocker, in 1817, came from Lee, Mass., and located where his son David now lives. He commenced the mercantile business at Five Corners, Genoa, and was there several years, and was engaged several years in running canal-boats. David Crocker, his son, has represented his county in the Assembly, and his town as supervisor.

Rev. John Bascom was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lansingville for a number of years, and died here. His son, John Bascom, is President of Madison University, Wisconsin.

Henry B. Lord came into Ludlowville in 1838, and was interested in the mercantile business with the Burrs; represented his county in the Assembly; removed to Ithaca, and is now cashier of the First National Bank.

INDIAN INCIDENTS.

This incident was gathered from an article contributed to the *Christian Union* by Miss Mary L. Townley, of Lansing, and was related to her by her grandmother as one of the traditions of the early days:

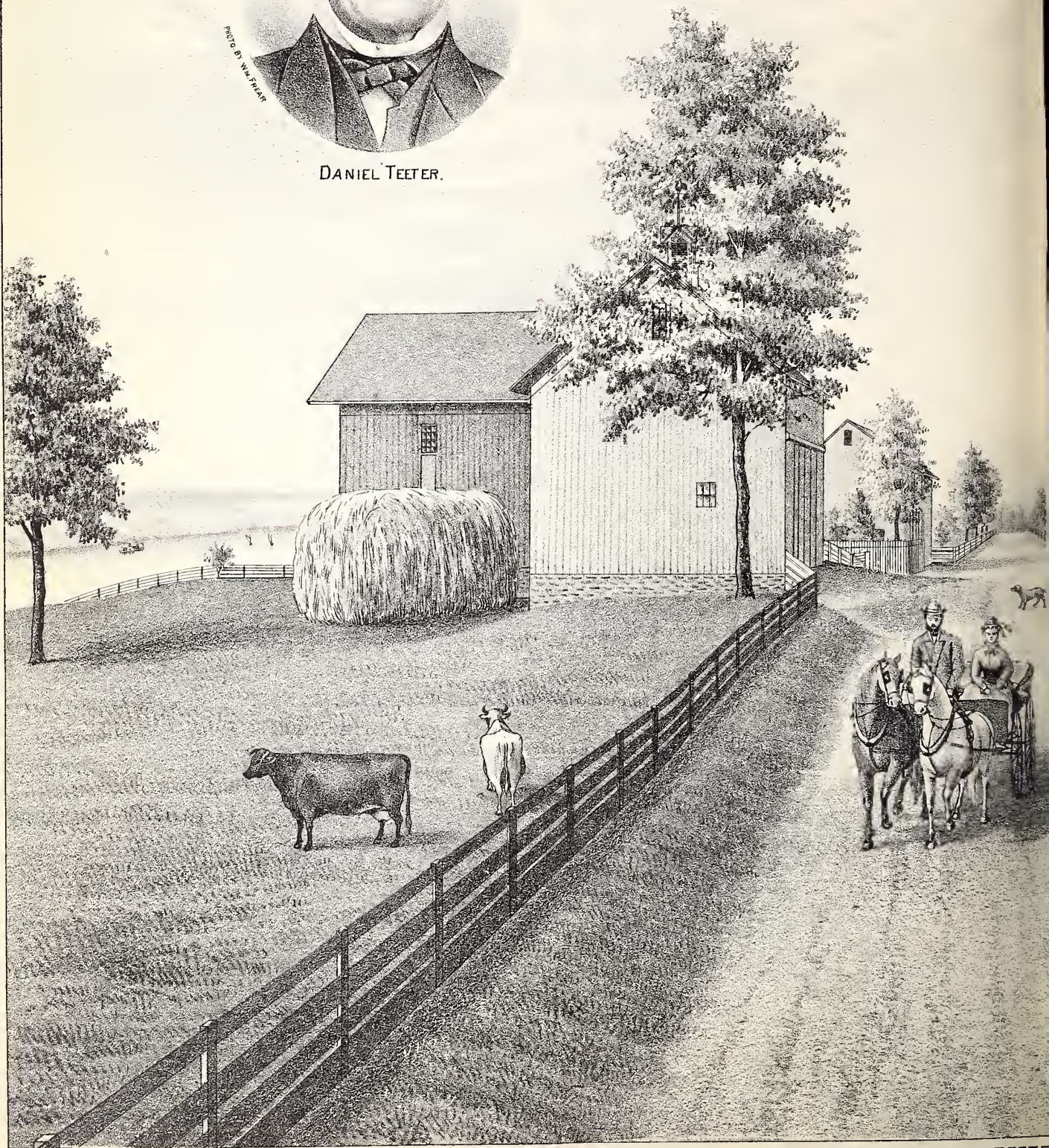
In the year 1779 a soldier belonging to Lieutenant Dearborn's detachment was taken prisoner by the Indians. Having some way effected his escape, he followed on the track of his comrades, hoping to overtake them; the Indians, however, were in pursuit, and when near the head of the lake, finding that he was likely to be surrounded and captured, he took to the water and swam across to the mouth of the small gulley opening to the lake, just north of Mr. McKinney's, on the east shore. He here hoped to conceal himself, but the Indians soon hunted him out, and having tied him to a tree, tortured and burned him to death.

In estimating the barbarity of this action, we should remember that the savage blood was probably provoked to retaliation by the wholesale, sweeping desolation of their trees, fields, and orchards by Sullivan's army, then marching through their country.

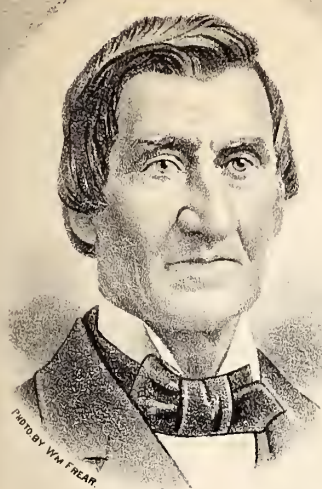
The following incident is from the "History of Cortland County," by Herbert C. Goodwin, and relates to this territory: "A little west of the residence of Dr. J. F. Burdick, and where he now has a flourishing peach-orchard, were some eighteen or twenty cabins. Here lived a tall, swarthy Indian chief, generally known among the warriors



DANIEL TEETER.



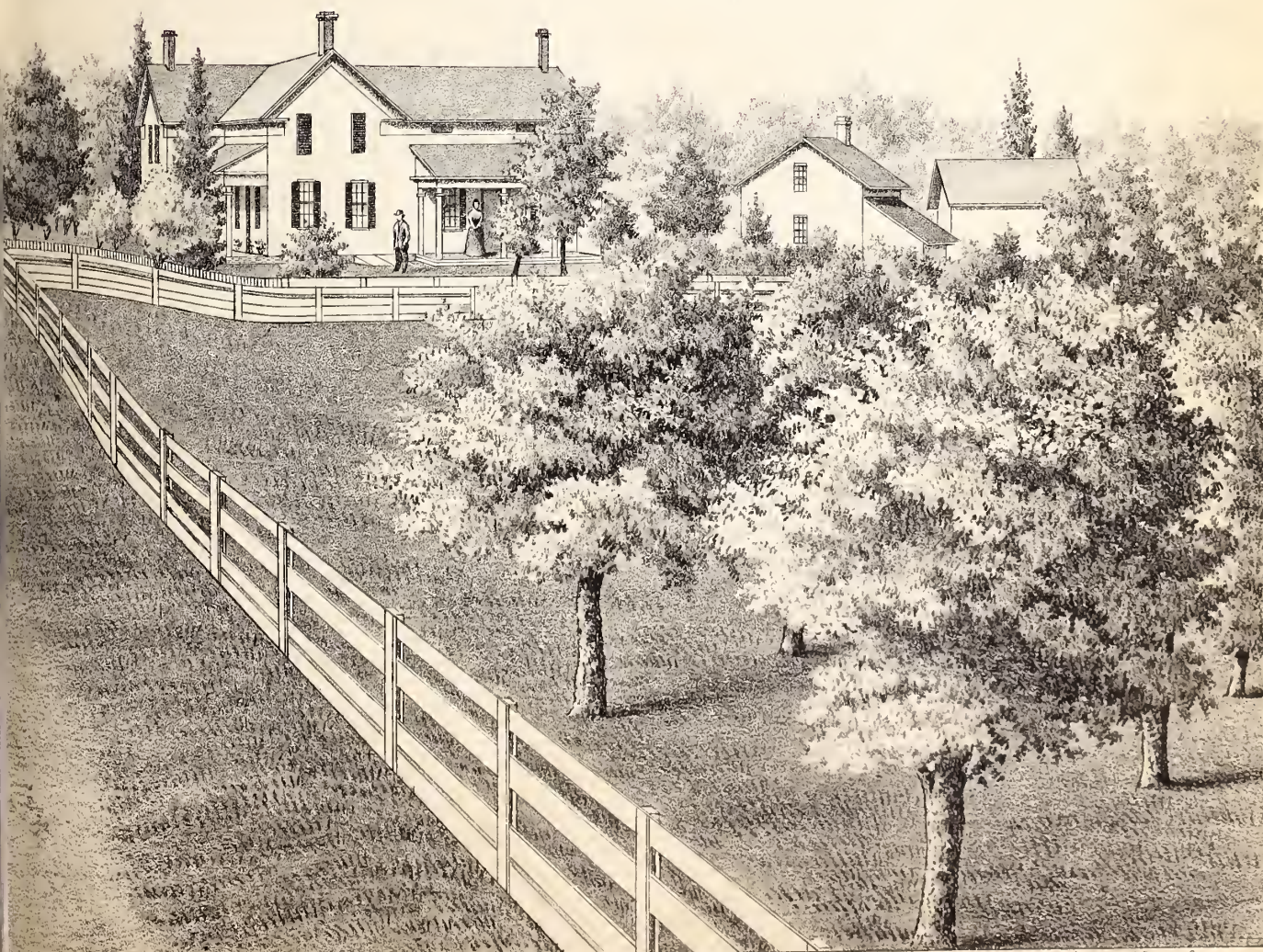
RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM TEETER



WILLIAM TEETER.



MRS. WM. TEETER.



G, TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADELPHIA



of the Six Nations as 'Long Jim,' with whom he was a great favorite. He was of *Mohawk* and *Oneida* extraction, and possessed many of the more prominent characteristics for which the two tribes have been justly celebrated. He was usually kind, benevolent, and just, but if insulted without proper cause, would assume the ferocity of a tiger, and act the part of a demoniac monster. He was an orator and a warrior, and possessed the art of swaying the multitude at will. He believed in witches, hobgoblins, and wizards, and often pretended to be influenced by a tutelary goddess, or guardian spirit. Shrewd and artful, dignified and generous, yet at times deceptive and malevolent, he studied to acquire influence and power, and in most of his marauding depredations was successful in keeping the arcanum of his heart as in a 'sealed fountain.' His unwritten history represents him as acting a conspicuous part in numerous tragical events, which were perpetrated by detached parties from Burgoyne's army.

"A venerable chief, who resides on the New York Indian Reservation, informed us that, according to the tradition of his tribe, Long Jim was the main cause, instigator, and perpetrator of the bloody massacre of Miss Jane McCrea, too well known in history to be recorded in these pages. He was the leader and controlling spirit of the band who met the *Winnebagoes*, in whose care she was, and, unwilling to see the prize gained by the other party, he fiercely tore her from her horse, and tomahawked her on the spot, afterwards bearing her scalp triumphantly to her expectant lover."

INITIAL EVENTS.

Henry and Thomas Ludlow built the first gig grist-mill, in 1795, on the north side of the creek and above where the shingle-mill now stands. A Dutchman tended it. The water was brought from the upper part of the fall in troughs. While this mill was building they took their grain to the "Mile Point," then across the lake to Goodwin's Point in a canoe, and to Tremain's mill up Taghanic Creek to get it ground, carrying three pecks at a time.

The first stock of goods that was brought in was by John Guthrie, who owned a farm near Benson Corners, now in Groton. He loaded a bateau with grain, and alone went to Schenectady, where he traded his grain for calico, tea, sugar, tobacco, etc., and returned, occupying about two months for the trip. Upon his return to the mouth of Salmon Creek, the people gathered about his store-boat and bought his goods, yielding him a profit of about thirty dollars per month. Jonah Tooker, in about 1795, built the first store, of logs, in the front yard of A. J. Sperry's present residence.

The first tavern was built of logs by Major Thomas Ludlow, on the hill a little west of Ludlowville, and was kept by him until a few years later, when he built another where the present one stands.

John Beardsley built the first or second frame house in town, in 1796, a few rods north of the present Baptist church, at North Lansing. This house had the first glass windows in town. It had what might be called a chimney-stack; that is, fireplaces on different sides, being built square and very large. One midnight the family was awakened by a tremendous crash, not in the least suspect-

ing what it could be. It was said that not the first head was uncovered before daylight. The foundation of the old chimney had given out, and it was a mass of ruins. After this the house was allowed to go down, and long since the last vestige had disappeared.

The first school-house was built on the hill across the street from Jonah Tooker's store. The first post-office was established about 1809, and Abijah Miller was first post-master. The first class-meeting was formed at what is now known as Asbury meeting-house.

The first church society was instituted at White Settlement, a mile west of Ludlowville, and a log church erected before 1800.

Thomas Dorrity built the first tannery, before 1802, where Harrison Bower now lives, and brought some leather with him from Orange County. His name appears on the assessment-roll for that year. He was in the war of 1812, and raised a company called Dorrity's Yeomans. Colonel Dorrity lived here many years and moved West. The first fanning-mill used here was by George Rhodes, and is still in existence in the old distillery-house, on the farm of his grandson, J. F. Rhodes. Matthias Mount, in 1800, brought the first grindstone in town. Deacon Gillett started at Lake Ridge the first ashery in Tompkins County. Samuel Baker was the first blacksmith, and opened a shop in 1794 on the house-lot of William Baker, his grandson. Customers came from where Homer, Cortland, Cayuga, and Danby now are to get their oxen shod and plowshares made. He also sent the first load of wheat to Albany from the "Lake Country," as it was then called, and sold it to Jealous Yates, and received a premium of a cow for bringing the first grain to market. Grain was transported to market by wagons or sleighs, and netted from two to three shillings per bushel for first-rate wheat.

The first marriage was between Henry Bloom and Catharine Goodwin. They had a son William, who died on the lines in the war of 1812. Mrs. Catharine Bloom died in 1798, and was buried in the Asbury Cemetery, and is by some thought to be the first death in town.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF LANSINGVILLE.

A church was organized about 1805, as a Presbyterian Church, and known as Second Church of Milton, and was formed principally of members from the first church. The occasion of its organization was a disagreement in the first church respecting a site for a house of worship, and a preference on the part of a number of the Presbyterian mode of government. In the neighborhood it was known as the "Teetertown Church." At the change of name of the town to that of Genoa, that name was substituted in place of the former, and on the organization of the town of Lansing, it was known as "The Church of Lansing." It was taken under the care of the Presbytery of Geneva, Jan. 28, 1806, and on the organization of the Presbytery of Cayuga it was assigned to that body. Rev. Jabez Chadwick organized the church and ministered to it, and was installed as pastor Feb. 26, 1806. Rev. John Baseom succeeded him in 1818, and remained until his death, in 1828, and was buried in the rear of the church, as a lot was reserved for a cemetery.

Mr. Chadwick returned, and remained until 1831; but having changed his views and caused others to follow him, the church became divided. Rev. Alexander M. Cowan officiated as stated supply in 1834-36, and soon after the most of the members joined the "Free Congregational of Genoa," at Five Corners, organized by Mr. Chadwick.

On Sept. 25, 1805, a large church, 40 by 70 feet, was erected, on the ground where the Lansingville Cemetery now is, having a spire and galleries, and being one of the largest and best finished houses of worship in the county, and which was finally left wholly unoccupied and useless. No title could be given, and in 1853, through the instrumentality of David Crocker, who was in the Assembly, an act was passed, giving title to the Lansingville Cemetery Association, and the building was sold at public sale to S. S. Todd, and was taken and timbers used in barns and school-houses.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF LUDLOWVILLE.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the South Presbyterian Society of the town of Genoa, convened according to legal notice at the school-house, in the village of Ludlowville, on the 9th day of September, 1817, at four P.M., Thos. Ludlow was duly chosen Moderator, Lewis Tooker, Secretary. "*Resolved*, That this society be hereafter called and known as the 'Presbyterian Society' in Ludlowville, in the town of Lansing, and that nine trustees be elected; and Ebenezer Brown, John Bowman, Julius Ackley, Oliver Phelps, Edward Walker, Abijah Miller, Thomas Ludlow, Joshua Jennings, and Gideon Morehouse were chosen as such trustees."

The church was instituted by Rev. Dr. Wisner and Rev. Samuel Parker, of Ithaca, in December, 1817, and consisted of eighteen members. Rev. Wm. Adams was the first pastor of the church, and was installed April 21, 1819, at a salary of \$600. The following is a list of the pastors as taken from a record in the Bible that is in the pulpit of the church: Wm. M. Adams, Pastor; Asa K. Buell, M. Harrison, Abner Clark, M. Harrison, Homer Adams, M. Harrison, Frederick H. Brown, Geo. H. Hastings, Levi Griswold, Albert Mandell, M. L. Wood, Philo G. Cook, Alfred Travis, — Conant, Wm. K. Platt, — Peloubet, and S. E. Koons, who is pastor at present. They number at present 40 members. A cemetery is in connection with the church property. Jan. 17, 1823, a committee was appointed to superintend the building of a meeting-house. The first building in the new house was Jan. 10, 1825. Prior to the building of this house an addition had been built to the district school-house for purposes of worship and a select school, and the Presbyterians held services there. Each family had a settee, and its name on it; these were placed in the room for seats.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST LANSING

was organized March 27, 1804, and took the name of the Second Baptist Church of Milton (now Lansing and Groton). The early records have been lost. The first pastor was — Tuttle, in 1805. Among the first members were Reuben Colton and wife, John Bowker, Phebe Buck, and — Stebbins. The first services were held in a log school-house, on the corner, west from where the church now stands; then in a barn built by Luther Barney, half

a mile north of the corner, until Benjamin Buck built a large barn, about 80 rods south of where the church is situated, and services were held there until, in 1822, the present church was built. The list of pastors from 1822 is as follows: — Martin, — Adams, — Beebe, A. Colwell, P. Work, A. Bailey, T. J. Cole, E. Smith, M. Livermore, E. Benedict, H. M. Perry, S. C. Ainsworth, R. Corbett, T. Purvis, who is the present pastor. The membership is 96. A Sunday-school is in connection, having 50 scholars; J. G. Buck, Superintendent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT LAKE RIDGE

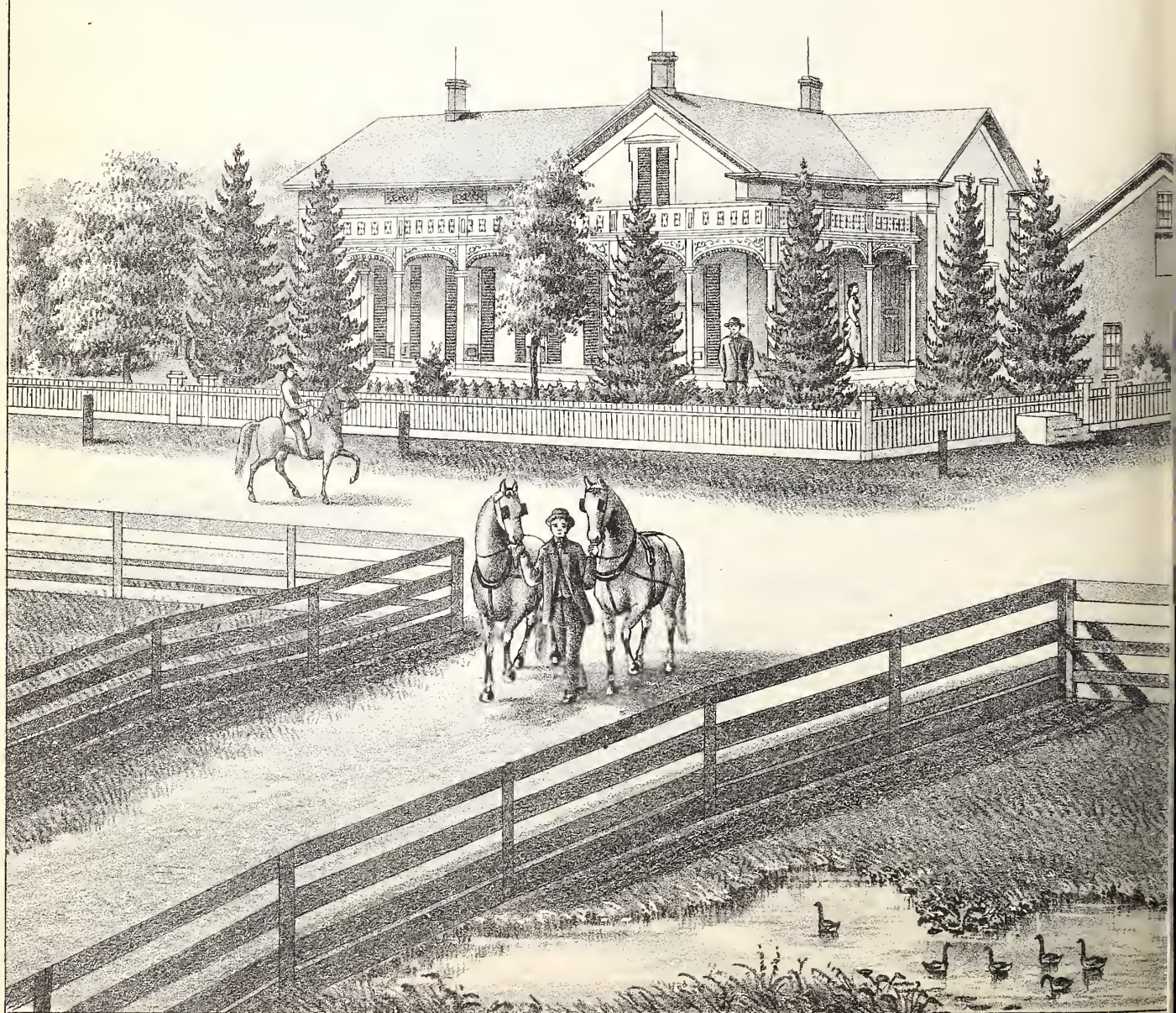
was organized as the First Baptist Church of Milton, Oct. 31, 1796, and consisted of fourteen members, as follows: Micajah Starr, Anna Starr, Benajah Strong, Abigail Strong, Charles Townley, Lydia Gillett, Luther Barney, Sarah Bacon, Joel and Thankful Bacon, Pierpont and Jerusha Bacon, William Avery, Abigail Woodruff. Elder Micajah Starr was chosen first pastor, and continued as such until his death, which occurred March 11, 1820, at the age of seventy-three years. Benajah Strong was chosen first deacon, Joel Bacon first clerk. The meetings were held at the houses of members, and at school-houses, until November, 1840, when the society took possession of their new church, at Lake Ridge, on land "lying between the first bridge, south of Fenner's Tavern, and the Old Cider Mill," as described in the lease. Mr. Starr was succeeded by Elijah Benedict and Elder Beebe, until 1828. From that time till 1836 the church was without a pastor, when Alanson Drake was called, and remained as pastor until 1839; since which time, until December, 1863, the church was supplied at intervals by several different pastors. Rev. F. Dusenbery remained the greater length of time. Since 1863 no meetings have been held, and the society is virtually dissolved. To show the oddity and quaintness of the record of business transacted at some of the church business meetings in the olden time, mention is made that in a meeting held in September, 1823, Bro. Smith charged Bro. King with overcharging or extortion, in that as blacksmith he had charged him (Bro. Smith) ten shillings for making twelve pikes, and twelve shillings for ironing a neck-yoke. The church, after much deliberation, decided that the neck-yoke might have been ironed for ten shillings, and the pikes made for sixpence each. Bro. King was directed to make restitution; failing to do which, the church in meeting, the July following, voted to withdraw the hand of fellowship from the unfortunate blacksmith.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT NORTH LANSING

was instituted March 7, 1849. The first pastor was Rev. William H. Delano, and he was succeeded by Revs. William Wilkins, S. Gardner, S. S. Day, — Burdick, C. A. Smith, E. W. Benedict, and E. J. Lewis, who is the present pastor. The present church was erected in 1852.

METHODIST CHURCHES IN LANSING.

The family of Robert Alexander had moved into the town from Pennsylvania in 1794, and lived west from Lansingville. His daughter Rachel, who afterwards married Jonah Tooker, was a member of a Methodist Society



RESIDENCE OF BENSON BUCK



LITH BY L. H. EVERTS PHILADELPHIA



in Pennsylvania, and was baptized by Rev. A. Owen. In 1796, Hamilton, Jefferson, and A. Owen were placed upon this charge. "At this time there were no roads. Indian paths and flayed trees were the only guides. In the fall of 1796, as the Alexander family was sitting around the fire, in the evening, they were startled by a strange cry, which seemed to come from a distance, and rushed to the door to discover the cause. It was evident that it proceeded from the adjacent forest, between them and Cayuga Lake, but whether a panther or human being could not be determined. Mr. Alexander decided that it was a call for help, and halloed in reply. Soon after the sound appeared to be nearer, and by repeated calls, the lost traveler was guided to their cabin, when, to their astonishment, they beheld A. Owen, with whom they had been acquainted in Pennsylvania. This was his first round on his circuit, and losing the Indian path on the lake-shore in the darkness, he had taken that course to find a friend." A quarterly meeting was held in a barn, that stood where the cemetery now is, near the Asbury meeting-house, in 1797. A class was instituted, with Reuben Brown as leader. The members were Reuben Brown and wife, James Egbert and wife, Walter Brown and wife, Abram Minier and wife, William Gibbs and wife, and Robert Leidle and wife. Another class was formed at Mr. Alexander's; Samuel Baker and his wife being members of this class. Another class was formed at Jonah Tooker's, one mile north of Ludlowville. Albert and Daniel White, in 1795, settled half a mile east of Teetertown, now called Lansingville, and the settlement was then called White Settlement. They were brothers of the Rev. A. White, who was on this circuit in 1794.

A class was formed here, and the three classes were united, and a log church was built, early in 1797, on the lot adjoining J. W. Hamilton's present farm. This log church burned down in 1801. James Kelsey taught school in this house before he commenced preaching. The frame church was built in 1802, 34 by 36 feet, and was the first frame church built in the Genesee Conference. This church was used until 1833, when a new brick church was erected in Lansingville, and was dedicated by Josiah Keyes, presiding elder. This church was burned on the morning of Feb. 26, 1863. A frame church was erected the same year, which is still standing. The old building was bought by J. W. Hamilton, and the figure 1802 was plainly seen a year or two since, but the gnawing tooth of time has removed it. It is now used as a barn, after having held within its walls three Annual Conferences. The first met July 14, 1814, Bishop McKendree presiding; the second, July 16, 1818, Bishop R. R. Roberts presiding; the third, July 26, 1824, Bishop Hedding and Bishop George presiding.

THE METHODIST SOCIETY AT ASBURY

was instituted at an early day, classes having been formed in 1797. A log church and school-house, the latter part of that year, was erected in what is now the cemetery lot, and used for many years; torn down about 1811, and a frame church erected on the same site; was painted red, and would seat about 300. It was burned Jan. 1, 1844. John Kimberlin, at his own request, was buried under where the old pulpit stood, in which he had preached so many times.

In the summer of 1844 the present church was erected, and was dedicated in December of the same year. This church is known as the Asbury meeting-house. In one of Bishop Asbury's trips through Western New York he was here and preached, and the church is named in honor of him.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT LUDLOWVILLE

was organized before 1825, as that year the church was built on the hill north of the village, east side of the road leading to Lansingville, and was dedicated by J. Dempster, presiding elder, and in 1866 was removed to its present site and remodeled. Rev. Hiram Gee was the preacher in charge, and gave his time and services that year without compensation, to build and complete the church, which was dedicated by Rev. Benoni Ives. The pastors who have been in charge of this church and Lansingville since 1861 are as follows: Revs. F. D. Higgins, D. K. Carrier, W. Jerome, H. Gee, H. Harris, J. Gutrell, H. B. Smith, H. Harpst, H. F. Giles.

The following is a list of ministers in charge of this circuit until 1828. In 1793, Alward White was the first one on this Seneca circuit, followed by Anning Owen, Hamilton Jefferson, Johnson Dunham, James Stokes, Richard Lyon, Jonathan Bateman, James Moore, Gideon A. Knowlton, Jonathan Newman, Jacob Gruder, Joseph Willis, Matthew Van Duzer, Smith Weeks, John Billings, William Hill, Thomas Dunn, John Husselkan, James Polemus, Thomas Elliott, John P. Weaver, Parley Parker, Joseph Scull, Benoni Harris, Elijah Batchelor, and George W. Densmore.

In 1810 the Genesee Conference was formed. William Case, Presiding Elder of Cayuga district, afterwards known as the father of Indian missions in Canada, Anning Owen, Peregrine Hallett, John Hazzard, James Kelsey, Samuel L. Rawleigh, Dan Barnes, Palmer Roberts, Wm. Cameron, Jonathan Huestis, Loring Grant, John Kimberlin, James Kelsey, Edmund O'Fling, Joshua Beebe, Russell Parker, G. W. Deusmore, Russell Downing, Ira Fairbanks, James Brown, Dana Fox, Seth Mattison, M. Tooker, Ralph Lanning, Palmer Roberts, John Kimberlin, William Cameron, R. Lanning, James Hall, and others.

The ministers in charge at Asbury and Fox's Corners since 1845 are as follows: Revs. William Pearne, D. Lamkin, D. Cobb, A. Cross, W. N. Cobb, S. Minier, E. Hoxsie, D. Lamkin, F. Reed, R. C. Fox, J. B. Hyde, F. M. Warner, J. V. Benham, A. M. Lake, J. R. Pendell, W. E. York, E. D. Thurston. The church at North Lansing is supplied in the Groton charge, and the church edifice was built in 1851.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

"The Church Book of the evangelical denomination situated in Milton and Scipio, founded in the year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, 1803," is the inscription in German on the first page of the records of the German Lutheran Church at Bower Settlement, north of Lansingville. Several German families were in this neighborhood, among which, as spelled at that time, were Bauer, Roth, Busch, Kentz, Conrad, and others. John Houtz was the first minister, and taught school and lived in a log house adjoining

the church and school building. John Bauer sold the lot to the society for church, school, and cemetery purposes; the building being used both for church and school. Jonathan Markle preached here some time. Diedrich Willers labored here for twenty-five years. Services were held every four weeks, and were also held at the school-house at Bower Settlement, near North Lansing. The Synod embraced several churches in Pennsylvania, and the churches of Waterloo, Geneva, Seneca Falls, and Lansing. The services were conducted in the German language. John Izenlord was the last pastor, in 1842. No services have been held as a society since that time. The church book is in possession of Mrs. Jesse Bowers, who lives about one mile north of Lansingville. We are indebted to Miss Harriet Hamilton, daughter of J. W. Hamilton, for the translation of the record from which were gleaned these facts.

SCHOOLS.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Whole No. of school districts..... | 22 |
| No. of districts having school-houses in the town..... | 20 |
| “ “ not having school-houses in the county.. | 2 |
| “ teachers employed during the year—males..... | 13 |
| “ “ “ “ “ females..... | 24 |
| “ teachers employed at the same time..... | 20 |
| “ children of school residing in town..... | 893 |
| “ “ attending school during the year..... | 693 |
| Average daily attendance..... | 377 |
| Frame school-houses..... | 20 |
| No. of volumes in school-libraries..... | 482 |
| Value of school libraries..... | \$143 |
| “ school-houses and sites..... | \$8575 |
| Assessed valuation of taxable property in town.. | \$1,740,517 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Amount on hand Oct. 1, 1876..... | \$39.04 |
| “ apportioned to districts by State..... | 2313.68 |
| “ of proceeds of gospel and school lands... 597.18 | |
| “ raised by tax..... | 1910.01 |
| “ received from other sources..... | 301.02 |
| | \$5160.93 |

PAYMENTS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| For teachers' wages..... | \$4515.06 |
| “ libraries..... | 2.86 |
| “ school apparatus..... | |
| “ school-houses and repairs..... | 144.22 |
| “ incidental expenses..... | 438.67 |
| | \$5100.81 |

N.B.—These statistics include schools in incorporated villages.

CEMETERIES.

The Ludlowville Pine Grove Association was organized March 15, 1869, and is the cemetery of the Presbyterian Church, with additional ground. Richard T. Hedden is President, and N. E. Lyon Secretary.

The Lansingville Cemetery Association was organized in 1853, under the act of Legislature, and obtained a title to the Presbyterian Church lot. There were many buried here at an early day. The earliest date, however, is 1815.

A cemetery north of Lansingville, in the Bower neighborhood, belonged to the German Church, and was organized many years ago. Peter Agart, President; Charles Drake is Secretary. The earliest date is 1806. The most of the Bower family are buried here.

The cemetery at the Asbury meeting-house was used at a very early day, and before 1800, and was given by Wm. Goodwin. Mrs. Catharine Bloom, a daughter of Wm. Goodwin and wife of Henry Bloom, was among the first that were buried here, in 1798.

On the hill, northwest from Ludlowville, and on the farm of A. J. Sperry, there was a cemetery and a foundation for a church. The church was never built, and the cemetery has long since been abandoned, and no signs of it now remain.

There is another, where the barn stands, near the water-tank, north from Ludlowville. An old, unused cemetery is located west of the Midland Road. The cemetery adjoining J. W. Hamilton's farm was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Brigham Young's mother is said to be buried here; but, if so, no stone marks the spot. There is a cemetery at North Lansing and at East Lansing, Lake Ridge. Family cemeteries of the Walkers, Strongs, Gibbs, and others are situated in different parts of the town.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office was established about 1809–10, and Abijah Miller was postmaster. It was kept in the little red house that now stands near the road, on the farm of A. J. Sperry, and the place was formerly known as “Fiddler's Green.”

Joseph Bishop was appointed postmaster at Beardsley's Corners, in 1825. The mails were supplied once a week, on horseback.

A VETERAN POST-OFFICE OFFICIAL.

Roswell Beardsley came into Beardsley's Corners (now North Lansing), Jan. 20, 1827–28, and became deputy for Mr. Bishop in June, 1828; was appointed postmaster under John Quiney Adams and Judge John McLean, postmaster-general, and has held the position from that time to the present; and has made out every quarterly return and signed them, without a single exception, during the past fifty years. About two years ago he learned that 'twas through the influence of a casual conversation between a brother of his and Governor Wm. H. Seward that his first appointment was made. The post-offices of the town are at Asbury, East Lansing, Midway, North Lansing, South Lansing, Ludlowville, Lake Ridge, and Lansingville.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

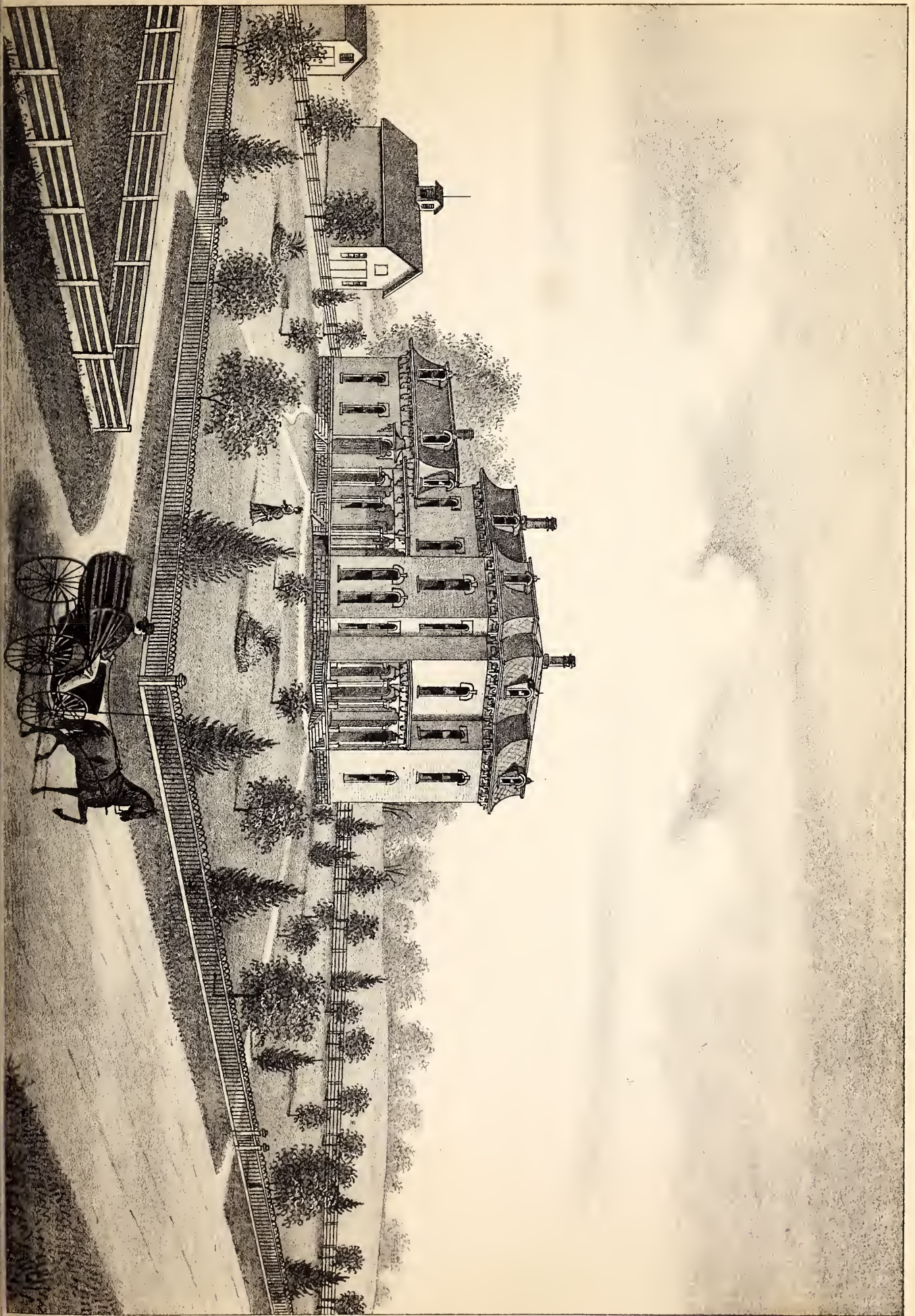
Cayuga Lake Railroad runs through this town on the east shore of Cayuga Lake. Stations are at Ludlowville and Lake Ridge.

The New York and Oswego Midland Railroad runs through the east portion of the town, having stations at Asbury, Midway, East Lansing, and North Lansing.

LUDLOWVILLE

is the largest village in the town, and is situated on Salmon Creek, about one mile from the lake, and contains two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist), a hotel, a school-house, a post-office, three dry goods and grocery stores, two drug-stores, a hardware-store, a marble-shop, two blacksmith-shops, a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a spoke-factory, two wagon-shops, a boot and shoe store, a harness-shop, a shingle-weaver, a brick and tile yard, two millinery-stores, a lawyer, and two physicians, I. O. of G. T.'s, and Burr's Hall.*

* De Witt Clinton says, in his “Private Journal,” written in 1810, after leaving Ithaca, “About six miles we were overtaken by a shower, and sheltered ourselves for a few minutes in a farmer's house in

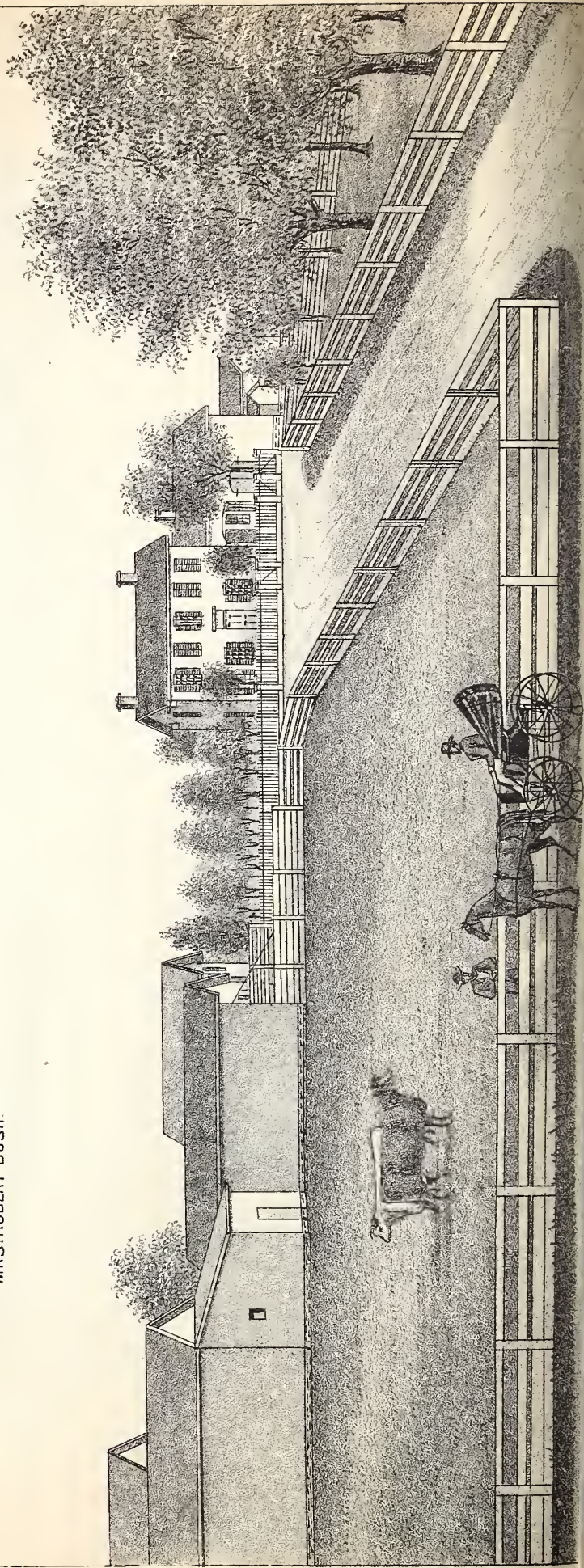




ROBERT BUSH.



MRS. ROBERT BUSH.



LANSINGVILLE,

formerly known as Teetertown, lies on the ridge west of Salmon Creek, in the north part of the town, and contains a church (Methodist), a hotel, a post-office, one store, a blacksmith-shop, a wagon-shop. It has one physician.*

NORTH LANSING,

known as Beardsley's Corners, is in the northeast corner of the town, and contains two churches (Baptist and Methodist), a hotel, a post-office, one store, a blacksmith- and wagon-shop, and two nurseries.

LIBERTYVILLE,

or *South Lansing*, is a hamlet in the south part of the town, and contains one hotel, one store, a post-office, and a blacksmith-shop.

LAKE RIDGE

lies on the bluff above the lake, in the northwest part of the town, and is a hamlet containing a Baptist church, one store, and a post-office.

EAST LANSING

is the name of a post-office in the east part of the town. A Baptist church is located at this place.

THE LANSING TOWN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Rev. Joel Jewell, in a historical address delivered before the Heeter Temperance Society, at Peach-Orchard, in 1868, says, "In 1828 we were cheered by the organization of the 'Lansing Temperance Society.' This was a live institution, with Thomas Ludlow for President; Nicholas Townley, Secretary; and our friend Joy for a power-wheel." Benjamin Joy was the founder, and the only living person of the original members is Samuel Love, of Ithaca. The semi-centennial of the society was held at Ludlowville, in the spring of 1878.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Milton was one of the military townships. Jan. 27, 1789, it was erected as a civil township. Locke was taken off while it was Milton, Feb. 20, 1802. The name was changed to Genoa, April 6, 1808. Lansing was erected from the south part of Genoa, April 7, 1817, in the same act that constituted Tompkins County, and embraces an area of 38,808 acres, of which 32,057 are improved, and contains a population of 2956 inhabitants, according to the census of 1875. The first town-meeting was provided for in the

Genoa, formerly Milton. He lives on lot No. 91, and has lived there four years. He bought sixty acres for \$8, thirty acres for \$17, and ten acres for \$20. Nine miles from Ithaca we passed Salmon Creek, a considerable stream, on which are mills built by one Ludlow; and a mile farther we ascended a very elevated hill, from which we had a prospect of Ithaca, the lake, and a great part of Seneca County. Here are some houses and a post-office."

* The town-meetings of the town of Milton were held here April 1, 1794, at the house of Jonathan Woodruff; April, 1795, at the house of S. Baker; April, 1796, at the house of John Garrison; April, 1801 and 1806, at the house of Conrad Tector, and from him the place took its name of Teetertown, until the establishment of the post-office, in 1830, when it took its present name; April, 1805, it was held in the Methodist church; April, 1808-9, in the Presbyterian church.

act, and was to be held at the house of Samuel Howe, April 15, 1817. The records of the town have been lost, and no trace can be found until the year 1829.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace as accurately as can be obtained:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1829. Josiah Hedden. | 1862-66. H. B. Lord. |
| 1830-31. Calvin Burr. | 1867. Wm. Mead. |
| 1832-33. Josiah Hedden. | 1868. J. B. Bogardus. |
| 1834. Luther Hedden. | 1869-76. James M. Woodbury. |
| 1835-36. John Griswold. | 1877-78. David Crocker. |
| 1837-40. Daniel D. Minier. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1829-35. Charles Davis. | 1869-70. Lorenzo Myers. |
| 1842. P. French. | 1871. Orlando M. Avery. |
| 1862-64. John R. Midehell. | 1872-73. A. W. Smith. |
| 1865. George N. Mitchell. | 1874. Lyman L. Myers. |
| 1866. Charles G. Benjamin. | 1875. Wm. G. Godley. |
| 1867. George Miller. | 1876. Philemon L. Smith. |
| 1868. C. G. Benjamin. | 1877-78. Geo. M. Letts. |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

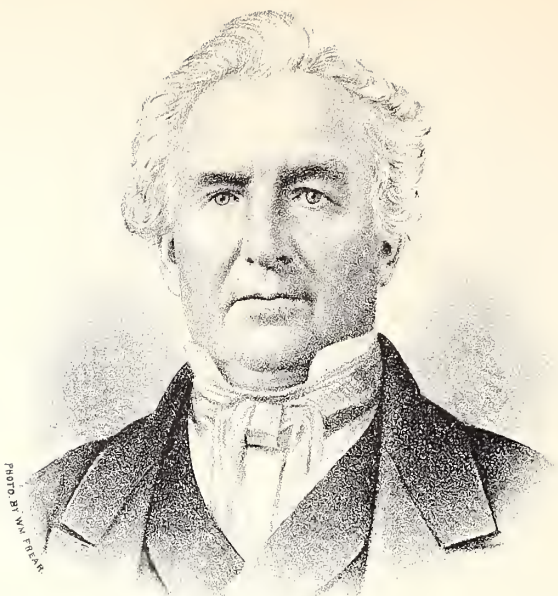
| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1831. Abijah Miller. | Darius Hall. |
| 1832. Jehial Ludlow. | John H. Conklin. |
| 1833. Jacob Conrad. | David Crocker. |
| 1834. Jesse McKinney. | C. G. Benjamin. |
| 1862. Jas. M. Woodbury. | Jas. M. Woodbury. |
| Egbert Williams. | Nelson E. Lyon. |
| Darius Hall. | John W. Smith. |
| Joshua Brown. | Dana Bower. |
| Effingham T. Brown. | E. Bates White. |
| Wm. H. Fitch. | Newton W. Brown. |
| Jas. M. Woodbury. | |

We are indebted for valuable information in reference to the early settlement of this town to Mrs. E. C. Stuart, Mrs. W. Allen, Nicholas Allen, Mrs. J. W. Pratt, Albert Baker, S. J. Baker, J. Beardsley, R. Beardsley, Daniel Bacon, Miss M. E. Townley, S. K. Newton, J. and A. Brown, George W. Miller, Benson Buck, H. Leavenworth, of Genoa, and James Burr, Sylvester Mincer, Sulvenus Brown, Benjamin Brown, W. Bloom, Dr. J. D. Burdick, George Drake, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ives, Captain A. Knettes, Smith Norton, David Crocker, George M. Letts, and J. W. Hamilton.

MILITARY RECORD.

| |
|--|
| Geo. Arnold Rion, private, Co. A, 32d Regt.; enl. May 1, 1861, two years; in the first Bull Run battle; re-enl. 1863, in 15th N. Y. Cav.; promoted, 1864, to corporal; in battles of Winchester, New Market, Harper's Farm, and was at the surrender of Gen. Lee; disch. Aug. 9, 1865. |
| Chas. Cook, private, Co. H, 51st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; wounded in the head at the battle of Newbern; disch. at Fortress Monroe, Sept. 23, 1862. |
| John Arnold Rion, private, Co. G; enl. Sept. 22, 1863, three years; died at Camp Stoneman, Dec. 20, 1863. |
| Selah Holden, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; at the battles of Wilderness, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Ridge; disch. 1865. |
| Geo. Wm. Willis, private, Co. F, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864, three years; in the battle of Cedar Run. |
| Stanly Stuart, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862, three years; in battle of Wilderness. |
| Wm. Henry Parker, private, Co. H, 51st Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861, three years; died of fever at Annapolis, 1861. |
| Delos Haring, private, Co. A, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; in battle of Kingston; disch. 1865. |
| Frank Marion Miller, private, Co. D, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861, one year; in the battle of Kingston; disch. 1865. |
| Chas. L. Brown, private, Co. A, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861, one year; died at Newbern, of yellow fever, 1861. |

- Amasa Dana Schenck, sergt., Co. G, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861, three years; pro. to corp., 1863; in the battles of Bristol, Middleburg, Gettysburg, and Shepherdstown; wounded in right forearm at the battle of Sulphur Springs; re-enl. March, 1864, three years; in the battles of North Anna, Cold Harbor, and Trevillian Station; wounded in right eye at battle of Charles City Cross-Roads; disch. June 7, 1865.
- Joseph L. Bowers, hospital steward, Co. G, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; three years; pro. to sergt. in 1864; in battles of Bristol, Middleburg, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Sulphur Springs; re-enl. Dec. 17, 1863; battles of North Anna, Cold Harbor, Trevillian Station, Charles City Cross-Roads.
- John Metzgar, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 29, 1864, two years; in first battle of Bull Run, West Point, seven days before Richmond, South Mountain, Antietam, first and second Fredericksburg; re-enl. 1863; wounded at Chapin's Farm; disch. at Fort Williams.
- James B. Davis, private, Co. H, 51st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864, three years; Roanoke Island, second Bull Run, Chantilly; disch. 1862.
- Henry Harrison Teeter, private, Co. I, 16th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863, three years.
- Daniel B. Boyce, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. 1865.
- Robert Jones, private, Co. H, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863, three years; in the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor; disch. Oct. 1865.
- John Henry Freese, private, Co. K, 111th N. Y. Inf.; enl. June, 1863, three years; in the battle of Fredericksburg; taken prisoner before Petersburg, and starved to death at Andersonville.
- Wm. Frisby Scarles, private, Co. F, 51st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1861, three years; was in the battle of Roanoke; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.
- Henry Houser, private, Co. C, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; was in the battle before Petersburg.
- John Alex. Decamp, private, Co. E, 5th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1863, three years; disch. 1865.
- Wm. Henry Myers, private, Co. H, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years; in battles of Petersburg, and at surrender of Gen. Lee; disch. 1865.
- Edwin Dehue, private, Co. B, 9th Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; in battles of Cedar Creek, in front of Petersburg; disch. 1865.
- James H. Willis, private, Co. F, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864, three years; was in the battles of Cedar Run, Sailor's Creek, and Petersburg; disch. 1865.
- Geo. H. Tichenor, private, Co. F, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864, three years; died from wound in leg, at Cedar Run.
- L. Coleman, private, Co. F, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1863, three years; in the battles of Cedar Creek, in front of Petersburg, Sailor's Run, and at the surrender of Gen. Lee; disch. Oct. 1865.
- Elmer L. Williams, private, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year; was at battles of Mount Jackson, Madison Court-House; disch. 1865.
- Patrick Majoris, private, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Oct. 26, 1863, three years; was in the battles of Weldon Railroad, Shafer Farm, Fort Fisher; disch. 1865.
- David Robinson, private, Co. D, 149th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; was in battles of Suffolk, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge; disch. 1865.
- Barnum R. Butler, private; enl. Aug. 18, 1864, one year; died of fever at City Point.
- John Peck, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864, three years; in battle of Suffolk; died at Bridgeport, Ala., 1864.
- Elias J. Mattison, private, 75th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1861, three years; died in Florida, 1862.
- Henry Smith, private, 75th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1861, three years; died at New Orleans.
- Marcus Wood, private, 75th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 26, 1861, three years.
- Wm. Conner, private, Co. C, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; in battle before Petersburg; disch. 1865.
- Daniel Lane, private, Co. A, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year; in the battle of Kingston, N. C.; disch. 1865.
- Philo Coleman, private, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; in the battles of the Wilderness and Weldon Railroad; disch. 1865.
- Wm. Ozman, sergt., 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862, three years; was in the battles of the Wilderness, Weldon Railroad, and Poplar Springs; disch. 1865.
- George Moreland, private, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862, three years; was in the battles of the Wilderness, Weldon Railroad, and Poplar Springs; disch. 1865.
- Henry Ozman, private; three years; not known in what regiment.
- Wm. Lilley, private, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863, three years; was in the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; disch. 1865.
- Ward Weaver, private, Co. H, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863, three years.
- Melvin Weaver, private, Co. H, N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863, three years.
- Austin Manning, corp., Co. G, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 6, 1861, three years; in the battles of Bristol, Middleburg, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown; re-enl. 1863, in Vet. Corps; disch. 1865.
- Minier Weaver, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; was in the battles of Peeble's Court-House, before Petersburg, and at Fort Stedman; disch. 1865.
- Philip Anasiah Weaver; no record.
- Wm. N. Vanburger, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 26, 1863, three years; was in battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Ashby's Gap; disch. 1865.
- Charles Hargin, private, Co. F, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862, three years; in battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg; wounded at Cedar Creek; disch. 1865.
- Mark Hargin, corp., Co. F, 9th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; died of typhoid fever in hospital, Fort Simons.
- Wm. H. Gage, musician, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861, three years; at the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Antietam; re-enl. 1863; disch. 1865.
- Owen P. Brooks, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.
- Charles Teeter, private, Co. F, 30th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; killed at the battle of Cedar Creek.
- Weston E. Allen, 1st lieutenant, Co. F, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; in battles of Cold Harbor and Cedar Creek; disch. 1864.
- Glenn Lindlow McCormick, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861, three years; killed at Fair Oaks, June 1, 1862.
- Charles A. Moore, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861, three years; battle of Fair Oaks, seven days before Richmond; re-enl. Dec. 1864, in 24th Mich. Inf.; disch. 1865.
- Moses Reeves, Jr., 1st lieutenant, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Martinsburg; retaken in about two weeks; resigned Nov. 12, 1864.
- Wm. Henry Patchin, private, 111th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; killed in the battle of the Wilderness.
- Calch H. North, capt., Co. K, 143d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, three years; in battle of Suffolk; disch. July, 1864.
- Bloom Labar, private, Co. A, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Mechanicsville, Petersburg, and Cedar Creek; disch. 1865.
- Theodore T. Colwell, sergt., Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861, three years; in battles of Fair Oaks, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg; disch. 1864.
- Glenn Smith, private, 1st Ind't Bat.; enl. Nov. 16, 1861, three years; in battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; disch. 1864.
- Jacob Mead, private, Co. D, 143d Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862, three years; disch. 1864.
- William Morton Miller, 1st lieutenant, Co. D, 27th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861; two years; in battles of 1st Bull Run, Gaines' Mills, Charles City Cross-Roads, Crampton Pass, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; disch. 1863.
- Martin Murphy, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Hanover Court-House, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg; disch. 1865.
- Edward Murphy, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, three years; accidentally wounded and died of the wound, Nov. 30, 1862.
- John Murphy, private, Co. G, 15th Cav.; enl. Oct. 19, 1863, three years; in battles of New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Winchester, Five Forks; disch. 1865.
- William Henry Price, private, Co. G, 15th Cav.; enl. Oct. 19, 1863, three years; in battles of New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg, Winchester, and Five Forks; disch. 1865.
- Edward R. Price, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861, three years; died of typhoid fever, at Fair Oaks.
- Florian De Omsby, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862, three years; taken prisoner at Bridgeport, Ala.; died in Libby prison.
- Jay Crocker, corp., 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. 1861, three years; killed at Auburn, Va.
- William Hamilton, 2d sergt., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 13, 1861, two years; in battles of 1st Bull Run, Malvern Hill, Fair Oaks, Williamsburg, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; re-enl. Aug. 25, 1863, 21st N. Y. Cav.; wounded in the hip at Snicker's Gap; still in service.
- Willer Fiske Hamilton, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years; disch. 1863.
- John Warner, private, Co. G, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. 1865.
- Henry O. Fritts, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Nov. 15, 1861, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Antietam, Richmond, Cold Harbor, and second Bull Run; disch. 1864.
- Andrew M. Fenner, private, Co. D, 35th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 7, 1861, eighteen months; in battles of Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Manassas, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; disch. 1863.
- John Hornby, private, Co. E, 35th N. Y. Inf.; enl. 1861, three years; trans. to the navy, and in fourteen battles, and disch.; re-enl. in 21st N. Y. Cav.; still in service.
- Charles Ichabod Fritts, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863, three years; still in service.
- George Henry Christman, private, Co. B, 19th N. Y. Inf.; enl. May 9, 1861, two years; in battle of Little Washington; re-enl. 1864, 9th N. Y. H. Art., one year; in battles of Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, and Farmville; disch. 1865.
- George Myers, private, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1863, three years; in battles of Dallas, Pine Hill, Peach-Tree Creek; disch. 1865.
- Elias Wager, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Cedar Creek, Mine Run, and Petersburg; disch. 1864.
- Frederick B. Davis, private, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862, three years; in battles of Kingston, Gettysburg, and White Oaks.



T. Robertson

THOMAS ROBERTSON

was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Jan. 2, 1798. He was the second in a family of thirteen children (nine boys and four girls) of George and Mary (Smith) Robertson, ten of whom are now living. He spent his youth on his father's farm, and his education was limited to the common schools of that day.

At the age of eighteen he was elected constable for the town of Dryden, which office he held for twelve successive years. He was also collector and deputy sheriff for several years. In the fall of 1829 he was elected sheriff of Tompkins County, and all these positions he filled not only with great credit to himself, but to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of the town and county.

On June 2, 1830, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary Teeter, of Lansing. The result of this union was ten children, as follows: Newton, born Aug. 29, 1832; Olive, born July 15, 1834; Rome, born June 1, 1836 (died Oct. 6, 1852); Mary, born March 27, 1838; Jane, born

Feb. 7, 1840; Fame, born Feb. 11, 1842; Paris, born July 2, 1844; Serene, born March 28, 1846; Homer T., born March 4, 1849 (died Dec. 6, 1864); and Orris, born March 18, 1853.

When he was elected sheriff he moved to Ithaca, where he resided till 1832, when he removed to Lansing and purchased a farm, and there he has resided to the present time, and is considered one of the representative farmers of his town. In politics, a Democrat till the formation of the Republican party. The important official positions held by Mr. Robertson sufficiently attest the respect and confidence with which he has been regarded by his fellow-citizens; and when we consider that every trust committed to his care, whether public or private, has been intelligently, faithfully, and honestly discharged, and that he is in the enjoyment of the undiminished confidence and respect of all who know him, we must pronounce his a useful and successful life.



CHARLES S. BUSH

was born in Stroudsburg, Pa., July 9, 1798. He was the sixth in the family of twelve children of John and Jane Bush, only two of whom are now living. When a boy of six years of age, Charles came with his father's family to Tompkins County, and settled in Lansing, on the farm now owned by Robert Bush. He spent his youth on the farm and in the common schools of that day. On Dec. 6, 1846, he married Miss Maria, daughter of Isaac and Mary Manning, of Ithaca. She was born Jan. 10, 1815.

By this union four children were born to them, viz.: Charles A., born Oct. 19, 1848; Emma A., born Sept. 9, 1850 (married Homer D. Colgrove, of Enfield); George F., born Nov. 3, 1853; Jane E., born Aug. 9, 1856. After his marriage he owned a portion of the homestead farm, which he cultivated until his death, which occurred Jan. 27, 1864. Mr. Bush was never an office-seeker. In politics he was a Republican; in religious sentiment, a Unitarian. He was beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

ABRAM BOWER.

The grandfather and grandmother of the subject of this sketch (viz., Abram Bower) emigrated from Germany about the middle of the last century, and settled in Northampton Co., Pa. The father was born to them about 1766, whose name was Houteter Bower; he lived until 1843, and died at the age of seventy-seven.

Houteter Bower married Susan Teeter; she was born in 1766, and died in 1812, aged forty-six. They emigrated to the town of Milton (now Lansing), in Tompkins County. He came first and alone to prospect, in 1791; he went back and was married. In 1794 they moved their goods in wagons, and they rode on horseback, and drove three cows, one of which was drowned in crossing the Susquehanna. After arriving at their destination, they found it necessary to go on horseback to Binghamton to get meal enough to last them until after harvest for the sustenance of the family. Three brothers and three sisters also emigrated with them to Milton (now Lansing), viz.: John, Adam, George, Susan, Elizabeth, and Catharine.

Houteter Bower had eleven children by this wife, who died, and he then married the widow Brock, and they had three children more, making fourteen in all. Their names were, according to birth, Henry, John, Joseph W., Jesse, David, Abram, Isaac (1st), who died young, then next one named Isaac (2d), Elizabeth, then there were twins, named Tillman and Eve; and by the second wife there were Susan, Mary, and Sarah Bower; the last died when nine years old. They are all now dead except three brothers and one sister, viz.: Abram, Henry, Isaac, and Elizabeth, who are still living and well.

Abram was the sixth son and eighth child. All the brothers and sisters that are dead died in this town, but one; that was Samuel, who died at Summer Hill, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

An incident occurred when Henry was about nine months old. He was left sitting on the floor alone. When the mother came in there was a large rattlesnake playing around him, and the child knew no fear, and was enjoying the company of his snakeship hugely,—its rattles, etc. Not so the mother: she called in the father, and he dispatched it with a stick, suddenly.

Abram commenced business working for his father, at twenty-one, on his own account, and after laboring six years he received one thousand dollars. He was always at home. He was born Nov. 10, 1805, consequently now seventy-three years of age. He spent his boyhood not in going to school, until he was twelve years old, and then but a very little. At nine years he began to work hard, and at eleven he thought he could do as much work as a man. Was always very steady and of good habits. When he was about twenty years old he bought his first broadcloth coat, by saving up all his small change. He was married in 1831 to Miss Francina Demorest Baker, and they have a family of five children, who are settled near them. They lost two children when they were young, making seven in all. Their names are as follows:

No. 1. Henry Louis Bower, born Sept. 20, 1832; died April 1, 1835. No. 2. Charles F. Bower, born July 5, 1834, and was married June 7, 1862, to Miss Sarah Brown, of this town; the four children's names, Libbie Elgene Bower, born July 2, 1865; Annie Eveline Bower, born May 30, 1868; Warren Dean Bower, born March 28, 1871; and Charles Leroy Bower, born April 26, 1874. No. 3. William Henry Harrison Bower, born Sept. 15, 1839; married Miss Helen Bishop, Oct. 25, 1866, and they have three children as follows: Ella Bower, born Nov. 9, 1868; Lena Bower, born March 20, 1872; and Harry Bower, born Aug. 30, 1871. No. 4. Warren Dean Bower, born Nov. 19, 1843; died April 7, 1855. No. 5. Ella Bower, born Oct. 16, 1847; married to Mr. Milo Howell, in January, 1873. No. 6. Mary Bower, born May 1, 1851. No. 7. Jay Bower, born Nov. 5, 1853; married Miss Anna Mallory, Jan. 7, 1876.

Abram, by dint of persevering industry and hard work, and by close application to his business, has added farm to farm until he now owns five hundred and eight acres of as good land as New York State affords, which is divided up into four farms, with a set of fine buildings to each one, which are occupied by the four married children,—and they are all nicely situated,—which farms they will inherit. Abram owes nothing; was always afraid of indebtedness. His five hundred and eight acres was worthy, and he was offered, one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, but did not wish to sell; this was when land was highest, but in average years would sell at one hundred dollars per acre; it is all in one body,—part from two military tracts. He says the first crop he ever raised was eight hundred bushels of wheat, and sold it to a man in this town—who failed—at one dollar per bushel, and received but one-half of it. Corn was then worth four shillings, oats, two shillings; and from 1812 to 1824 wheat ranged from two shillings and sixpence to four shillings, oats, eighteen cents, and corn twenty cents; and on the opening of the canal, in 1824, prices of grain and other produce began to advance. Abram says that before the canal was opened his father raised eight hundred bushels of wheat, had it floured, sent it to Albany, and realized one hundred and

five dollars, and that the next year would do better; tried eight hundred bushels of wheat; had it floured, sent it to Albany, and realized the same again, *i.e.*, one hundred and five dollars. The above is to illustrate what hard times meant in those early days, which the pioneers had to suffer in the pinching inevitables of a new country, and not as now, with billions of broad acres under cultivation, and millions upon millions of people to consume the products. Abram has acquired a large property, and not a dollar by speculation, but by the fulfilling the Scripture requirement of getting it by the sweat of his brow, and by good judgment and management; so much so that he is quoted as the "model farmer" of all of this section of country, and by his counsel, advice, and pecuniary assistance has helped many a young man to enter and pursue the road of prosperity. He was always a man of strict integrity, whose word was as good as his note. In politics has always been progressive; was a Republican until of late; thinks they and the Democrats are about alike corrupt, and thinks the "Greenback theory" the nearest right and most hopeful for our country.

His religious belief is, in few words, as follows: believes in Christianity (but is not a member of any denomination or sect), but more in its primitive character; that there was but *one Church* instituted by Christ and the Apostles for the whole world and for *all time*, which consists of all believers who have the love of God and humanity in their hearts; and that *parties and creeds* make them no better, but the contrary. Their theological views are of no account if they possess that love.

Mr. Bower says he never sued any one, and never was sued in his life, but always took peaceable means to settle any and all difficulties,—a good example for most church members to follow.

Mr. Bower wishes me to say that he can stand at his front-door and look into every town in Tompkins County, and can look up the ravine to Taghanic Falls, which is opposite on the other side of Cayuga Lake, and nearly three miles distant.

MRS. ABRAM BOWER.

Mrs. Abram Bower's maiden name was Miss Francina Demorest Baker, daughter of Samuel Baker, of this town. She was born in 1810, and is now sixty-eight years old. She was married in 1831. Her family history, in brief, was as follows:

Her grandfather Baker was of Quaker belief, a crockery merchant in the city of New York in the time of the Revolutionary war. He emigrated from England; he failed and lost all he had in New York. Her father emigrated from the city of New York in about the year 1789. He first visited Canada, in view, and then came to what is now called Lansingville, of the town of Lansing (formerly called town of Milton). He thought, on his arrival, that there was not *another white man* in that section, except the man who came with him, but in the course of a month he heard the sound of an axe, and went to it, and found Captain Simeon Strong, who proved to be the only neighbor he had. Samuel Baker was, consequently, one of the first settlers in the town of Milton (now Lansing). He bought a "military tract" (of a man who came to see him) of six hundred and forty acres, in the town, at two shillings and sixpence per acre, and said the title was good; afterwards proved worthless. He then footed it to Albany twice, and *again paid* two shillings and sixpence per acre,—five shillings in all,—and at Albany got a good title to it. He suffered all the deprivations common to pioneer life.

Mrs. Bower's father was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade about thirty years. He had never been to school but about six weeks in his life, and yet was a magistrate in this town for twenty years, and was very efficient in filling up "land conveyances" and other "writings" for the people, and was looked up to with esteem at that early day (he died in about 1853), and considered one of the first men in town. The names of "Baker," "Strong," and "Bower" became very numerous in the town at a later date.

Mrs. A. Bower says when she was young farmers all saved their wool, and took it to a "carding-machine" and had it carded, woven, and fulled for their own wear in pressed flannel; for girls and men and boys wore full cloth, and was the best they could do then.

She made her own first "ingrain carpet" after marriage, about thirty years since, and that it was better to wear than any now, and *full as nice*. She at that early day made her own table, and all other, linens. She has kept house about forty-six years; always did her own housework, and has been truly a "*help-meet*" in acquiring the property they have amassed.

Her religious views are very similar to her husband's,—of a liberal character, belonging to no "sect" or "party," yet believes there are good people in all, and is a believer in Christianity proper, and is a descendant of a Quaker family; thinks it not necessary to belong to a sect to be saved at last.

Nathaniel A. Merritt, corp., Co. F, 9th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, three years; in battles of Cedar Creek and in front of Petersburg; disch. 1865.

Charles F. Merritt, private, Co. F, 9th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, three years; in battles of Cedar Creek and in front of Petersburg; disch. 1865.

Harrison Burger, private, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; killed at Antietam.

Edward T. Burger, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; died at Frederiek City.

Sylvanus W. Stout, sergt., Co. F, 9th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864, three years; in battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Washington; wounded at Cedar Creek; disch. 1865.

Jonathan Lobdell, private, Co. F, 9th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year; in battles of Cedar Creek, Petersburg, and Sailor's Run; disch. 1865.

Thomas Pearce, private, 131st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862, three years; died in Virginia.

John S. Holden, private, Co. F, 9th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Cold Harbor, Sailor's Run, Petersburg, Cedar Creek, and Hatcher's Run; disch. 1865.

John G. Wiant, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Gettysburg and Petersburg.

Michael Birmingham, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; wounded at the battle of West Point; re-enl. 1863, 9th N. Y. H. Art.; accidentally killed Oct. 27, 1865.

Jas. Darwin Brackett, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 22, 1861, two years; in battles of West Point, Gaines' Hill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Crampton Pass, and Fredericksburg; re-enl. March 1, 1864, 3d N. Y. Art.; battle of King-ton; disch. 1865.

Geo. L. Bennett, corp., Co. D, 14d Inf.; enl. Sept. 16, 1862, three years; wounded in battle near Dallas, and died of the wound.

Richard L. Goodwin, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 17, 1861, two years; in battles of first Bull Run, West Point, and near Harrison Landing; disch. 1862.

Jerome S. Billington, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864, three years; in battles of New Market, Piedmont, Lynchburg; disch. 1864.

Geo. Hagin, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864, three years; in battles of Five Forks, Harper's Farm, Dinwiddie Court-House, and at the surrender of Gen. Lee; disch. 1865.

Daniel Hagan, sergt., Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, and Hatcher's Run; disch. 1865.

Merritt F. Hagin, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864, three years; in battle of Lacy Springs; disch. 1865.

Francis Hagin, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad; disch. 1865.

Jones Dans, private; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years; died of smallpox at Camp Stoneman.

Daniel B. Mack, private, Co. B, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864, three years; in battles before Petersburg and Weldon Railroad; was taken prisoner and kept eight days; disch. 1865.

John H. Inman, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Fort Steadman, and at the surrender of Gen. Lee; disch. 1865.

Charles L. Shergur, sergt., Co. F, 9th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; in battles of Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, Richmond, and Sailor's Creek; disch. 1865.

John Collins, private, Co. D, 14d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862, three years; in battles of Nansemond, Wauhatchie, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Averysboro', and Bentonville, and was at the surrender of Johnson; disch. 1865.

Wm. Henry Knottles, private, 76th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; died Jan. 22, 1864, of typhoid fever.

Charles Morgan, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years; in battles of Reams' Station and Fort Steadman; killed in the battle before Petersburg, 1864.

Smith E. Austin, private, Co. I, 75th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861, three years; was at the battle of Santa Rosa, evacuation of Warrington and Pensacola; at the siege and surrender of Port Hudson, and Sabine Pass, Texas; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1863; killed at Auburn, Va.

Eli Conklin, sergt., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. May, 1861, two years; in battles of first Bull Run, West Point, White-Oak Swamp, Gaines' Hill, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, South Mountain, second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg; re-enl. 1863, 15th N. Y. Cav.; was in the Morefield raid; taken prisoner May 10, 1864; in Andersonville prison eight months, and paroled; disch. 1865.

Francis W. Avery, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 21, 1863, three years; in battles of New Market, Piedmont, Waynesboro', Lynchburg, Martinsburg, Charlestown, Lacy Springs, Five Forks, and was at the surrender of Gen. Lee; disch. 1865.

Philip Gibbs, sergt., Co. C, 75th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861, three years; was at the battle of Santa Rosa; at the evacuation of Warrington and Pensacola; at the siege of Port Hudson, and Sabine Pass, Texas; re-enl. 1863, 75th N. Y. Inf.; in battles of Winchester, Fisher Hill, and Cedar Creek.

John H. Elwell, private, Co. C, 75th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; at Santa Rosa, and evacuation of Warrington and Pensacola; at the destruction of gunboat "Cotton," and Camp Biswell; and at the siege of Port Hudson, and Sabine Pass, Texas; re-enl. 1863, 75th N. Y. Inf.

Theodore Teeter, private, Co. D, 75th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1865; no record.

Arthur McCoon, private, Co. A, 15th N. Y. Cav.; three years.

F. Dwight Loomis, three years.

Edward C. Howe, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 20, 1861, three years.

John C. Bishop, private, 17th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 1, 1862, three years; in battle of White House; at the siege of Port Hudson; disch. 1863.

John Shoemaker, private, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862, three years; killed in the battle of Wilderness, 1864.

Silas W. Personius, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, three years; wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, of which he died.

Chester Personius, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Sulphur Springs, Cold Harbor, and Gaines' Farm; at the assault of Petersburg, and killed at the springing of Burnside's Mine, 1864; body left in the hands of the rebels.

Philip Kresge, sergt., Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, three years; was in battles of Wilderness, Sulphur Springs, Gaines' Farm, Cold Harbor, and Petersburg.

Chauncey S. Thorp, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; in battles of Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Sulphur Springs, and Weldon Railroad; disch. 1865.

Anson W. Knottles, capt., Co. G, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 28, 1862, three years; was in the battles of the Wilderness, Gaines' Farm, Cold Harbor, Sulphur Springs, and before Petersburg, and wounded while on duty as brigade officer of the day; ball hit the right eye, and passed out the left cheek; disch. by order of Secretary of War, Sept. 27, 1864.

Alvin Wyckoff, Co. C, 76th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861, three years; was at the battles of Rappahannock Station, Gainesville, Sulphur Springs, Antietam, second Bull Run, first Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (wounded in the knee), Mine Run, Wilderness (wounded, ball passing through the left corner of the mouth and jaw, knocking out two teeth and a piece of the jaw), and Weldon Railroad; disch. 1864.

Al Wyckoff, sergt., Co. A, 32d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861, twenty months.

Levi Wyckoff, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Inf.; nine months.

Joseph F. Roberts, sergt., Co. D, 6th N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 27, 1861, two years; in first Bull Run, West Point, seven days' retreat on the Peninsula, second Bull Run, and Fredericksburg; re-enl. 1864, in 16th H. Art.; in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania; disch. 1865.

Sam'l L. Roberts was at first Bull Run, West Point, seven days' retreat on the Peninsula, second Bull Run, campaign in Maryland, and first and second Fredericksburg; re-enl. Dec. 1864.

Franklin M. Roberts, died in 1864 of fever.

Charles S. Barnard, Michael Esler, John W. Roberts, Thomas Hale, no record.

George W. Norton, private, Co. B, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1861, three years; disch. 1862.

Wm. Henry Turner, corp., Co. F, 9th H. Art.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; at the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, Va.; disch. July 20, 1865.

Jefferson Hargin, private, 143d N. Y. Inf.; enl. July, 1862, three years; died at Yorktown, Va.

Frank Crocker, private, 22d Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; disch. 1864.

John E. Merritt, private, Co. E, 9th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years; in battles of Cold Harbor, Manassas Junction, Fisher's Hill, and Winchester; wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek; disch. 1865.

Jesse H. Conrad, private, Co. M, 24th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 11, 1865, one year; in battles of Dinwiddie, Harper's Farm, and Appomattox; disch. 1865.

Henry L. Hopkins, private, Co. B, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 27, 1864, one year; in battle of Kingston; disch. 1865.

Edwin T. Drake, private, Co. G, 46th Illinois Inf.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861, three years; in battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Hatchie, and Holly Springs; wounded in head at Shiloh; disch. 1864.

Aaron Prime, private, Co. G, 11th U. S. Art.; enl. Oct. 4, 1863, three years; disch. 1865.

George W. Wooley, private, Co. M, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864, one year; at battle of Kingston; disch. 1865.

Egbert M. Eits, private, Co. I, 9th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863, three years; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek.

Lamont S. Benedict, private, Co. F, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year; employed in front of Petersburg from Oct. 4, 1864, to April 16, 1865, and disch. June, 1865.

Charles H. Tarbell, private, Co. F, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864, three years; musician, and trans. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. 1865.

Henry Austin, landsman; enl. Aug. 22, 1864, one year; on board the "North Carolina"; trans. to the "Lancaster"; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN F. BURDICK, M.D.

Henry Burdick, the father of the subject of this sketch, and the oldest in the family of six children of Peter Burdick, was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1763, and died in 1806.

John F. Burdick was born in Halifax, Vt., Nov. 25, 1803. His father died when he was three years of age, and he remained at home with his mother till he was thirteen, when he began the world for himself. He enjoyed the advantages of a common-school education. In 1824 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. George W. Phillips, of Ithaca. After remaining with him one year he went to Castleton, Vt., and completed his studies. He then returned to Ithaca and commenced his practice in 1828. On Sept. 9, 1831, he married Miss Elizabeth, only child of Abram Van Wagoner, of Lansing. By this union three children were born to them,—Isaac D., Benbell, and Elizabeth V.,—none of whom are now living. Mrs. Burdick died May 23, 1837, beloved by all. In 1831 he removed to Lansing and settled on a farm, still continuing his practice in connection with farming.

On April 20, 1840, he married Hannah Sexton, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Botsford, of Manchester, Ontario Co., N. Y. There are no children by this union.

In 1859 he moved back to Ithaca, where he remained three years, and returned to the farm.

His present residence was built in 1868, on the spot where his two former residences were destroyed by fire,—the first in 1844, and the second, which was a water-cure establishment for six years, in 1867.

A view of his beautiful residence may be seen on the pages of this work, also portraits of himself and wife. Dr. Burdick has been county coroner for twenty years. In politics a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. In religious sentiment a Baptist. His wife has been a member of that church for fifty-nine years.

OLIVER P. TOWNLEY.

Oliver P. Townley is of English origin, and was born in Lansing, April 2, 1820. He is the third in the family of five children of Richard Townley, who was the son of Richard, who was the son of Effingham, who came from England at an early day, and settled at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. Richard, Jr., came to Tompkins County when but eight years of age, and in 1810 settled in Lansing, on a farm, having only an ox-team and one shilling in money. He purchased the farm of one hundred acres which his father settled upon, agreeing to pay four hundred dollars for the same. He paid for it by chopping wood and taking it to Indlowville, at three shillings a cord. At various times he purchased adjoining tracts, so that when he died, Oct. 24, 1853, he had eight hundred acres of valuable land. He was considered one of the most industrious men of his day. Oliver P. spent his youth on his father's farm and in the common schools of Lansing. He remained on the farm till 1862, when he and his brother Aaron purchased of the heirs the homestead. Aaron is living at the old home, and Oliver has a beautiful residence on his portion, undoubtedly the finest farm-house in the county, a view of which may be seen elsewhere.

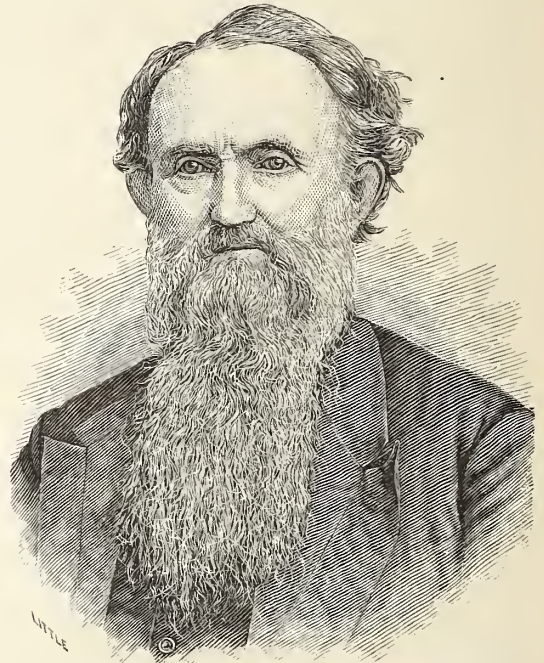
On Jan. 17, 1861, he was united in marriage with Martha A., daughter of David and Mary Ann Schofield, of Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y.

The result of this union was Susan H., born Sept. 4, 1863; Amadilla, born Oct. 16, 1865; Mary L., born April 26, 1868; Helen M., born Jan. 10, 1872.

Mr. Townley has been a staunch Republican since the formation of that party. He is considered one of the thorough representative farmers of Lansing.

JOHN W. GIBBS.

William Gibbs, father of the subject of this sketch, and son of William Gibbs, was born in New Jersey, June 8, 1763. He was one of the first settlers in this part of the county. He settled in what was then Onondaga County, now Tompkins, on a farm of seventy-five acres of wild land,



Photo, by Frear.

JOHN W. GIBBS.

which he cleared up and cultivated. He was a tailor by trade, which he followed for several years in connection with farming. He resided on his farm till his death, which occurred April 18, 1826.

He reared a family of ten children, namely, Frederick L., Sarah Ann, Hannah, Philip J., Mary, Ella, Jesse B., Cynthia, and John W., all of whom became men and women, with families, and four of whom only are now living. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Bright, of New Jersey, was born in New Jersey, March 15, 1771. She survived him thirty-six years, and died in Lansing, Sept. 21, 1862.

John W. Gibbs was born in Lansing, March 22, 1814. He spent his youth on his father's farm and in the common schools of Lansing. On Sept. 24, 1835, he was married to Catharine, daughter of William Ozmun, a wealthy farmer of Lansing. She was born Dec. 3, 1818. The result of this union was as follows: Elizabeth, born July 30, 1836 (married Aaron Brown, of Lansing); Catharine, born March 15, 1838 (married Smith Platt, of Ithaca); Mariah, born Jan. 7, 1840 (married Simon Personius, of Lansing);

Sarah H., born Nov. 25, 1842 (married George H. Azror, of Lansing); William B., born Jan. 28, 1845 (married Mrs. Lou Emma De Forrest, of St. Louis, Mo.); Mary E., born Feb. 14, 1847 (married George Gibbs, of Enfield); Cynthia L., born Sept. 2, 1848; Esther E., born Aug. 12, 1850 (married Jesse Gibbs, of Pennsylvania); Eva, born Jan. 30, 1853, died Feb. 19, 1853; Ida P., born March 24, 1854, died Jan. 26, 1873; Ella A., born April 8, 1856 (married Sylvester Bush, of Lansing); Zell, born Dec. 27, 1862.

In 1832 he purchased of the heirs the homestead, and for the past thirty years he has been an auctioneer as well as farmer.

Originally a Whig, but since the formation of the Republican party a staunch Republican. In religious faith a Methodist; both he and his wife have been members of that church since 1840. His first wife died Nov. 17, 1869. He was united in marriage with his present wife, Susan Bush, daughter of Jeremiah Brown, of Lansing. She was born Dec. 29, 1823.

JAMES A. BURR

is a descendant of Benjamin Burr, who emigrated from England, and settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1635. The grandfather of James A., whose name was Timothy Burr, was a merchant in Hartford; he married Susan M. Hins-



Photo. by Frear.

JAMES A. BURR.

dale; they had one son, Timothy. He was a successor to his father in the mercantile business, and was very successful; he married the daughter of Dea Moses Chapin, of Hartford, a jeweler. They had thirteen children,—seven sons and six daughters,—named as follows, according to births: Timothy, formerly a merchant at Trumansburg, Mary K., Susan M., Thomas, Albert Chapin, Alexander J., Henry L., formerly in business with Calvin and Nathan Burr at Ludlowville, N. Y., James A. Burr, his successor, Cornelius A., Julia A., Harriet E., Caroline J., and Emily

C. Burr. The father was from his youth very fond of military affairs, and was a general in the Connecticut militia, and helped to equip some of his men that were unable to bear the expense. Hinman, in his work on the early Connecticut settlers, speaks of him as a splendid officer.

About 1811 he removed to Ogdensburg, N. Y., and on the breaking out of the war of 1812 was made commissary-general of the western army; he was stationed at Ogdensburg. When that post was burned by the British his family were forced to flee, alone and on foot, to escape the barbarities of the enemy. Subsequently he resided at Watertown and at Henderson, and in the year 1821 removed to Rochester, N. Y., then a village of perhaps one thousand inhabitants, and but a few frame buildings; he was identified with the interests of that now flourishing city, until his death by cholera, which happened in August, 1832; his wife also died with cholera the following day, and one son, Albert C., died two weeks previous with the same disease, induced by being a volunteer nurse.

James A., the subject of this sketch, was the sixth son and eighth child, born at Watertown, N. Y., March 8, 1814. Entered a store at Cazenovia, N. Y., at the age of thirteen, with a cousin by the name of William M. Burr, and in 1841 was married to Miss Charlotte Lyon, of Rochester; in 1844 moved to Ludlowville, N. Y., and was clerk for his brother, Henry L. Burr, for four years, and then, in company with Mr. H. B. Lord, bought the stock in trade, and carried on business, under the firm-name of Lord & Burr, until 1866, and until 1870 with other partners; did always a heavy business; then sold out goods, and since that has owned and run a grist-mill until the summer of 1878; in the year 1867 turned his attention to building a brick block of stores and fitting up wood block; also built quite a number of dwelling-houses (ten), all of which was not profitable pecuniarily, yet helped to build up and improve the place. Fine water-powers are to be found there, and are now for sale.

James A. Burr was one of the first Abolitionists of the Garrisonian stamp, when the subject was first broached at Cazenovia, and kept his faith unwaveringly until the last chain was broken. Also was for total abstinence from all that could intoxicate, from the first discussion of the subject in this county, and was co-helper with Mr. Benjamin Joy (deceased), who formerly lived in Ludlowville, N. Y., who was an apostle of temperance for forty years, and was one of six that formed the town of Lansing Temperance Society fifty-two years since, and is still in existence. The town of Lansing has had *no licenses granted for sixteen years*,—a temperance town largely through the labors of Hon. Benjamin Joy and James A. Burr.

In religious belief, at eighteen was a full convert to Christianity of the purity and glorious character of Christ and his mission upon earth; that He and the apostles instituted but one church, and that included all believers, without any reference to their *theology* or *private belief*. But the only basis was "love God with all the heart and your neighbors as yourselves." For this reason James always ignored all divisions and sects, of whatever name or nature, as the antipodes of Christianity as primitively ordained, and its worst enemies.

In politics always a reformer, sympathized with Republicans while slavery existed, also temperance; last, but not least, that the Greenback theory and its success is the best remedy from social and financial ruin.

James A. Burr's first wife died in December, 1866, without children; he was married in October, 1870, to Miss H. S. Steadman, of Newport, R. I., and have a son and daughter named Emily Thorp Burr, born May 10, 1875, and James A. Burr, Jr., born March 25, 1877.

Mr. Burr has been for forty-five years a great enemy to the use of tobacco in any and every form, as pernicious always, physically and morally, and a curse to the world, like intoxicating drinks and chattel slavery.

J. BRUYN BOGARDUS.

Jacob E. Bogardus, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kingston, Ulster Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1784. He was the oldest in the family of two children of Everadus Bogardus, of Holland descent, who was a descendant of Everadus, who came to this country from Holland in 1633. About the year 1834, he removed from Ulster County and settled in Lansing, on a farm which he purchased of the Conrad heirs. Here he lived till his death, which occurred April 9, 1859, aged seventy-five. He was regarded one of the most prominent men of Lansing. He was county superintendent of the poor for three years, and was one of the presidential electors from this district when James K. Polk was elected President.

J. B. Bogardus was born in Ellenville, Ulster Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1820. He was the second in the family of eight children. All are now living in Lansing, except one sister, who resides in Michigan.

He spent his youth on his father's farm; was educated in the common schools of Tompkins and Ulster Counties.

On Feb. 5, 1845, he married Hannah E., daughter of Thomas and Hannah George, of Dryden. The result of this union was one son,—Everadus G., born March 28, 1846 (married Victoria, daughter of Andrew Teeter, of Lansing).

After J. Bruyn had attained his majority, he worked for his father nine years on the farm, and then commenced life for himself. At present he has a farm of 150 acres, with fine buildings, a view of which may be seen elsewhere.

He has been assessor for several years; has been supervisor of his town.

In politics, a Democrat. In religious sentiment, a Methodist, his wife having been a member of that church for the past thirty years.

BENSON BUCK.

The grandfather, Benjamin Buck, one of a family of seventeen children of Daniel and Anna (Denton) Buck, was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 21, 1762. In 1805 he, with his family of twelve children, came from Great Bend, Penna., and settled in Lansing, on lot 80. After he settled here three more children were born to them.

Of this large family only three are now living, one in Minnesota, one in Iowa, and one in Kansas. He (Benjamin) died Feb. 4, 1851, aged eighty-eight years. Asahel, the

father of Benson, was ten years of age when he came here. He remained at home until after his marriage at the age of twenty-four. He married Betsey, daughter of Theophilus Case, of New Jersey. He had nine children, namely: Lucy, Philena, Floretta, Benson, Hiram, Cemantha, Jerome, Samuel, and Julia, only three of whom are now living,—Benson and Samuel in Tompkins County, and Floretta in Michigan. Asahel died Nov. 26, 1866, aged seventy-one years. Benson lived on his father's farm till he was twenty-three years of age.

His education was limited to the common schools of Lansing, attending winters and working on the farm summers. On Feb. 6, 1851, he married Laura, daughter of Benjamin and Eunice Jackson, of Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y. She was born August 12, 1831. By this union three children were born to them, viz.: Lucy E., born Oct. 7, 1851 (married Lucian B. Mead, of Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y.); B. Lavern, born Feb. 11, 1856; and Leroy A., born Aug. 5, 1868. After his marriage he purchased the Allen homestead of one hundred and twenty acres, and here he commenced life.

He erected all the present buildings on his place, a view of which may be seen on the pages of this work. In politics he is a Republican. Both he and his wife have been consistent members of the Baptist Church for twenty-two years. The family are highly esteemed in the community in which they live.

WILLIAM TEETER.

Among the prominent pioneers of Lansing township was Henry Teeter, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who came from near Easton, Penna., in the year 1790. His family consisted of a wife and seven children. They experienced great difficulties on their journey. On arriving at Ithaca, there being no roads north, the family and goods were taken in a small boat to what was called Bevone's Landing, and the horses and cattle were led and driven along the beach of the lake (Cayuga). On arriving there they constructed rude sleighs to draw their goods to their destination, about a mile east of the lake. Here he purchased a farm of wild land, and with the help of his children succeeded in clearing it up and paying for it. By honesty and strict industry his sons became owners of good farms, and were classed among the most respected and wealthy citizens of the town. Daniel, the son of Henry Teeter, was eleven years of age when his parents came to Lansing. He lived with them until his marriage, when he was twenty-five years of age. The homestead was left to him for his share. The first year after his marriage his father, who was then keeping a public-house on the farm, met with a very sad misfortune. His house caught fire and burned, and his wife was consumed in the flames.

Daniel cleared up his farm and reared a family of ten children, who became owners of large farms, and were among the leading citizens of the town. He lived to be ninety years old, and was honored and respected by all who knew him.

William, son of Daniel Teeter, was born July 16, 1808.

He spent his youth on his father's farm, and when seventeen years of age he took entire charge of the farm for several years. For ten years he was engaged in boating, also the building of boats. In 1833 he married Sarah, daughter of Henry Miller, of Lansing. The result of this union was Lovina (married James Bloom, of Lansing), Samantha (married Luther English, of Dryden), Ada (married Darling English, of Dryden), Jane (married John Kenny), William H., Corila, Perlina, Truman, and Earl. In politics Mr. Teeter has always been a Democrat. In religious sentiment he is a Methodist.

Mr. Teeter is regarded as one of the most successful farmers of his town, and is honored and respected by a large circle of friends.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

NEWFIELD.

LITTLE more than three-quarters of a century has elapsed since the first settlement was made in the territory now embraced within the limits of the town of Newfield. It was, as near as can now be ascertained, about the year 1800 when the first white settler arrived,

"And boldly reared the gloomy cabin wall
Of rude, misshapen logs amid the forest tall."

What marvelous changes have since been wrought! The expedients of the pioneer have been succeeded by the permanent improvements of the yeoman, whose intention it was to leave his remains to moulder under the sod he tilled, or, perhaps, of the son, who, born in the town, reverently wishes to linger around the grave of his father. Even of the latter few, very few, remain. Those of the second generation have nearly all departed, and the third enjoy the fruits of the providence and industry of their fathers, and of their own enterprise and care. Fancy lingers momentarily on the developments of less than fourscore years. Where once the forest stood now appears the well-cultivated farm, and the one-time barren hill-sides are now rendered fertile and productive by the skillful cultivation of the modern husbandman. As we pass from farm to farm what do we see? Instead of a log cabin, twelve by fifteen feet, erected in the midst of a forest, the eye beholds a beautiful and well-cultivated grange, a fine, commodious, and convenient dwelling, with everything attractive around; flowers and vines without, and not infrequently a piano within, and a wife or a daughter who possesses not only the requisite culinary education, but also sufficient literary and intellectual knowledge, so as to be able to give sweet music to the wearied tiller of the soil after the arduous labors of the day are ended. Surely a creditable comparison with the by-gone times. But let it not be forgotten that to the pioneer is due the greater share, perhaps, of the credit of these excellent changes.

Newfield is located in the southwest corner of the county, its geographical centre being about six miles from Ithaca. The surface is hilly, and in the centre is much broken, the ridges being from four hundred to six hundred feet above

the valleys, and the summit level of them from fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred feet above tide-water. The soil is a gravelly loam of good quality, underlaid with slate and lime.

The town is generally well watered; numerous living springs, having their sources in the hills, run through nearly every section of the town. The principal streams are Cayuta Creek, which drains the southern part of the town, and the inlet of Cayuga Lake, which drains the northern part. The valleys of these streams are commonly narrow, and bordered by deep hill-sides. A portion of the western part of the town is sparsely settled, and comparatively uncultivated. The general sanitary advantages of the town are excellent. Its area is 34,892 acres, of which about 25,500 acres are cultivated.

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town was commenced by James Thomas, who settled on the old Newtown Road, near Pony Hollow, about the year 1800. Where Mr. Thomas came from, or whither he removed, are facts not now known, as none of his descendants reside in the town. Following Thomas, within a year or two came Joseph Chambers, who settled on the farm now occupied by Augustus Brown. In 1804, John White arrived. He was the father of Sarah, wife of Stephen T. Brown, Esq.; of Harriet, wife of Joseph Homet, of Williamsport; and of Lydia, wife of Artemus Hurd, of Painted Post. About contemporary with John White was David Linderman, who came in from Orange Co., N. Y., and settled on the farm now occupied by Curtis Protts. He was accompanied by his wife and an infant son,—the latter, Harvey Linderman, now a resident of Newfield village, and one of the oldest living settlers of the town.

Richard Seabring* had command of a company in the Revolutionary army from its commencement to its close. Died in Newfield in 1821, in the eighty-third year of his age. Cornelius, his son, emigrated from Northumberland Co., Pa., in about the year 1802 to Lansing, Tompkins Co., where he remained until the 15th day of April, 1804, when he removed to Newfield. This was accomplished by loading on a "wood-sled" all of this world's goods he possessed, together with his family, and attaching thereto a yoke of oxen and one horse, and a part of the way, by the aid of "blazed" trees, making his way to what has ever since been known as the Seabring settlement. When the mail was carried from Ithaca to Elmira once a week, on horseback, he was postmaster. He was several times elected supervisor of the town, and kept the first hotel ever kept there. He owned and occupied the farm on which he first located until 1824, when he sold it to his son Samuel, who owned and occupied it until 1871, when he (Samuel) died. Since his death it has been occupied by his son, Cornelius H.

Cornelius Seabring died Oct. 18, 1844, in the seventy-third year of his age.

In 1805, Barnabas Gibbs, father of John C. Gibbs, came in and settled on the John P. Hazen farm. The Gibbs' spent one winter in the town of Dryden prior to

* Some members of this family spell the name without the "a."

permanently settling in Newfield. John C. was about three years of age when his parents settled here, and he has spent all his life, except those three years, within a mile of where he now lives. He occupied the Alvah Davis farm for many years. One of his daughters, Mary A., married J. B. Albright, who now lives on the adjoining farm; the other daughter, Sarah A., married Ira Stewart, of Spencer, Tioga Co., N. Y. Mr. Gibbs is one of the oldest pioneers of the town.

Philip Le Bar came in from Pennsylvania, but immediately from Lansing, this county in 1806. It is here pertinent to state that several of the early settlers of the town first located in what is now Lansing; but the owners of the land put too large a price on it, so that they found it expedient to purchase in Newfield.

Jonathan Compton came in about 1806, and settled on the farm at present occupied by Edgar Brown.

The years 1809-10 were prolific in the arrival of settlers in the town. Among those who came during these years were James Todd, father of John P. and Solomon S. Todd, of this town, and of G. A. Todd, of West Danby. Mr. Todd settled on the farm now owned by the first and last named of his sons. He was a prominent man in the town; one of the early deacons of the Presbyterian Church, and the first clerk of that body. Abraham Brown, father of Alvah, Stephen T., Hiram, and Holden T. Brown, and Nancy, widow of William Drake, arrived in 1809, and settled on the farm now owned jointly by his sons. The next year Isaac L. Smith, father of Samuel H. Smith, settled the farm now occupied by the latter. Isaac L. Smith and his father had settled in Lansing fifteen years prior to their arrival in this town. Deacon Charles Gillett arrived about the same time as Isaac L. Smith, and settled on the farm now occupied by Joseph Kellogg. He first settled in Lansing, and married a sister of Mr. Smith. Solomon Kellogg, of whose descendants several reside in the town, came in about 1811, and settled on the farm now owned by David Curtis, and occupied by a tenant.

From 1812 to 1815 quite an influx of settlers arrived, prominent among whom were Deacon Ebenezer Patchen, a Revolutionary hero, who was among the first in the Windfall settlement; Squire James Murray, father of David Murray, settled on the farm now occupied by Morgan P. Van Kirk; Jeremiah and Stephen Green settled in the Seabring neighborhood. The Trumbulls, James Douglass, Daniel Strong, and others mentioned in the history of the Trumbull's Corners locality, came within the period above designated. William Dudley, grandfather of P. S. Dudley, came from Walesto, N. J., at an early day in the settlement of that State; subsequently to Ithaca in 1810, and to Newfield in 1816. His son, George Dudley, the first merchant of Newfield village, learned the mercantile business with Judge Gere, of Ithaca. His brother Abram, who was associated in business with him at Newfield, is now a resident of Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y.

In 1824, William Stratton settled on the farm on which is now located Stratton's Station on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad. His children now living in the town are Wilbor F. Stratton, on the old homestead, Mrs. P. S. Dudley, and Mrs. Andrew J. Van Kirk.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Newfield was taken from Spencer and organized as a part of Tioga County, by the name of *Cayuta*, Feb. 22, 1811. The name was changed March 29, 1822. On the 4th of June, 1853, "all that part of the town of Newfield lying on the west side of said town, and beginning at the north line of said town, at the northeast corner of lot 4, thence along the east line of lots 4, 8, 12, 19 to 84, 51 and 52, and 9 and 10 to the south bounds of Tompkins County, shall, after Jan. 1, 1856, be annexed to and form a part of Catharines, in Chemung (now Schuyler) County."

Owing to the fact that all the town records were destroyed in the fire at Newfield village, June 15, 1875, we are unable to procure a perfect list of the town officers; hence we simply subjoin the names of the present incumbents:

Supervisor, Ezra Marion; Town Clerk, S. Dudley Cook; Justices of the Peace, Elvin C. Thorn, Benjamin Starr, James W. Sunderland, John W. Dean; Assessors, Daniel M. Kellogg, Gilbert Stamp, Andrew J. Van Kirk; Commissioner of Highways, Cornelius R. Sebring; Overseer of the Poor, John Beardslee; Collector, Frank Holmes; Auditors, La Fayette Cutter, Robert Alexander, Frederick R. Farmer; Inspectors of Election District No. 1, Elvin Keene, Luther Ennis, George W. Ham; Inspectors of Election District No. 2, Augustus Brown, John Boyer, Freeman Osmond; Constables, Hugh C. Brown, Richard Chapman, Loren Leonard, I. Newton Van Ostrand, William S. Campbell, John A. Bailey.

NEWFIELD VILLAGE

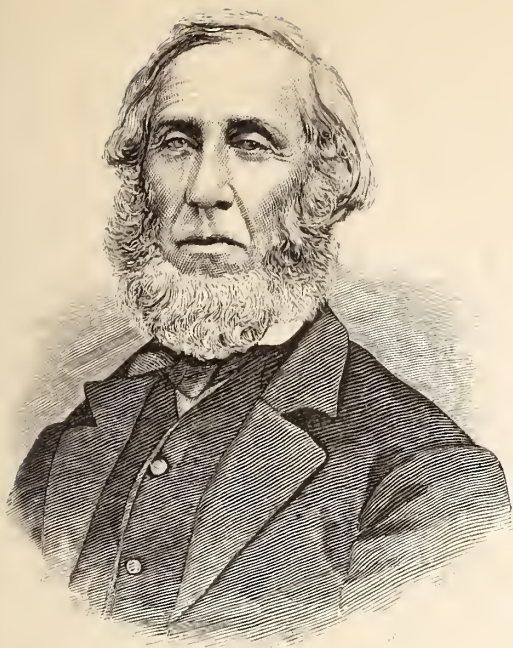
is pleasantly situated on the Cayuga Inlet, in the northeast part of the town. Its site is included in the Thomas S. Livingston Purchase, of part of which Stephen B. Munn, of New York, became owner, and for whom James Punpelly, of Owego, acted as agent for the sale of lands. Eliakim Dean, father of Jefferson Dean, purchased the present site of the village about the year 1802, and although his residence was in the town of Ithaca, he spent much of his time on his purchase, making improvements, erecting mills, and otherwise developing the place.

The first saw-mill was built by Eliakim Dean, in 1809. It stood near where P. S. Dudley's upper mill now stands.

The first grist-mill in the town was erected by the same gentleman, in 1811, and occupied the site where Dudley's lower mill now is. It has been erroneously stated by French, in his "Gazetteer," and others that the first mill was built by General John Green. It was, in fact, built by Mr. Dean and operated by him a few years, then sold to General Green.

The first factory was started by Samuel K. Rogers, in 1815. It was for the manufacture of cloth and for carding wool. It occupied the site of Perry's saw-mill. In 1846 John T. James started an oil-cloth factory in the south part of the town, and in 1847 removed the same to the village. It is now no more.

The first store in Newfield was kept by George Dudley, father of P. S. Dudley, about 1816. It was at first a primitive affair, but gradually developed into quite a mercantile enterprise, under the management of the proprietor, assisted by his brother, Abram, and son, P. S. Dudley.



JOHN BEARDSLEE.



MRS. JOHN BEARDSLEE.

JOHN BEARDSLEE.

John Beardslee comes of Scotch and German ancestry. Ichabod Beardslee, the grandfather of John, was born in Connecticut, February 9, 1767, and was married to Sarah Galpin, October 26, 1788. This union resulted in a family of eight children,—five sons and three daughters,—namely: Noah, Ransom, Jonathan, Amos, Philo, Lorama, Rhoda, and Theodocia. When thirty-nine years of age Ichabod Beardslee emigrated to the town of Lansing, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, remaining in Lansing until his death, which occurred April 27, 1849.

Noah Beardslee, father of John, was born in Connecticut, November 30, 1790, and removed with his father to Lansing in 1806. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked, in connection with farming, until within a few years of his death. In 1818 he removed to the town of Newfield, and in later years engaged in lumbering. He died January 4, 1868. He was married to Catharine Osmond about the year 1810. Of this union there were born three sons and nine daughters, of whom John was the second child. He was born August 20, 1813. Being the elder son, he was taught at an early age the necessity of being inured to hard labor. He commenced at clearing up the farm upon which he now lives, and for several years successively has followed farming, lumbering, and making shingles. Stump pulling, thrashing, and kindred employment were well calculated to bring forth and develop industrious habits in the young man, which have been of material benefit to him in after-life. The struggles of the pioneer are always great and the hardships many; but the fearless and hardy men and brave women who usually con-

stitute the little band of new-comers in a freshly-settled country invariably overcome all obstacles and succeed. Such was the ease with the Beardslees, whose descendants are to-day among the most prominent citizens of the town of Newfield.

On the 5th of February, 1835, John Beardslee and Martha McCorn were united in marriage. They have had eleven children, of whom the following survive, namely: Asa H., Charles M., John W., Herman H., Ellis H., Edson E., and Ida A., now the wife of Mr. Starr. Mrs. Beardslee was born in Orange Co., New York, April 27, 1816, is of Scotch descent, and was the third of a family of eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Beardslee both belong to the Presbyterian Church, of which they are consistent and active members. They joined the church more than thirty years ago, and have stood faithfully among the few of its earlier members who still remain.

In politics Mr. Beardslee is a Republican, having always stood by the principles of that party. He has held the offices of assessor, overseer of the poor, and road commissioner of his town, and has always faithfully fulfilled the duties of any position to which he has been elevated. He is in every sense a self-made man, and by an industrious life and practical economy has accumulated a reasonable competency. He justly prides himself upon the fact of having always paid his just debts, of having lived a moral and upright Christian life, and of having discharged the various domestic and public duties of life to the best of his ability. These virtues constitute the character of a true man and a worthy citizen.



The first tavern was kept by Jeremiah Hall, about 1810.

The first school-house was a log structure erected about 1805-6. It was succeeded by the old "yellow school-house," which is remembered as one of the institutions of "ye old lang syne." In it were held all sorts of public meetings, from religious worship to political gatherings.

The first church edifice was that erected by the Presbyterians in 1832.

The progress of the village has been steady. A great blow, however, fell upon it, by the terrible visitation of fire on the 15th of June, 1875, by which nearly the entire business portion of the place was destroyed. Phoenix-like it arose from its ashes, and good, substantial brick blocks now occupy the sites upon which formerly stood inferior wooden structures. The village now contains three good general stores, two hardware, one drug, and one boot and shoe store, a harness-shop, a furniture-store, two millinery establishments, a meat-market, two blacksmithies, two wagon-shops, two grist-mills (both owned and operated by P. S. Dudley, assisted by his son, George Dudley), one saw-mill, a woolen-factory, a tomb-stone manufacturing establishment, and two hotels.

The religious, moral, and social institutions of the place are: three churches,—one each of the Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist Episcopal denominations; a good departmental public school, one lodge of Good Templars, and one grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. The population of the village is fairly estimated at 500.

TRUMBULL'S CORNERS

is a hamlet located in the northern part of the town. It was named after Jacob A. and James Trumbull (or Trumble) who came in from New York City in 1813, and took up land upon which three of the four corners that constitute the settlement are located.

Other early and prominent settlers at and around the Corners were Herman Parker, James Douglass, J. V. Clark, Joseph Stubbs, Lewis Hughes, Daniel Strang, and others. The place now contains two general stores, three blacksmithies, two wagon-shops, one shoe-shop, one harness-shop, a saw-mill, and a shingle-mill close by. It has two churches—one Methodist Episcopal and one Christian—and a common school. Its population is about 150.

The post-office was established here about 1844, and Daniel Strang, Jr., was appointed first postmaster; the present incumbent is Elvin Keene, who was appointed during the administration of General Grant, in 1872.

PONY HOLLOW

is a post-office in the southwestern part of the town, of which Alva Brown is postmaster.

EAST NEWFIELD

is a post-office at Newfield Station, on the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad. The first postmaster was John C. Gibbs; present, S. M. Bentley.

STRATTON'S POST-OFFICE

is also in the eastern part of the town. Wilbor F. Stratton has been postmaster since the establishment of the office,

in April, 1872, but he has since delegated the position to Charlie F. Spaulding, who acts as deputy postmaster.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The Newfield flouring-mills, formerly known as the Tompkins County mills, were erected by Nichols, Luce & Dudley about the year 1830. The two latter gentlemen soon retired from the copartnership, leaving Mr. Nichols sole proprietor, which he remained until 1842. From that time down to 1861 the mills frequently changed hands. During the latter year the present owner, P. S. Dudley, purchased the property, which he has since retained. The mills are operated by both water and steam; have four runs of stone, produce 2500 barrels of merchant and 40,000 bushels of custom work per annum.

The lower mills were erected by John Dean in 1850. In 1856, P. S. Dudley became part owner by purchase, in connection with O. C. Puff. The firm of Dudley & Puff continued until 1859, when the former purchased the latter's interest, and has since been the sole proprietor. There are three runs of stone, used exclusively for custom work, of which is ground annually about 30,000 bushels.

There are various other saw-mills in the town, but of their history we have been unable to glean any information.

RELIGIOUS.

One of the chief characteristics of the early settlers was their desire to establish religious institutions and to hold public worship. It seems to have been a matter of paramount importance with them to publicly give thanks for the providential care that had been exercised over them during each successive week, amid the dangers and privations that were inseparable from the lives of the pioneers. None will dispute the justice of this course, nor will any disparage the zeal that was generally manifested in the observance of religious worship, no matter by which denomination it might have been promulgated. It is impossible to establish precisely the fact of priority for any particular religious sect. There were at a very early day missionaries of the Presbyterian and Baptist faiths, and also itinerants of the Methodist persuasion. Owing to the peculiarity of the mode of organization of the latter, with regard to their classes, perhaps as far as actual formation of religious bodies is concerned, they are entitled to the honor of being first. For we find that as early as 1816 a class was formed in the Seabring neighborhood, and that a similar organization existed in the village of Newfield one year later. Preparatory meetings had been held by a Methodist itinerant by the name of Anning Owens, some fifteen years previous to the actual formation of the class. Jeremiah Green was the first leader at Seabring's, and moving soon after to Newfield, was the first leader of the class there. William Cox did a vast amount of zealous work before the organization of the Newfield class was perfected. He it was who procured the services of the Rev. James Kelsey, then holding an appointment at Ithaca. Mrs. Eleanor Cox, wife of William Cox, was one of the first members of the class, and it was at their residence that the meetings were held for the first six years of its existence. Mrs. Betsey Baily was also one of the five original members of the class.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY OF
NEWFIELD

was regularly organized in 1834, and Benjamin H. Clark, Israel Mead, H. M. Ferguson, David Murray, N. W. Reynolds, Charles M. Turner, Abram Dudley, Samuel Seabring, and Daniel B. Swartwood were the first trustees. The erection of the house of worship was commenced during the year, and completed and dedicated the year following, during the pastorate of Rev. Moses Adams, who was also the first regular pastor. The edifice still does active service, having been repaired at various periods since. The value of the church property is \$6500. The present trustees are Frederick Farmer, Henry Smith, William H. Anderson, Ichabod Palmer, S. L. Baker, and Abraham Palmer; present pastor is Rev. G. C. Wood; membership, 130; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 126; number of volumes in Sunday-school library, 500; Superintendent, John Crowell. The stewards of the charge are Mrs. P. S. Dudley, Mrs. Charles McCorn, Mrs. John McCorn, Henry Smith, C. H. Seabring, Dyer Cornish, John Crowell, and G. N. Alexander.

Besides the church society at Newfield village, there are two classes belonging to the charge in the town, one holding meetings at the Cutter school-house, and the other at Barnes' Hill.

THE CUTTER SCHOOL-HOUSE CLASS

has a membership of 18; its leader is Almeron Clark; and there are 56 teachers and scholars in its Sunday-school. Superintendent, Mrs. Kate Cutter.

THE BARNES' HILL CLASS

has a membership of 20; Class-Leader, Peter Westervilt; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 40; Superintendent, Dyer Cornish. These classes were formed at an early date in the settlement of the localities in which they are held, respectively, but we could not ascertain the precise date of the formation of either of them, in the absence of proper records.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF NEWFIELD

was organized in 1820, by Elder Oviatt. The first deacons were Elijah B. Georgia and Nathan Stewart. Meetings were held in the school-houses until the erection of the church edifice in 1842. The dedicatory exercises attending the opening of the house to public worship were conducted by Elder Cole, of Ithaca, assisted by Elder John Sears. The building is valued at \$3000, including the parsonage. The Trustees are Peleg Faber, Charles Smith, and Martin Kiper; Deacon, Revo Fairbrother; the membership of the church, 45; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 60. Superintendent, O. A. Seely.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEWFIELD, at Newfield village, was organized with 12 members, by Rev. William Levensworth, about 1820, but no records prior to 1829 exist. Of the original members, but one now remains with the church, namely, Miss Abigail Pierson, whose connection with the society extends over nearly half a century. The meeting organizing the church was held in

the "yellow school-house," at which Miller Wood, Charles McCorn, Simeon T. Bush, Hobert Estabrook, and Daniel Crowell were chosen trustees. The deed for the lot upon which the church building stands was conveyed to the above trustees (except Estabrook, whose name does not appear therein) Feb. 10, 1832, by Archer Green. James Tood was an active member, and the first church clerk. Preparations were immediately made for the erection of a suitable building, which was completed during the year 1832. The building is now (July, 1878) undergoing extensive repairs, which, when finished, will give a probable value to the church of \$3500. The use of the parsonage is given by David Curtis, the trustees to keep it in good repair. The present Trustees are S. S. Todd, H. T. Brown, and Murray Beardslee; Elders, Luther B. Tood and Hiram Laughlin; Pastor, Rev. D. D. Lindsley. Membership, 67; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 100. The church, under the faithful and efficient pastorate of Rev. Mr. Lindsley, is beginning to assume some of its old-time prosperity, both as regards zeal among its members and increase in its congregation.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF NEWFIELD

was organized May 20, 1854, in School District No. 12. The first pastor was Rev. Ezra Chace. In 1858 the society erected a neat and commodious church edifice, which was dedicated on the 23d of December of the same year. With parsonage and lot, it is now valued at \$3000. Its seating capacity is for 300 persons. The present church officers are H. Cornish, Secretary; David Hine, Treasurer; William C. Douglass, D. Hine, William O. Palmer, L. T. Carpenter, and J. C. Everhart, Trustees. The present membership is 80; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 100.

NEWFIELD GRANGE, NO. 242, P. OF H.,

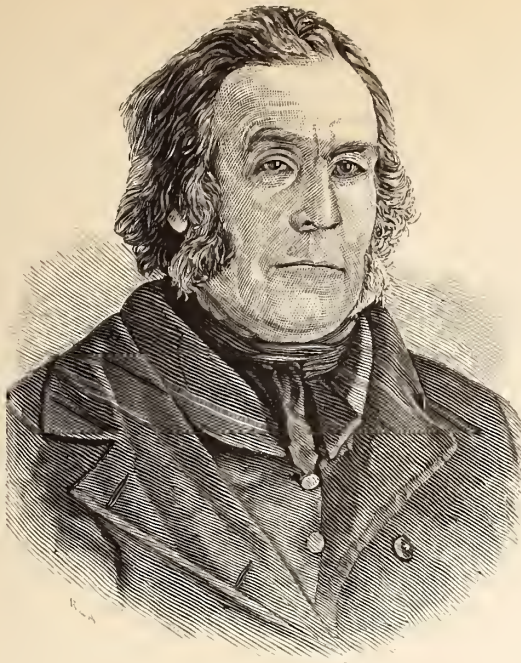
was organized in September, 1874, with 28 charter members. Stephen Davenport was chosen Master; L. T. Carpenter, Overseer; G. W. Protts, Treas.; E. A. Curtis, Sec.; Mrs. G. C. Everhart, Ceres; Mrs. Mary A. Douglass, Pomona; and Miss E. Shaffer, Flora. The present chief officers are Stephen Davenport, Master; Geo. W. Sebring, Overseer; G. W. Protts, Treas.; Isaac B. Smith, Sec.; Mrs. Julia A. Hill, Ceres; Mrs. Fanny Rumsey, Pomona; and Mrs. Eliza Douglass, Flora. The present number of members is 89.

NEWFIELD RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

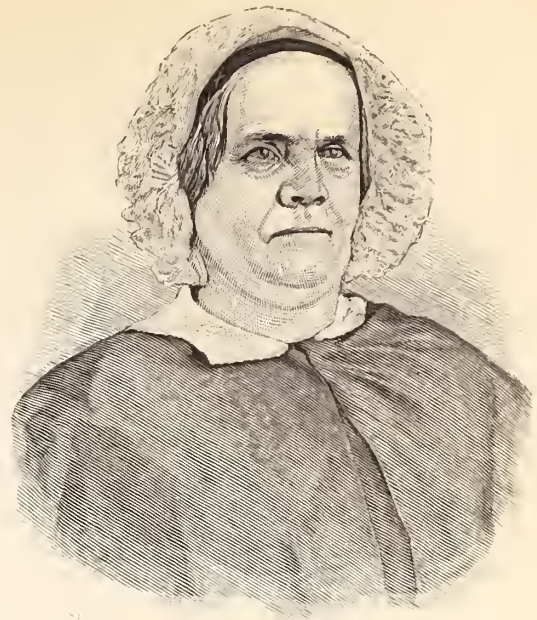
was organized April 2, 1868. The first officers were David Nichols, President; R. H. Estabrook, Secretary; and B. B. Anderson, Treasurer. The grounds contain four acres; are tastefully laid out and neatly kept. The present officers are N. M. Gillett, President; George W. Ham, Secretary; and B. B. Anderson, Treasurer.

TRUMBULL'S CORNERS RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was incorporated May 1, 1877, with Burr Rumsey, President, E. Keene, Secretary, and J. W. Clark, Treasurer, as at present. The grounds, which are tastefully laid out,



WILLIAM HINE.



MRS. MARY HINE.

WILLIAM HINE.

In the early days of the settlement of Newfield, the town was fortunate in having substantial settlers and practical farmers for its pioneers, men who emigrated hither well knowing the hardships and privations to which they would be subjected, and who were fully resolved to surmount the many difficulties that stand between the settler in a new country and independence. In the list of such men we are pleased to count William Hine, who was born in England, March 24, 1794. He learned the blacksmith trade while a youth, and worked at it until he emigrated to America, and took up his permanent residence in the town of Newfield, in the year 1834. He then built a blacksmith shop, and also purchased fifty acres of land, which he cultivated, as well as carrying on the business of the smithy. Not only did he do this, but also by enterprise and untiring industry he added to his original purchase until he became the owner of one hundred and seventy-eight acres of well-cultivated land, which he subsequently sold to his son, and removed to the village of Newfield, where he purposes to spend his declining years, and in an

economical way enjoy the fruits of his early industry and thrift.

Mr. Hine has been twice married. His first wife was Rachel, daughter of Hugh Hicks, of England, by whom he had three children, two dying in the "old country," and one—a son—accompanying him to the United States. His second wife is Mary, daughter of Samuel Bishop, also a native of England, where she was born on the 23d of December, 1798. This union was blessed with six children, three of whom reside in Newfield.

For twenty years Mr. Hine has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Hine united with the Free-Will Baptist denomination more than thirty years ago, and for that entire period has been a faithful member, as her husband has been of the church to which he belongs during his membership therein.

The chief characteristics of Mr. Hine have been his industry, perseverance, and thrift, which, coupled with an impregnable honesty and uprightness in his dealings with his fellow-men, have conspired to give him a most creditable reputation.



contain one and three-fourths acres, and were used for burial purposes seventeen years prior to the organization as a Rural Cemetery Association.

EDUCATIONAL AND STATISTICAL.

The educational facilities of the town at an early day, though meagre, were established upon a system at least as practical and extensive as was any other enterprise in the first decade of the town's history. Contemporary with the grist-mill and the inn was the primitive log school-house; and if the knowledge of the school-teacher did not equal that of the one of whom Goldsmith wrote—

"And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew,"

yet they were usually well enough qualified to "teach the young idea," etc., to a degree befitting the times and surroundings in and among which they were called upon to disseminate useful instruction. The magnitude of the results that have followed such small beginnings in educational matters forms one of the grandest and most wonderful phases of our history. The good old school of those days was, in reality, the nucleus around which has developed that most noble and beneficial of all our institutions,—the common school. Long may the system prosper! It *will* endure as long as this republic lasts.

As presenting a fair criterion of the present condition of the public schools of the town, we quote from the annual report of the county superintendents of schools for the year 1877:

Twenty-two districts, 40 teachers, 784 children, 626 scholars, 715 volumes in libraries, valued at \$196; number of weeks taught, 625. *Receipts*.—On hand, \$183.83; State appropriation, \$2313.40; tax, \$2197.14; other, \$686.92; total, \$5305.29. *Expenditures*.—Teachers' wages, \$4609.69; repairs, \$107.35; incidentals, \$449.07; on hand, \$129.23.

The population of the town, as shown in the several lustrums from 1845 to 1875, inclusive, has been as follows: In 1845, 3665; in 1850, 3816; in 1855, 2800; in 1860, 2984; in 1865, 2700; in 1870, 2602; and in 1875, 2528.

For the information contained in the above history of the town of Newfield we acknowledge ourselves indebted to the following persons and authorities, namely: G. A. Todd, of West Danby; P. S. Dudley, Esq., of Newfield village; Stephen T. Brown, Esq., Jefferson Dean, Alvah Brown, Elvin Keene, John C. Gibbs, C. H. Seabring, Harvey Linderman, Ezra Marion, Supervisor, and S. Dudley Cook, Town Clerk; the pastors of the several churches, and others; to the several New York State Gazetteers, and Hamilton Childs' "Historical Directory."

MILITARY RECORD.

Benjamin R. McAllister, capt., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. for disability.
Don Carlos Cutler, corp., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to sergt., 1st sergt., and 1st lieut.; was in a number of battles; disch. June 27, 1865.
Calvin H. Genung, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; wounded at Weldon Railroad, losing one eye; disch. Jan. 25, 1865.
John A. Cornwell, corp., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. July 27, 1865.

Thomas McDaniels, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. June 29, 1865.
Philip Lounsbury, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. July 6, 1865.
Alonzo Carnish, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; trans. to V. R. C. Dec. 29, 1861; disch. for disability, 1864.
John S. Ketchum, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865.
Lewis Purdy, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. June 20, 1864.
Jonathan Stamp, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded at Petersburg, lost left hand; disch. on account of wound, Dec. 9, 1864.
Royal Rosebrook, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865.
William Allen, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
Elbridge Fowler, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 4, 1865.
George W. Pierson, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; served three years.
Charles Brown, private, Co. A, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862.
Alvin T. Carpenter, private, Co. A, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. for disability, no date given.
David Beebe, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. July 8, 1865.
Charles Beach, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862.
John Beach, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch. June 20, 1865.
William Everts, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; mortally wounded at Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
Robert Patterson, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 15, 1865.
Albert Carpenter, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; mortally wounded at Petersburg; died, no date given.
Frank Haviland, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. on account of wound, no date given.
John W. Harker, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865.
Abram Seeley, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
George B. Thatcher, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; mortally wounded at Petersburg; died at Washington, D. C., no date given.
John H. Graham, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 3, 1862; disch. July, 1865.
John Perry, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; died of disease, no date given.
George W. Smith, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed at Petersburg, July 30, 1864.
Chauncey Linderman, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
John F. Council, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; disch., no date given.
Ezra Thatcher, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 27, 1862; wounded at Petersburg; disch. June, 1865.
Lorenzo Rosebrook, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
Allen Gee, corp., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; died of disease, no date given.
Moses Van Buskirk, corp., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded at Petersburg; disch. July 29, 1865.
David A. McKay, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
Charles Cook, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June 16, 1865.
Reuben Geo. private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
Henry Shaw, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
John W. Snow, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; killed at Petersburg.
Theodore Graham, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
Lorenzo Bartlett, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. for disability, no date.
Elijah B. Georgia, private, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 11, 1861; disch. June 10, 1863.
Simeon Fowler, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 10, 1862; disch. June 26, 1865.
Ira Starks, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 10, 1862; killed at Petersburg.
Dana E. Dean, sergt., Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. July 13, 1865.
George H. Saxty, musician, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. July 27, 1865.
James E. Westcott, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; wounded Aug. 14, 1864, at Weldon Railroad; disch. June 8, 1865.
Charles Labar, corp., Co. D, 102d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1862; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1863, in 15th N. Y. Cav.; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
Joseph Gregg, capt., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg.

- Wm. J. Patterson, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Feb. 13, 1863, for disability.
- Wm. Rumsey, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; died Dec. 1862, of disease.
- George Seeley, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died of disease, no date given.
- Rufus Chaffee, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
- William H. Hoyt, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 1865.
- James J. Hicks, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.
- Lewis A. Bailey, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
- Amos B. Townsend, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
- James J. Bell, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. 1863, for disability.
- Hiram Starks, Jr., private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Wells Daniels, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
- X Daniel Landon, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Jan. 17, 1863, for disability.
- George F. Gosline, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; taken prisoner at Gettysburg; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Peter Seeley, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Daniel W. Piper, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for disability, no date given.
- Jeremiah C. Carpenter, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. July 13, 1865.
- Amos Berdsley, corp., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 22, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John F. Loomis, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862.
- Peter Rorick, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862.
- Nathaniel Gosline, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. April, 1863, for disability.
- George Swartwood, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. Jan. 1863, for disability.
- Jacob M. Rush, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; taken prisoner twice; disch. at close of war.
- Robert A. Holmes, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Clark Hicks, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
- Alonzo Palmer, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. at close of war.
- John G. Vannorman, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. for disability, no date given.
- Daniel B. Carnish, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Dec. 8, 1862, of disease.
- John C. Alexander, corp., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Feb. 9, 1864, for disability.
- George Vanzile, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
- Cornelius Rorick, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; disch. June, 1865.
- Hiram Carnish, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. March 23, 1863, for disability.
- Charles Brown, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862.
- George W. Vanzile, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
- James McHay, 1st lieut., Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to 3d N. Y. Art.
- Edwin C. Bowen, capt., Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Henry C. Bishop, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. Feb. 24, 1864, for disability.
- Lyman Rorick, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; killed at Gettysburg.
- Miles C. Carpenter, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; died in the service.
- Joseph E. Rorick, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. Aug. 1863, for disability.
- James Douglass, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862.
- Leonard Beach, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
- James Starks (2d), private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. for disability, no date given.
- Enis S. Harvey, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- George Maron, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
- George Vanzile, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
- Gideon Holmes, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; died at Washington, no date.
- George Stapleton, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville; disch. June 31, 1865.
- William D. Taylor, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
- John C. Knettlies, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
- Jerome Bateman, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; disch. June, 1865.
- Wm. F. Van Rensselaer, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Samuel Payne, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. for disability, no date.
- Samuel Patterson, corp., Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. July 8, 1865.
- Ira Evans, private, Co. I, 179th Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1864; killed at Petersburg.
- Jerome Russell, private, Co. I, 179th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Horace Doolittle, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Wm. McDaniels, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- George Saxty, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- George H. Parsons, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; died Jan. 15, 1865, of disease.
- Douglass S. Ketchum, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864.
- Charles E. Scabring, corp., Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- George W. Brown, sergt., Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Ambrose Worden, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Jacob M. Owens, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; died Nov. 4, 1864, of wounds.
- John Ketchum, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John Van Riper, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Nelson Bedell, corp., Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; taken prisoner; disch. at close of the war.
- Alfred Worden, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; died in prison, at Salisbury, N. C.
- Charles Dense, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Charles W. Blackman, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; pro. to 1st lieut., May 28, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865.
- David McAllister, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Alonzo Pettis, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; died Dec. 1864, of disease.
- Eugene J. Franklin, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Morton Bailey, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. May 8, 1865.
- Hugh Brown, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Abram Myers, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
- James Ely, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John F. Drake, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; died in prison at Salisbury, N. C.
- Wm. Laggart, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Nyes B. Congdon, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John Berd-ley, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- John S. Patterson, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; died Nov. 27, 1864, of disease.
- Niccoil F. Jones, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; wounded Sept. 30, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
- John W. Cook, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; died Aug. 1865, of disease.
- Alfonso Brooks, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Daniel Marion, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Alexander Shoemaker, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William Johnson, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Leander Bower, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. May, 1865.
- S. D. Shepard, sergt., Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Chas. M. Berdsley, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Elias Beach, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- William Root, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Jonathan W. Undertown, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Tunis A. Sturtevant, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Richard Chapman, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.

Andrew J. Gosline, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Hiram Starkes, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1863; disch. on account of disability.
 Julius Ervey, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; wounded at Wilderness; disch. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Timothy Parsons, private, Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 8, 1864.
 Charles B. Seeley, private, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863; taken prisoner.
 Henry D. Georgia, private, 1st N. Y. Independent Battery; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. June 24, 1865.
 Nathaniel W. Williams, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. May 19, 1864, for disability.
 George Rowe, private, Co. I, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; taken prisoner; died Oct. 1, 1864.
 Orlando B. Sherwood, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 16, 1861; disch. July 28, 1865.
 David Linderman, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. for disability, no date.
 Daniel Ketchum, sergt., Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; died Sept. 27, 1863, of disease.
 Charles N. Cornwell, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864; disch. for disability, no date.
 Alonzo Savercool, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Oct. 18, 1862, for disability.
 James M. Clark, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1862, for disability.
 Hosea Beers, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. March, 1863, for disability.
 Freeman R. Hill, corp., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864.
 Ansil Austin, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 10, 1861; disch. Nov. 1864.
 Herman J. Doolittle, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 21, 1863; disch. July 21, 1864.
 Martin Ford, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1862.
 Freeman Hendershot, private, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
 Isaiah P. Poyer, private, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 7, 1864; supposed dead.
 Oscar Hill, private, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 4, 1863.
 Charles Drake, private, Co. D, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 4, 1863.
 Ichabod Berdsey, blacksmith, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; served two years; re-enl. Dec. 18, 1863, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Lorenzo Austin, blacksmith, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 27, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 30, 1863, in Co. M, 103d N. Y. Art.; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Amos P. Whitney, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863.
 David Rittenhouse, private, Co. F, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. July 22, 1865.
 Aaron Poyer, corp., Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. July 25, 1865.
 Isaiah Poyer, private, Co. A, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. Oct. 1863.
 Peter Prong, private, Co. F, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.

The following is a list of persons in this town who have enlisted and have been credited elsewhere:

Francis P. Farrington, sergt., 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Eugene Ervey, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 20, 1861; died July, 1864, of disease.
 Robert S. McCorn, private, Co. H, 33d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 20, 1861; disch. June 9, 1861; re-enl. as sergt., Co. H, 22d N. Y. Cav., Sept. 14, 1863.
 Francis Carpenter, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 12, 1862; disch., no date given.
 Oliver Evans, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Isaiah Poyer, private, 1st Mounted Rifles; enl. Oct. 1863.
 George Ervey, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1864; supposed dead.
 John P. Austin, private, Co. I, 76th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 10, 1861; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863, in Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; disch. June 26, 1865.
 Elijah Drake, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; wounded at Spottsylvania; disch. July 11, 1865.

The following list of forty-two names was obtained in New York City, by John H. L. Paff, supervisor at that time; he has no other record of them:

William Cullitlan, William Tadson, John Evas, William Lamar, James Brady, Charles Toussel, George Bush, John Brooks, Michael White, Frederic Godhard, Charles Hunt, John Tierney, Henry Mahrtons, William Smythe, John Madin, Samuel Seego, David McCabe, Charles Young, John Hallus, John Malone, Martin Vincent, Reams Eagun, William Dunn, Julius Lyon, John Gallspy, John Ryan, Peter Gann, Thomas Brown, Thomas Doan, Thomas Ryan, Charles Bush, Henry Ryan, Edward Wade, Cornelius Baldwin, Charles K. rucy, Ludwig Bauch, Herman Shewan, Frederic Lagie, Martin Delaney, James Malloy, Charles Concite, William Reed.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EZRA MARION.

Barney Marion, the grandfather of Ezra Marion, was born in New Jersey in 1785. He came to this country—to what is now Tompkins County—in 1804. His entire life was devoted to farming. He married Miss Mary Mullen, and had a family of seven sons and two daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter are living. He died in 1867.



Ezra Marion

William Marion, father of Ezra, was born in the town of Ithaca in 1818. He lived on his father's farm until he was married, in 1837. He died in 1841, leaving a wife and one child, Ezra, the subject of this sketch. His widow subsequently (1843) married Daniel McIntosh, and had three sons and two daughters,—Peter, John, James, Elizabeth, and Jane,—all living.

Ezra Marion was also a native of Ithaca, being born there in the year 1839. His father died when Ezra was but two years old; until he was nine years of age he lived with his mother. At that early age he began to support himself. He was married in 1868 to Miss Hannah, daughter of George Smith, of which marriage the issue has been two sons,—Arthur and Perry.

Ezra Marion enlisted in the 136th Regiment New York Volunteers, in which organization and the 1st New York Dragoons he served until the close of the war. He was promoted from private to first sergeant; was in twenty-four engagements, and was wounded at the siege of Suffolk, Va.

Mr. Marion's residence is in the village of Newfield, N. Y. In 1876 he was elected supervisor of his town, has been re-elected each year since, and is the present incumbent. Politically, he is a Democrat.

J. B. PALMER

was born in the town of Morris, Otsego Co., July 5, 1809. He lived with his father on the homestead farm until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he entered an apprenticeship with Colonel Willard Coy, to learn the tanning business, and served three years and three months at that trade, and then engaged with the firm as a journeyman tanner, at ten dollars per month. At the expiration of six months he left the employ of that firm, and engaged with Dixon & Co., of Chenango County, and worked for them two years, the first year at ten dollars per month, and the second for sixteen dollars. After this he rented a tannery of Widow Babcock, and conducted the business for himself two years. He then engaged with his uncle, Jacob Lull, of Otsego County, and worked by "the piece." He was subsequently employed on the Blossburg and Corning Railroad, as an overseer. In 1840 he removed to Tompkins County, and purchased the tannery of Richard Starr, which is located at Newfield village. He carried on the business four years, and then sold to Sydney Foster, Harris & Holister.

On the 17th of December, 1843, Mr. Palmer married Widow Poster, who is a daughter of Elias Thomas. She was born in Erie County, Pa., Feb. 15, 1817. They have had seven children,—four sons and three daughters,—of whom five are living. The names of the children, and the years of their births, are as follows: Clarissa J., born in 1844; Amos, born in 1845; Osinda, born in 1846; Charles H., born in 1848; Edwin J., born in 1850; Ewing S., born in 1855; Florence V., born in 1859. Mr. Palmer has been elected to various town offices, all of which he has filled with honor to himself, and to the general satisfaction of the people. His business life has been characterized by personal integrity, and his social relations by individual rectitude. He has been a member of the Episcopal Church for many years, but his wife being a Methodist, he attends that church with her. He is a liberal supporter of all religious enterprises, and also does all in his power to advance educational interests.

Taken all in all, Mr. Palmer is a prominent citizen, a good neighbor, and an honest man, enjoying the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

ULYSSES.

THIS town is situated on the west bank of Cayuga Lake, and is the northwest town in the county. From the borders of the lake the rocks rise precipitous in varying heights, their outline broken occasionally by little flats, formed by the deposits of the waters of the various tributary creeks, through ages of storm and calm, thus leaving points of land extending out into the lake, adding beauty and variety to its shores. From the top of the bluffs the land rises steadily till it reaches a height of 600 feet above the lake, after which it spreads into a broad reach of undulating upland,

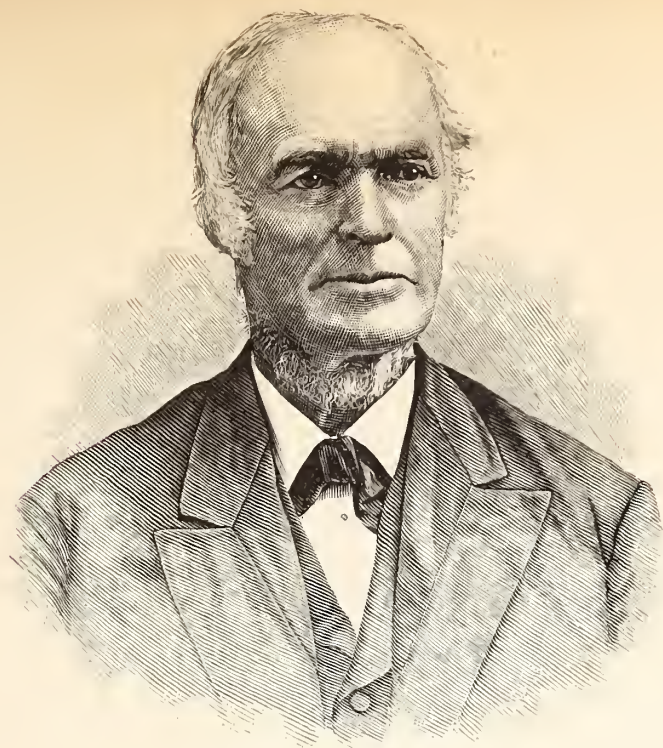
forming the finest and most fertile farms. The soil is an excellent gravelly loam, so rich in its production of grain and grass that it is referred to by that mythical person the "oldest inhabitant," when comparing farms for fertility of soil, as "the land between the lakes." The only considerable stream is Taghanic Creek, which flows across the town, entering it from the west. In the north part is Trumansburg Creek, which, with several other smaller streams, flows into the lake. On all these streams are beautiful cascades. The celebrated TAGHANIC FALLS, about a mile from the lake, is the highest perpendicular fall in the State. The gorge through which the stream runs being of shale, has been worn by the action of the restless waters till it has formed banks 380 feet in height. The rock over which it falls is of limestone, and is 215 feet high. When the stream is swelled by autumnal rains or spring freshets, the beholder, looking at the fearful plunge of the torrent over the precipice into the gulf below, is ready to say with Ruskin, in his description of the Falls of Schaffhausen,—

"Watch how the vault of water first bends, unbroken, in pure, polished velocity, over the arching rocks at the brow of the cataract, covering them with a dome of crystal—so swift that its motion is unseen, except when a foam-globe from above darts over it, like a falling star; and how the trees are lighted above it under all their leaves at the instant that it breaks into foam; and how all the hollows of that foam burn with green fire like so much shattering chrysoprase; and how, ever and anon, startling you with its white flash, a jet of spray leaps hissing out of the fall, like a rocket bursting in the wind and driven away in dust, filling the air with light; and how, through the curdling wreaths of the restless, crashing abyss below, the blue of the water, paled in the foam in its body, shows purer than the sky through white rain-cloud; while the shuddering iris stoops in tremulous stillness over all, fading and flushing alternately through the choking spray and shattered sunshine, hiding itself at last among the thick golden leaves which toss to and fro in sympathy with the wild water; their dripping masses lifted at intervals like sheafs of loaded corn, by some stronger gush from the cataract, and bowed again upon the mossy rocks as its roar dies away; the dew gushing from their thick branches through drooping clusters of emerald herbage, and sparkling in white threads along the dark rocks of the shore, feeding the lichens which chase and checker them with purple and silver."

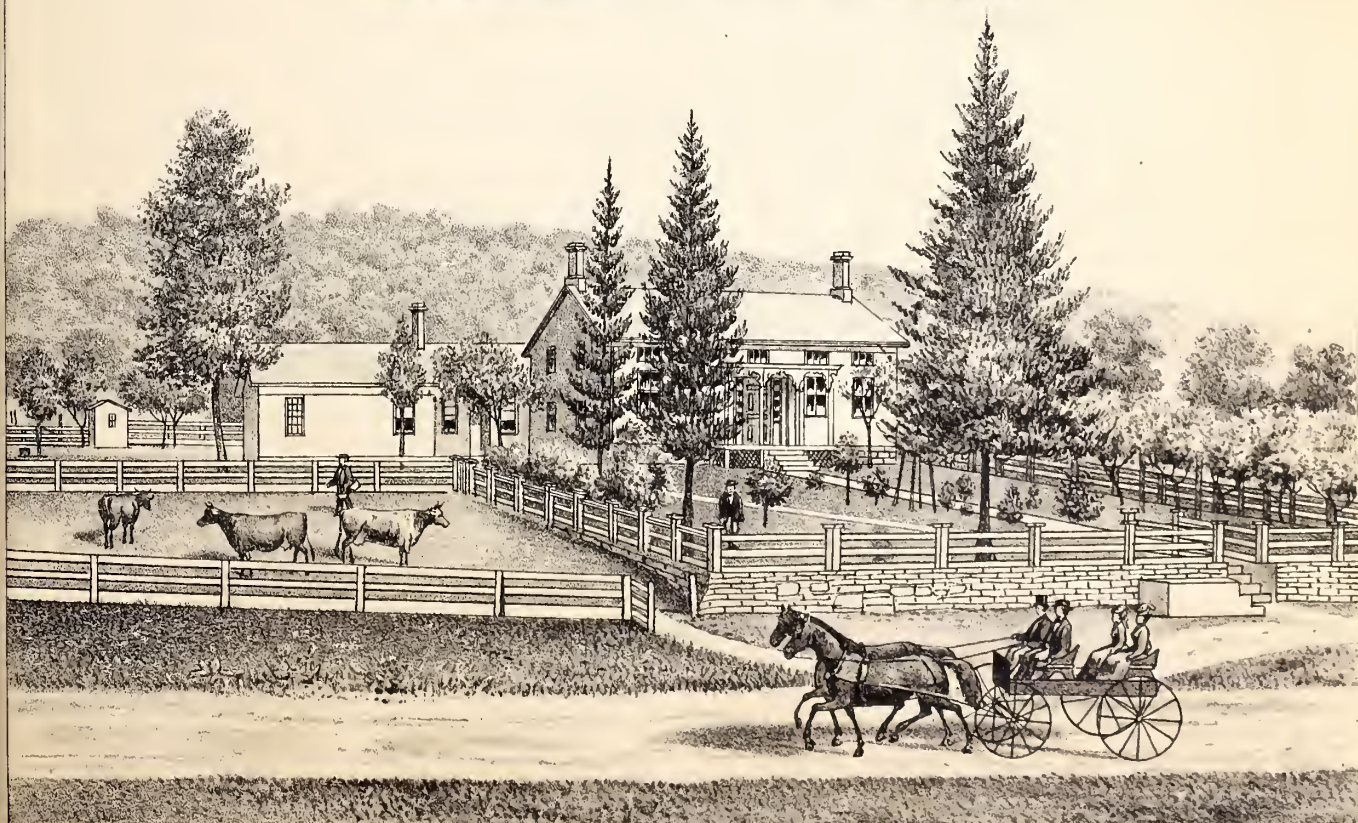
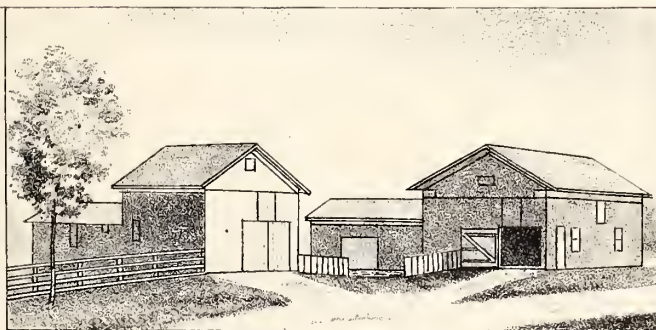
Green as the waves of the sea is the circling, foaming mass of water below the fall, and fringed round the lips of the corrugated edge with foam-beads, which catch the light in prismatic beauty. But the lake is beyond, and only for a little while do the waters circle in this transient resting-place. Rapidly they glide on past the tall, bending trees, past the delicate ferns which are mirrored in the still pools of its quiet moods, and on, on, around abrupt rocks and past level fields, till lost in the blue waters of the lake.

The town embraces an area of 19,400 acres, of which 16,223 are improved, and contains a population of 3418 inhabitants, according to the census of 1875.

The attention of the people is mainly directed to the pursuits of agriculture and manufacturing. The Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad passes through the eastern part of the town, with stations at Willow Creek, Taghanick, and Trumansburg, facilitating travel for the general public, and adding greatly to the convenience in marketing the various productions of the town. There are several valuable stone-quarries on the banks of the streams, and limestone abounds on the bank of the lake.

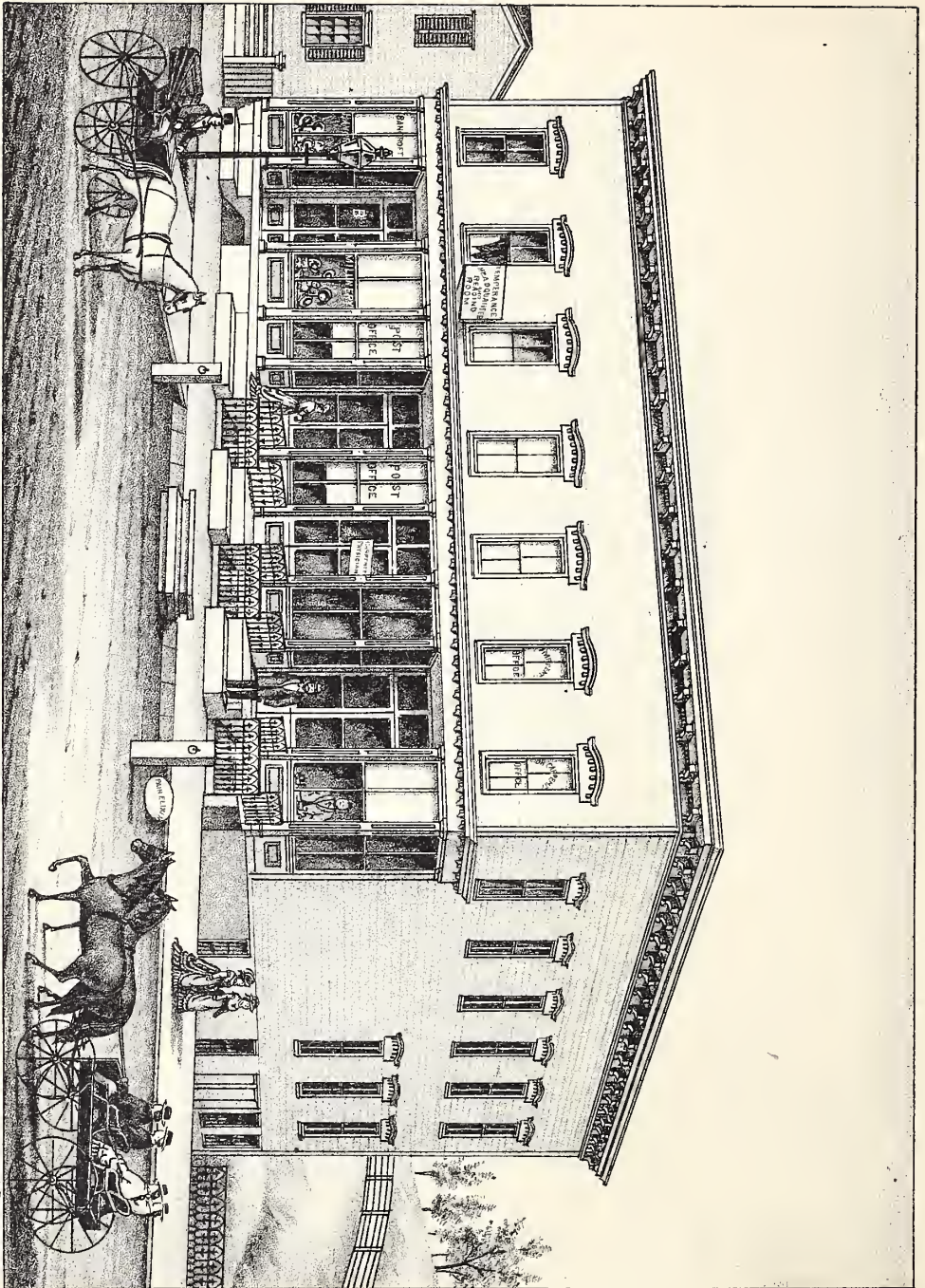


J B Palmer



RESIDENCE OF J. B. PALMER, NEWFIELD, TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA



L. E. PAGE'S BLOCK, TRUMANSBURG, ULYSSES, N. Y.

TRADITIONS CONCERNING THE NAME TAUGHANNOCK,
OR TAGHANIC.

D. H. Hamilton, D.D., gives a tradition concerning the name of the Taghanic Creek, which is from the *Delaware* dialect. From this tradition, it would seem that the name was derived from a battle on its banks, between a band of *Delawares* from their homes in Pennsylvania, on a raid to avenge the insult put upon that conquered nation by an *Onondaga* chief, Canasetego, in a conference with the Governor of Pennsylvania and the *Delawares* at Philadelphia. The *Delawares* had sold land to the Pennsylvania people, and the *Iroquois* called the Governor to account for his dealings with a tributary people, who had no right to alienate the soil of the conquered territory. In his speech the *Onondaga* chief stigmatized the *Delawares* as dishonest cowards, unworthy the name of warriors, and therefore to be only known as women, and ordered them to leave the lands they had sold and remove into the Wyoming Valley, where they went.* The tradition says that a young chief of the ancient line of Taughannock, being present at the council, was stung by the sarcastic speech of the *Onondaga*, and vowed revenge. He gathered together a band of 200 young braves, and marched northward to wreak vengeance for the insulting demeanor of the *Iroquois* in their own land, and, meeting with superior forces, was hemmed in on the banks of this stream, where the entire band perished except two, who were adopted into the *Cayugas* in place of relatives slain.

On their route to this region "they passed Wyoming and Owego and took the trail for Cayuga Lake, plotting to fall upon the Indian towns lying around, especially Neodakheat (Ithaca), Deowendote (Aurora), and Genogch (Canoga). Fearing, however, to attack Neodakheat, they turned to the left, and pursuing their way northwards entered the *Cayuga* country, lying between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, meaning to make an attack on Genogch, and then rush back and fall upon Neodakheat. They encountered, however, an unexpected resistance from some smaller settlements of Indians, situated in the region where Trumansburgh, Perry, Mecklenburgh, Tannerville, and Lodi have since been located. These Indians were both *Cayugas* and *Senecas*, the chief settlement of the former being between Perry and Mecklenburgh, while that of the *Senecas* was between Pratt's and Tannerville. The two tribes were, however, much intermingled, and assumed a name indicative of their origin, calling themselves *Ganungneuguch*, that is *Senecayugas*. This union was brought about, for the most part, by an aspiring and talented young chief, whose father was a *Seneca* and whose mother was a *Cayuga*. The name of the chief of the community—for they never rose to the full dignity of a tribe—was derived from Ganundesaga (Seneca Lake), and Guengueh (Cayuga Lake). Ganungneuguch was the Indian name of the chief, the settlements, the people, the stream, and of the Falls." William H. Bogart, Esq., of Aurora, says, "In the *Algonquin*, the word tahnun means wood; olamehuknum, high; patihakun, thunder. In the *Miami* tongue, forest is tawwonawkewe; in *Delaware*, it is taikunah. Tahxxan, in *Delaware*,

means wood. In the *Dacotah* dialect, tchanwaukan means very high. Schoolcraft states that the tribes generally dwelt on the banks of the rivers, which were denoted by an inflection to the root form of its name, as annah-annoekany, as heard in Susqueh-annah, Rappah-annock, and Allegh-any. The termination of -atun or -atan or -ton denotes a rapid stream or channel. In *Iroquois*, the particle *on* denotes a hill; ock denotes a forest. I find in a dictionary of the *Onondaga* language, prepared by Jean Murinchau, a French Jesuit, the word dehennah, or dehennach, meaning, I believe, a Fall. In the *Algonquin* is the word taakhan, which is interpreted as Woods, and in the *Mohawk*, tungkah, the explanation of which is Great. All these, brought together, are easily, in the changes of language and varieties of pronunciation, rendered as Taghannie, or The Great Fall in the Woods! which is the easy, and natural, and probable appellation given to it by the quiet, simple, unimaginative men who once ruled and possessed all this land."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

It was the custom of the *Iroquois* or Six Nations to hold festivals to commemorate the different seasons of the year, which were named variously "Thanks to the Maple," "Planting Festival," "Berry Festival," "Green Corn Festival," "Harvest Festival," "New Year's Jubilee," "Sacrifice of the White Dog," and an "Address to the Great Spirit." These festivals lasted several days, and were conducted with great ceremony. "From generation to generation these festivals had been observed at the same seasons upon the Mohawk, at Oneida, in the valley of the Onondaga, on the shore of the Cayuga, and in the several villages of the *Senecas*. Before the voice of the white man was heard in these peaceful and secluded retreats of the forest that of the Indian had been lifted up to the Great Spirit in thanksgiving and praise. The origin of these festivals is lost, as well as the date and order of their institution, but the *Iroquois* believe that they had been observed among them at least since the formation of the league." Wentworth Greenhalgh says, in his observations of a journey from Albany "to ye Indians westward," begun March 20, 1677, and ended July 14 of the same year, "that Indian villages were sixty miles southeast of ye *Onondagas* on Lake Tiohero (now Cayuga Lake)." Mr. Herbert C. Goodwin, in his "History of Cortland County," quotes from an early writer that "where Taghanic Creek empties into the Tiohero (or Cayuga) Lake the Indians had built a small town, and were growing corn, beans, and potatoes, and they had also apple-trees on the rich flats of two and a half centuries' growth." The Indian village of that early day was on the level lands, in front of where the present residence of Mrs. John Jones now stands.

This little village was called by the natives after the stream on which it was located, and escaped the notice of Lieutenant-Colonel Dearborn in his raid from Sullivan's main army, marching back from the Genesee along Seneca Lake. There was another settlement about six miles west of Taghanie, near the present village of Waterbury, which also, from its retired location, was not discerned by either of the detachments which General Sullivan sent out.

A hundred years had passed away since the discovery of

* Doc. Hist.

these Indian villages when eleven men, with two *Delaware* Indians for guides, came from Kingston, on the Hudson, to explore the country west of the Susquehanna River, with the intention of selecting a future home, but they returned after an absence of about six weeks without making a location. In April of the following year three of the number, who were allied by marriage,—Jacob Yapple, Isaac Dumond, and Peter Hymnpaugh,—not satisfied with the result of their first visit, determined again to seek a home. On the east side of the flats, at the head of Cayuga Lake, the Indians had cleared away the thorn and hazel bushes, and had broken several patches for cultivation, and here these men commenced the first settlement in what is now Tompkins County.

In 1790, Samuel Weyburn, with his wife and four children, came from Tioga Point, and built a log cabin on what is now "Goodwin's Point." His son George moved to near Perry, where he was a successful farmer. Samuel Weyburn, Jr., was town clerk in 1812.

Mr. Weyburn was a Methodist and justice of the peace, and removed in a few years to near Geneva.

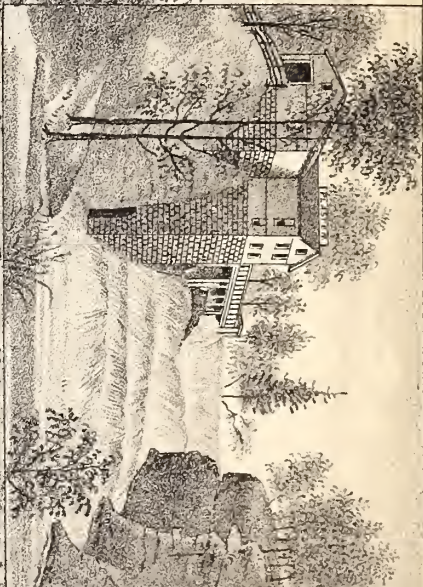
Abner Treman was born in Columbia County in 1761. In 1777 he enlisted in the Continental army, and served until the war was closed, and received his discharge signed by Washington. He was with "Mad Anthony" at the capture of Stony Point, and was one of the forlorn hope, under Lieutenant Gibbon, to lead the band of 150 volunteers, comprising the right wing under Lieutenant-Colonel Fleury. They had to pick their way up the stony hill, and when they came to the abatis it was their duty to make a way through it for others to follow. The left wing was composed of 100 volunteers, led by 20 men, constituting another forlorn hope, under Lieutenant Knox. At half-past eleven at night orders were given to march. On the right wing was Commanding General Wayne with Lieutenant-Colonel Fleury, and Treman says "that as the forlorn hope of twenty men under Gibbon passed Colonel Fleury to take the lead up the hill, he took each one of them by the hand and with tears gave them a parting kiss. That there might be no confusion, General Washington had directed that each man should have pinned on his cap a piece of white paper, and every gun was unloaded, the bayonet only to be used," and that instead of a flint he only had a piece of wood in its place. When the right wing came to the abatis they encountered the outpost of the enemy. General Wayne was wounded, and seventeen out of twenty of the forlorn hope were either killed or wounded. Treman was one of the three who were unhurt. Major Murphy, with his men, came to the rescue, and within an hour the fort was taken, with the loss of 15 killed and 83 wounded. The British had 20 men killed, 74 wounded, 58 missing, and 472 taken prisoners, with stores valued at \$150,640. Abner Treman had an older brother in the army, who, after the fort was taken, remarked to him, "Abner, I would rather have seen you dead than to have you been a coward, and not gone with that forlorn hope."

As one of the soldiers of the Revolution he was entitled to a tract of 640 acres, and he drew military lot No 2, township 22 (Ulysses). It was a strip of land three-quarters of

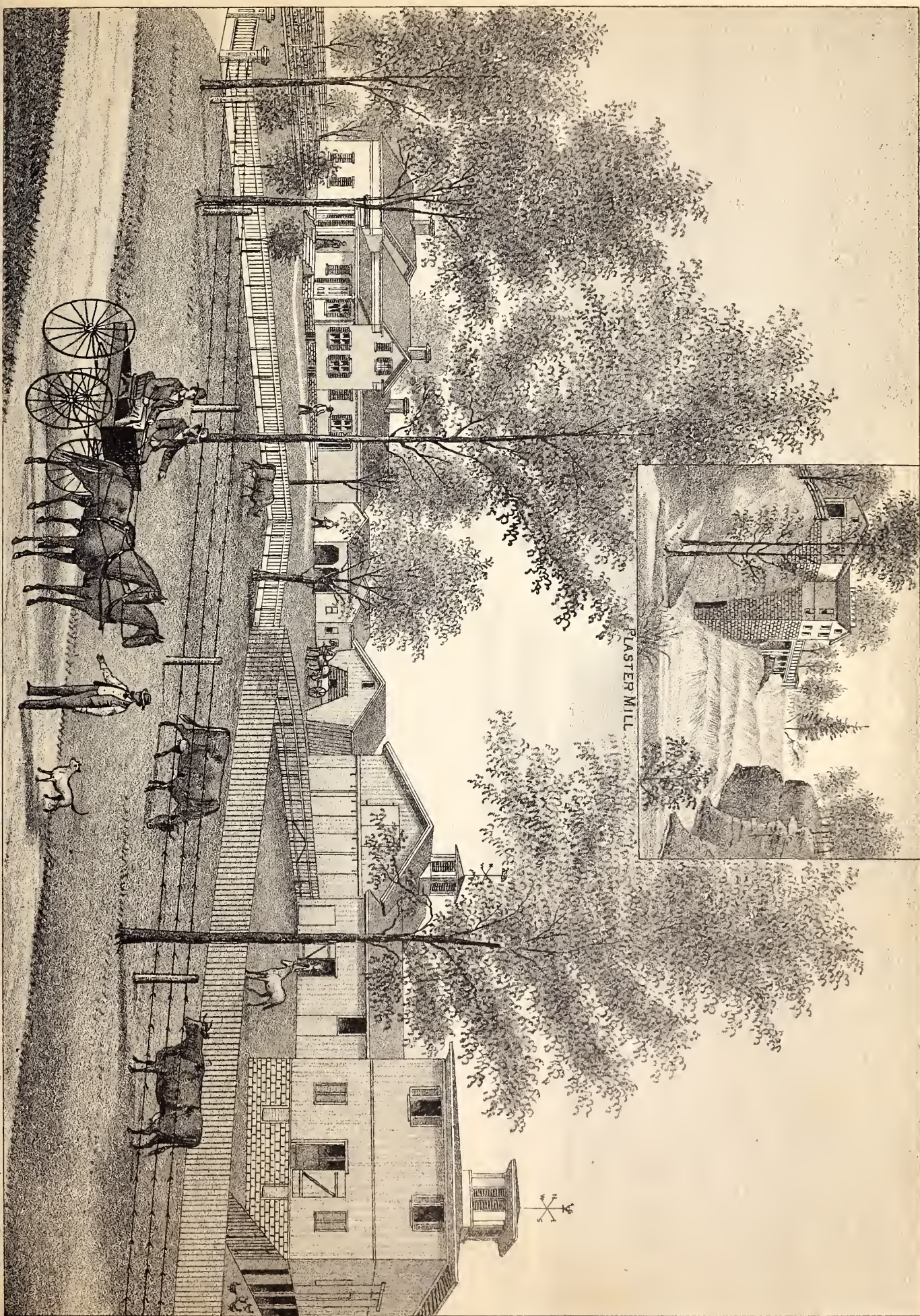
a mile wide, and about two miles in length, in which is now located the beautiful village of Trumansburg. Abner made arrangements with his brother Philip to go in and clear off land. Philip Treman and his son Benjamin walked in from thirty miles north of Albany, each carrying an axe, a gun, and a knapsack with provisions sufficient to last them four weeks, with what game they killed on the route. They had one dollar in money when they started, and only a sixpence left when they reached their destination, arriving in June, 1792. Benjamin brought his axe down from his shoulder, and striking it into the trunk of a tree said, "There, father, that is the first blow!" They first built a little hut, and chopped off a piece of land of about eight acres, and piling the brush where Mr. Bush now lives, reaching from the bed of the creek on the hill. Philip and Benjamin returned to their homes, and in the fall Abner, with others, came in and burned the brush, piled the logs, sowed the land to wheat, and returned to their homes.

Abner Treman came from the "Van Rennselaer Manor," but had moved into Chenango County and lived there about one year, and in February, 1793, started from there with his wife and three children, reaching here in March. While on their way they passed two nights in the woods. Mrs. Treman slept in the sleigh. They were obliged to cut down trees and brush to make a passage, and on coming to hills they had occasionally to dismount and unload part of their effects, and walk up, carrying the children in their arms. They built their first log house down near the creek. John McLallen came in with Abner Treman, and was Mrs. Treman's brother. In the winter of 1793-94, Abner Treman drove his oxen down to the "Flats," where Ithaca now is, to keep them on the marsh grass, as he had as yet no pasture land, and only used browse. On his return he stopped at Nathaniel Davenport's, who kept tavern about a mile from Ithaca, on West Hill, and known for many years as the "Old Stone Heap," and stayed there over night, and a young man by the name of Richards, who was a fiddler, stayed with him. A deep fall of snow, occurring during the night, rendered the roads almost impassable, and as he was on foot, and with shoes only, the journey was difficult. Starting about nine o'clock in the morning, he traveled laboriously to Weyburn's, at Goodman's Point, reaching there about midnight, almost frozen, and nearly exhausted. He hallooed, and they heard him in the house, and brought him in. Mr. Weyburn and his wife were visiting at Ovid, and the children took the best care of him they could, but unwisely put his feet in warm water. He afterwards said "that nothing but the idea of wife and children ahead induced him to keep forward." Dr. Silas Halsey amputated both limbs, one in the ankle-joint, the other in heel and toes. Twenty years after another amputation was necessary.

This misfortune rendered him a cripple for life, but his energy was not impaired, and in 1794 he built a tub grist-mill, above where the stone mill now stands, and part of the flume still remains. He built a larger log house on the hill back of where Daniel Cooper now lives, and in 1806 he built the frame house that is still standing, and occupied by Daniel Cooper. He brought up from Goodwin's Point one of the old apple-trees, and set it out on this place, and it is



PLASTER MILL



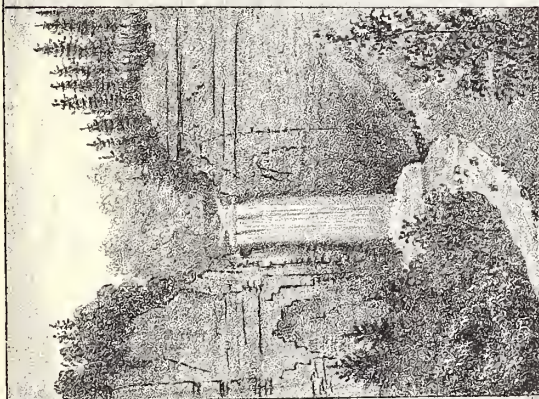
LATE RESIDENCE OF A. J. PEASE, TRUMANSBURG, ULYSSES, N. Y.





PHOTO BY J. E. HALE

Earl of Pease

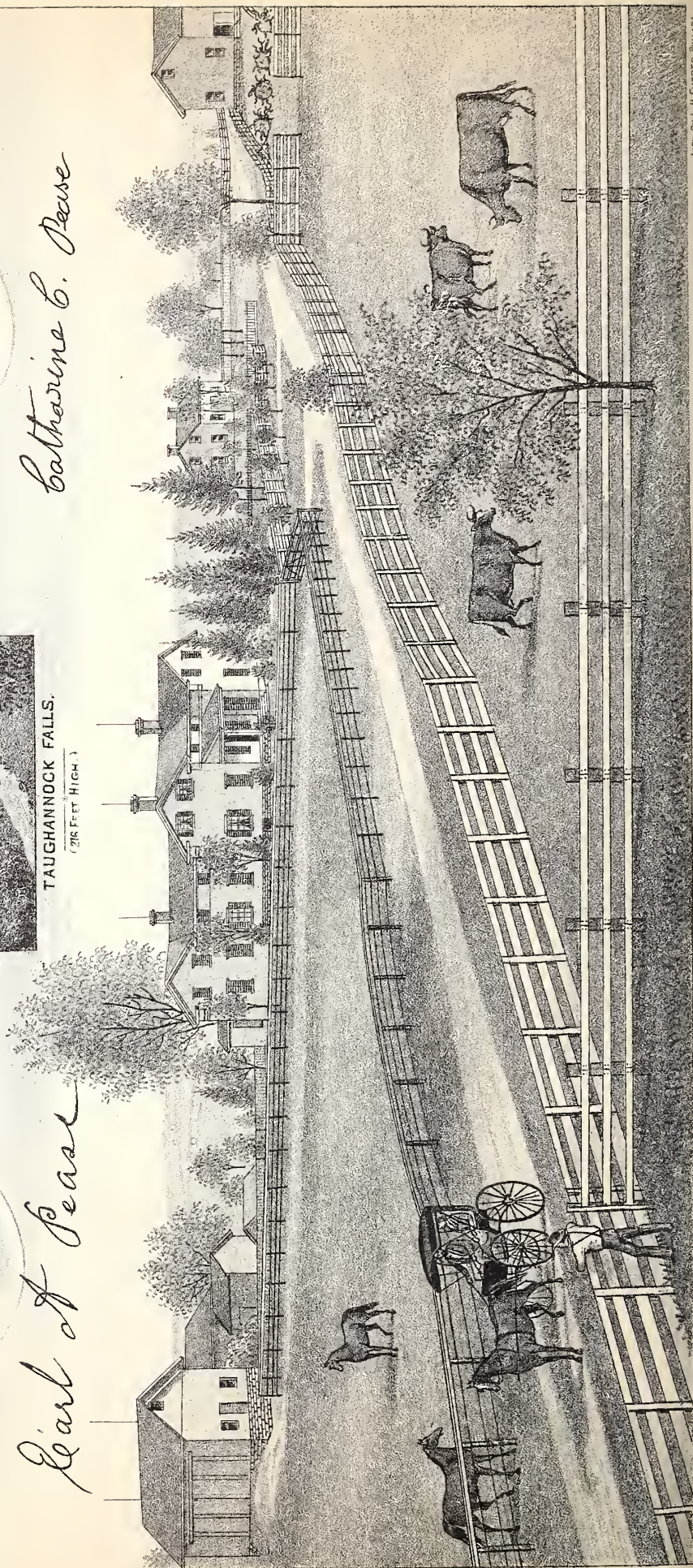


TAUGHANOCK FALLS.
(218 FEET HIGH.)



PHOTO BY J. E. HALE

Catherine C. Pease





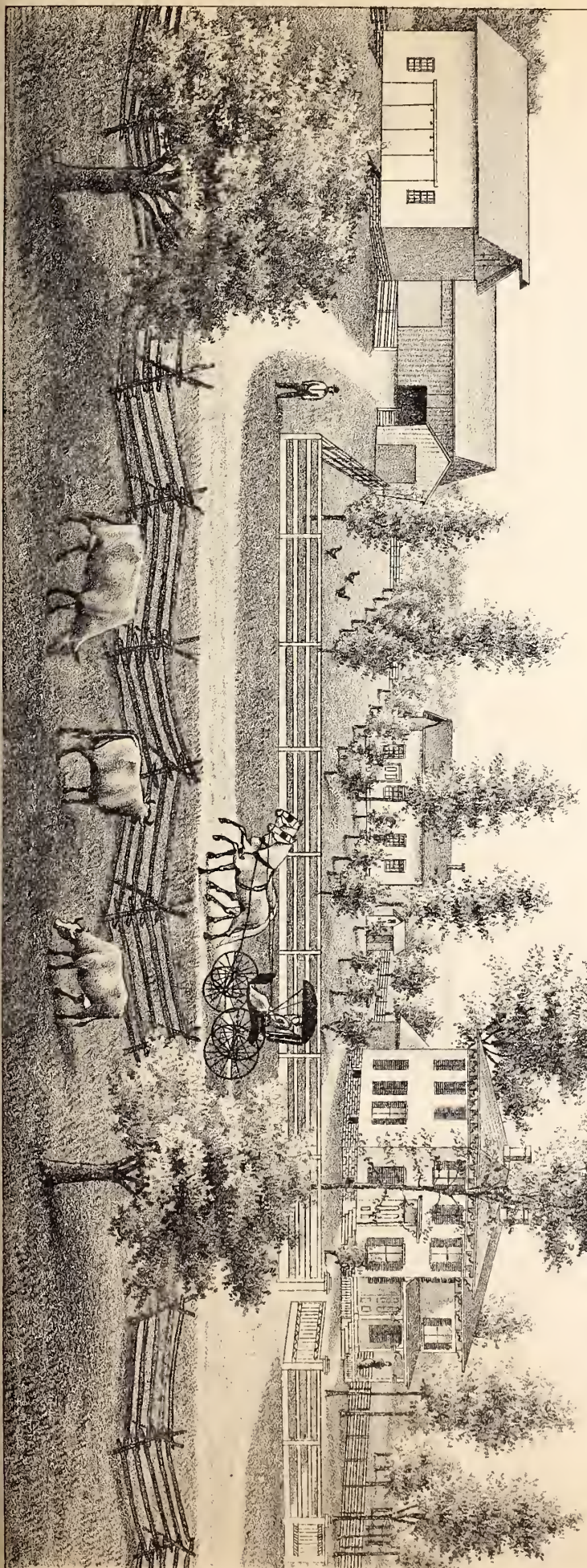
HIRAM KING.



HERMAN C. KING.



MRS. HIRAM KING.





still living and bears fruit. Abner Treman was a man of uncommon energy and force of character, and left his impress upon the settlement he started. He died Aug. 13, 1823, aged sixty-one years. He was born Dec. 25, 1761, married Mary McLallen, and they had three children when they came here in 1793,—Jonathan, born July 17, 1790, married Annis Trembly, who lived and died here; Mary, born Aug. 10, 1788, married Levi Valentine, they lived and died here; Annis, born June 27, 1792, married General Isaiah Smith, who lived and died in Covert. Calvin was born Sept. 13, 1794, and was the first white child born in town. He married Nancy Ayers, moved to Mecklenburg about 1812 or 1813, and died there. Ashbel, born Sept. 1, 1796, married Mary Ayers; they also removed to Mecklenburg, and Mrs. Mary Treman is still living with her sons, the "Treman Brothers," at Ithaca. Lucinda, born Aug. 17, 1798, married Jeremiah Ayers. Jared, born Oct. 5, 1800, married Ann Paddock, and afterwards, Mrs. Wealthy Clark. Abner, born Jan. 12, 1803, married Jemima Thomas; moved to Waterbury, in 1846, where they are still living. Charlotte, born June 30, 1806, married Minor King; they lived here many years. Alfred, born Jan. 30, 1811, married — Trembly; removed to Illinois. Erastus R., born July 31, 1813, married Mary Buck; they are living at Trumansburg.

John McLallen was originally from Stockbridge, Mass., and came through to this country with his sister, Mrs. Treman, and first cleared the farm where A. M. Sherwood lives, and soon after occupied the place that has since been known as the "McLallen Homestead." He early kept tavern here; married Mary King, by whom he had four children. James, born Oct. 12, 1800; married Ellen Strobbridge; they lived and died here. David K., born July 19, 1803; married Louisa Hawkins. Nancy J., born Dec. 16, 1805; married Philemon Thompson; they also lived and died here. Henry, born Aug. 3, 1808; married Frances Lyman.

John McLallen married Maria Himrod, June 15, 1811, and died Dec. 16, 1844, aged seventy-one years. Their children were William H., born May 18, 1812; married Matilda Biggs. Edward E., born Jan. 1, 1814. John, born July 19, 1815; married Ann Eliza McKeel. Mary K., born Jan. 26, 1817; married L. D. Branch. De Witt C., born May 3, 1818. Philemon F., born Aug. 20, 1823; studied law, and practiced at St. Louis, and died there. Calvin, born April 26, 1825. Margaret, born April 26, 1826. Elias K., born May 1, 1828.

Jesse Harriman came from Barton through Ithaca, and reached Trumansburg in 1793, and contracted with Abner Treman for one hundred acres of land, lying in the west part of where the village of Trumansburg now is, for one year's labor in clearing land. For a time he made his home at Weyburn's, where he lived when the fight with the bear occurred that has so often appeared in print. He returned to Boston, and his father gave him a yoke of oxen, and, with his brother Moses, they came to this place. While on the route he traded the oxen for 640 acres where Northville now is. In the course of time his father learned of the trade, and came out here, and, Jesse not being of age, he compelled the man to give up the oxen and take back

the land. They remained here a few years, Moses moving to where Terre Haute, Ind., now is, where he was killed by the Indians. Jesse married here, built a frame house, and raised a large family of children; two sons are living in Newfield. About 1816 he moved to Enfield, then to the north line of the present town of Newfield, where he lived with his son Lyman until his death, March 16, 1866, aged ninety-five years.

As early as 1794, Richard and Benjamin Goodwin, two brothers, settled at what is now called "Goodwin's Point." They came up from Pennsylvania on the Susquehanna River in a scow to Owego, driving cattle along the banks. After reaching Owego, they put their goods on a cart, and came overland to this point. Benjamin built a grist-mill on the north side of the Taghanic Creek as early as 1797, and Daniel Norton was the miller. His son Richard was known as Richard Goodwin (second), and as Priest Goodwin, and was the father of Rev. William H. Goodwin, who was at one time a member of the Board of Regents of the State. Richard Goodwin (the first) had a son, George, who lived at Jacksonville, and died there December, 1872, aged eighty-four years. Herbert C. Goodwin, historian of Cortland County, is a descendant of this line of the family.

James F. Curry came in 1798, and settled one mile south of Jacksonville, where Edward Wager lives. James Centre, the same year, located where Henry Lucky lives. In 1798, David Atwater built a saw-mill on Taghanic Creek, a little above Goodwin's grist-mill. Thomas Cooper, in 1799, cleared off a little place and sowed wheat, and in November moved his family in. They came through from Connecticut with two yoke of oxen and a wagon, and were twenty-four days on the road. He bought fourteen acres of land on the farm where H. G. Cooper now lives. Jeremiah Cooper, his son, who came in with him when eight years old, is still living at Jacksonville.

Jared Treman, brother of Abner, settled in 1796 where Linus Waring lives. Henry and Robert McLallen were here in 1795, and settled on farms west of Trumansburg. Jacob Chambers lived in a log house where Mr. I. Durling's store is before 1800, and Doxy Lane was a blacksmith, and lived where Warren Farrington's house now stands. His shop was across from the house, near Dr. H. Chase's office. Job Rogers settled where Warren Booth lives. Dr. Peter Rose practiced here before 1800, and lived near where Gregg's foundry now is. David Atwater settled where W. B. Dumont now lives.

Benjamin Lanning came to this town in 1801, and settled in the forest near Jacksonville. Gideon, his son, was born March 23, 1792. In 1812 he joined the Genesee Conference as a traveling preacher, establishing Methodism in Geneva and the West; was at Black Rock, and witnessed the burning of that place, in December, 1813. He preached in Detroit where there was not a church in that region. He lived a long and useful life, most of it spent in the ministry. Died at Jacksonville, on his eighty-sixth birthday, March 23, 1878.

Robert Henshaw was the first merchant. He began with a few goods about 1802 or 1803, discontinued in 1805; was succeeded by W. & H. Camp, of Owego. Jonathan Owen came from Orange County in 1804, and settled west of

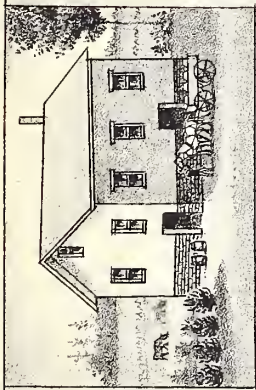
Waterburg, where John Vanderbilt now lives. His son, L. H. Owen, lives at Trumansburg. Albert Crandall, commencing in 1806, kept tavern for many years where H. D. Barto & Co.'s bank now stands, and was succeeded by Minor Crandall, his son. Jephtha Lee was from Newburgh; was in the Continental army, and at the battles of Monmouth and Yorktown. For his services drew lot No. 14, in this township. He lent his *discharge* to some one, and could not get it back. Judge Thompson, of Orange Co., N. Y., offered to get the land for half of it. He finally secured the lot, but Mr. Lee could get but 150 acres, and came in here and took possession in 1802. Daniel Johnson, his son-in-law, is on the old homestead. Franklin Lee, his son, lives near Wilson Stout, in 1802, settled where his descendants still live. Nathaniel and John Mack, not far from 1800, located at what has long been known as Mack Settlement. Alexander Bower emigrated from Scotland, and came to this place in 1804, and located first where Joshua Barnum lives, and then to near Waterburg. His descendants still live in the town. Richard Ayres came from Barnardstown, N. J., in 1805, with his wife and seven children,—Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Jeremiah, Ann, Elias J., Daniel B., and Mary. Their descendants are still living in the town. Hermon Camp, while a lad of eighteen years, left Owego for Trumansburg to take charge of a store that had been kept by W. & H. Camp, of Owego. He came through on horseback soon after a heavy rain, which made the roads almost impassable. It snowed violently on his way, and part of the time riding, and sometimes leading his horse, he arrived at ten o'clock at night, late in December, 1805. This began the career of the man who afterwards gained and held so high a place in the esteem of the people. In 1812 he was colonel of the only volunteer company of cavalry in Western New York,—uniformed, armed, equipped, and mounted on fine horses at their own expense. This company, within a few weeks after war was declared, marched to the headquarters of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, at Lewiston, on the Niagara frontier. No provision was made for their expenses on the march, except a few loaves of bread at Canandaigua. At headquarters they were furnished with six sheet-iron camp-kettles, and were permitted to occupy a few deserted huts, covered with bark; and their horses were allowed to occupy a bush pasture of about twelve or fifteen acres, on the bank of Niagara River, in range of the balls of the British sentinels. No oats for their horses, and no provision made for shoeing them. No blankets, nor even straw for the men to sleep on. Six camp-kettles were all the conveniences that headquarters and Uncle Sam could then afford them. He, Colonel Camp, took an early stand on the temperance question, and was the first merchant in Tompkins County who discontinued the sale of liquor. He was for many years a leader of the apostles of temperance, and was President of the State Temperance Society in 1851–52. A man of remarkable energy and decision, endowed with more than ordinary natural ability, of thorough culture, and has been closely identified with the history of the village in which he lived. Died June 8, 1878, aged ninety years and eight months, mourned and missed by all; but his memory will live in the hearts of all who knew him.

Allen Pease came from Connecticut in 1813, settled here, and is still living near the old cemetery on Main Street. Dr. O. C. Comstock was here before 1810, and was prominent as a physician; was postmaster in 1811, member of Congress for three terms, and elected chaplain of that body. His son Grover went out to Burmah as missionary, under the auspices of the Missionary Society, from this town. He removed to Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich., where he filled several important official stations in the State, the chief one being Superintendent of Public Instruction. His son, O. C. Comstock, Jr., M.D., married a daughter of Nicoll Halsey; was also a prominent citizen of that county, and is yet a resident of Marshall. He played an important part in the alleged rescue of the fugitive slaves from an attempted recapture by agents of their former master in Kentucky, which, getting into the United States Courts, created such an intense excitement in 1848, that Henry Clay, in the grand discussion and compromise of 1850, cited the case as proof positive of the necessity of a better and more effectual law for the recovery of fugitives; and from which was framed and passed the odious fugitive slave law. Frederick Burliew located south of Waterburg in 1807, where his descendants still reside. About the same time came in Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob Updike, and located in what is known as Updike Settlement. John Creque came in 1811; was a blacksmith, and carried on his trade here for years. Lyman Strowbridge was a soldier in the war of 1812, under Colonel Hendrick Van Schaick; came to this place in 1818; has served the town as justice of the peace, and the county as member of Assembly; is still living, at eighty-five years of age. Henry D. Barto came to this town in 1814, from Virgil, and opened a law-office where Conley's shoe-shop now stands, when jurisdiction extended to Lake Ontario. He came here with fifty cents in his pocket, and died worth \$100,000. Judge Barto married for his second wife Fanny, daughter of Dr. Silas Halsey, of Ovid. He had two children,—Henry D. Barto, Jr., who died Dec. 9, 1873, and Mary, who married General G. W. Cole. Mrs. Judge Barto and Mrs. Cole are living at Trumansburg. Judge Barto died Feb. 22, 1857.

Albert G. Stone was a nephew of Colonel H. Camp, and came from New Milford, Conn., in 1824; was clerk for Mr. Camp for some years; then in partnership with him, and upon the retirement of Mr. Camp from business, Albert G. Stone, with his brother, Jarvis Stone, who came in 1839, formed a partnership and continued the business. He was elder or deacon in the Presbyterian Church for thirty-nine years, and superintendent of the Sunday-school for twenty-five years.

A CENTENARIAN.

Samuel Vance was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1771; died March 19, 1877, aged one hundred and five years. He came to Ulysses in 1812; settled where his descendants now live. He was a mason by trade, and worked on Rutgers College in 1811, and laid 110 bricks in ten minutes, on a wager, and won. He had two sons and one daughter,—Thomas, Samuel, and Mrs. James Colegrove. Thomas lives on the old homestead. Irving Vance, son of Samuel Vance, Jr., is a lawyer of fine ability, in Syracuse, and is one of the firm of Fuller & Vance. David



FERTILIZER BUILDING.



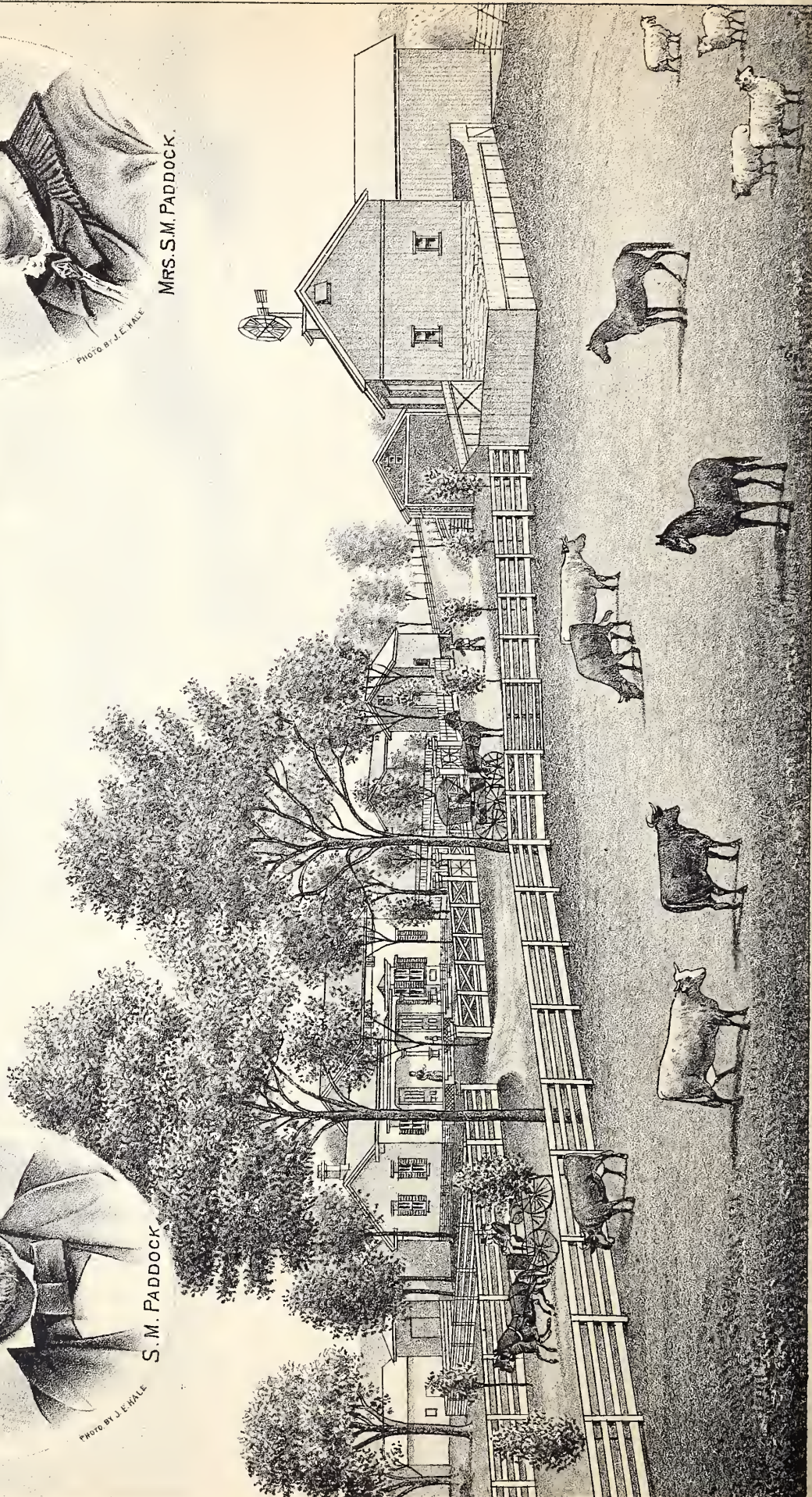
PHOTO BY J. E. MALE

S. M. PADDOCK



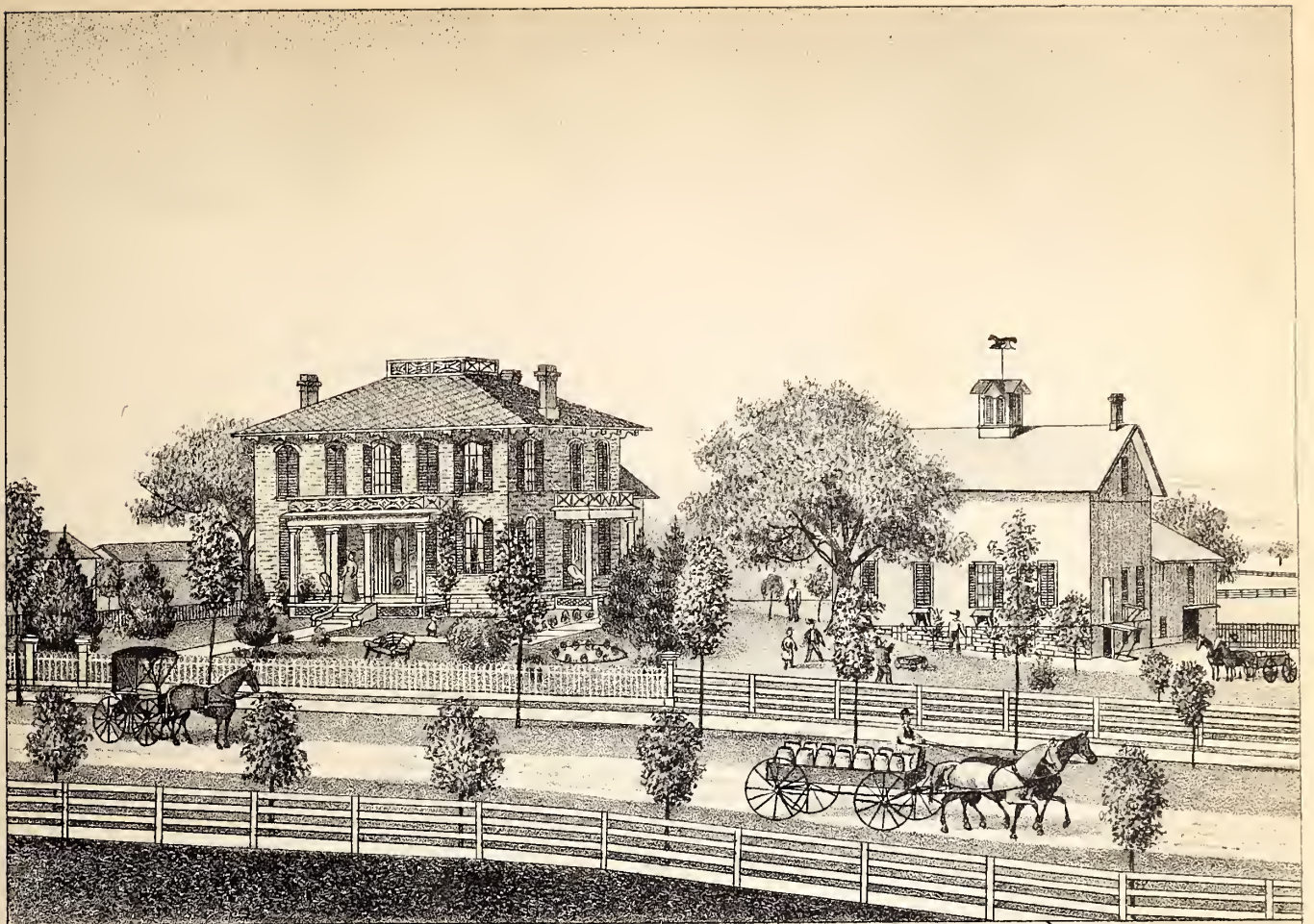
PHOTO BY J. E. MALE

MRS. S. M. PADDOCK

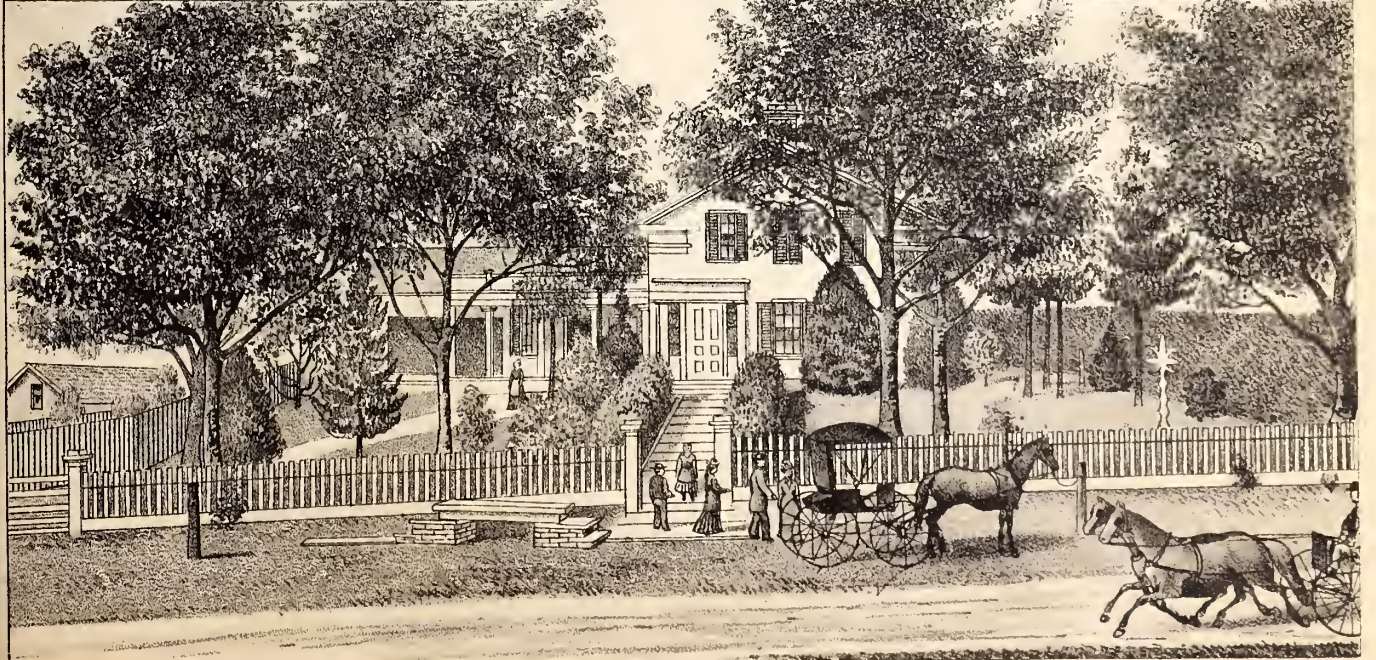
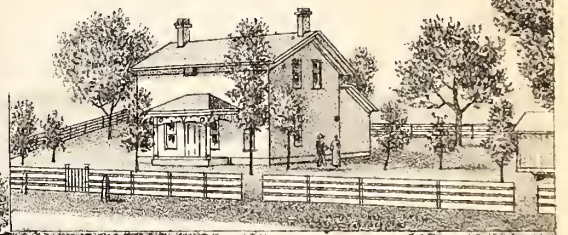
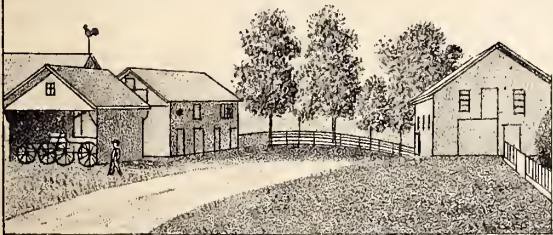


PINE RIDGE PLACE, RESIDENCE OF STEPHEN M. PADDOCK, ULYSSES, TOMPKINS CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. R. EVANS, PHILA.



RESIDENCE OF W. G. FARRINGTON, JACKSONVILLE, ULYSSES, TOMPKINS CO.,
NEW YORK.



RESIDENCE OF A. M. SHERWOOD, ULYSSES, TOMPKINS CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.



C. Williams, from Delaware County, settled near where S. R. Wicks' drug-store now is, and built a log house and a blacksmith-shop down by Treman's grist-mill (now J. D. Bouton's). Nicoll Halsey came from Ovid in 1808, and settled in what is now Halseyville; built a grist-mill of seored logs, and had the mill-stones brought from Pennsylvania. He had five sons,—Robert, William, Henry, Warren, and Richard. Robert is now living in New York. William and Henry in Ithaca. Warren lived many years here, and is now in the West. He had three daughters,—Hannah, Margaret, and Emma. Hannah married Dr. O. C. Comstock, Jr. Margaret married Dr. Mills, who was surgeon in the regular army. Emma married Dr. H. W. Sayles.

Henry Taylor was born Sept. 3, 1783, the day the articles of peace between the United States and Great Britain were signed. He moved to Trumansburg in 1809, and was a week on the road, fording Chenango River on the journey. He put up at McLallen's tavern, and next day procured an upper room in his house, and went to housekeeping. He soon after bought a house of John McLallen on the hill. He carried on the business of tanning and shoemaking; was the first Worshipful Master of the Masonic lodge, organized here, and was justice of the peace. He was orderly sergeant in Colonel Camp's cavalry company; volunteered for six months, and was discharged in four months; died Nov. 11, 1863, aged eighty years.

The following is taken from Dr. J. M. Farrington's Historical Sketch, delivered Sept. 24, 1876, and was gathered by him from Hon. Hermon Camp, and is a description of Trumansburg and vicinity, as it was when Mr. Camp came into the town, in the winter of 1805-6: The snow was about six inches in depth, and night overtook him before he reached the 'Pine Woods,' which at that time extended to the Halseyville Creek. There was no real road, the smaller trees only were cut, and the road was very crooked or zigzag to avoid the larger trees. He was very weary and cold by the time he reached McLallen's tavern. As you come from Jacksonville on the hill east of the Halseyville Creek, where the barns of Frank Pearsall now stand, was a small frame house, occupied by Michael Snell, who afterwards became justice of the peace. A log bridge crossed the Halseyville Creek, above where the dam now is. The road there wound through what at that time were extensive pine woods, towards Trumansburg,—next house on the road being a log one, near where H. B. Jones now resides, and was occupied by a Mr. Havens. Another log house was located where J. D. Gould's barn now stands, and was owned by Robert McLallen. There was about an acre of clearing surrounding each of these dwellings. The next house was the one built by the first settler, Abner Treman, which has been previously alluded to.

Going westward, the grist-mill of Mr. Treman was the first structure, which stood on the site of the present stone mill of Mr. Bouton's. Both the mill and dam were built of logs. The side-hill slope leading to the mill was covered with large hemlock-trees, girdled and dead. In the mill-pond black-ash trees were standing, but dead. A small frame house stood near where the book-store now is. Bethniel Bond had once kept a few goods there. A log pot-ashery

was standing where Samuel Williams' shop is, bordering on the mill-pond. A Mr. Cheesman owned the establishment, and got water from the mill-pond for its use. Cheesman was there, and made a little potash after Mr. Camp came; but Esquire Bond was at that time living in Covert with his family on the place now owned by Stephen Horton. Bond still owned the little building before alluded to, but kept no goods after Mr. Camp came. Bond was accustomed to take two or three barrels of potash to Utica with a horse and wagon to buy goods. Mr. Treman had then cleared on our present South Street as far as where Linas Waring now lives, and John Trembly, a tailor, grandfather of the landlord of the "Trembly House," lived there. The south road was opened as far as Deacon Hand's place, and there David Atwater lived. Mr. Atwater first settled where W. B. Dumont now lives, but subsequently moved up and built a mill near the present Bouton Glen Mills. He brought the water from the pond in a long, high, raised flume. Mr. Camp recollects seeing William Atwater (David's son) cutting ice in that flume in 1806 or 1807. The Updyke Settlement had occurred previously, and probably the road was opened from Glen Mills as far as the log meeting-house, which stood near the burying-ground, on the farm now owned by Peter Van Liew. There was a road leading from this place to Goodwin's Point, passing somewhere near the hill of the present road, by Reuben Smith's. A house stood near the site of Mr. Smith's old house; there was no clearing,—the trees adjacent to the house were felled. A Mr. Putnam lived there. Treman had cleared both sides of Main Street to the creek, which was spanned by a bridge about where it now is. An old orchard on Mr. Corey's land, near the brick-yard, marks the site of a house where Joshua Hinckley then lived. The only other building in that direction, which Mr. Camp recollects, was near where Alfred Bates now lives. A very rough man, Daniel Holmes, lived there with woods all about him. The timber growing was mostly beech, maple, and basswood, while pine and hemlock covered the banks of the creeks and the land adjoining. On the west side of Trumansburg Creek, near where Goodyear's store now stands, John McLallen had just built a new tavern. It was a frame building, two stories high, the lower story dug back into the bank or hill-side, and having a cellar at the rear part of it. McLallen's old log house and tavern stood about where A. V. Bush's saloon is. His tavern-barn was near the present site of Allen and Uhl's hay-scales, and his tavern-sheds, one open, the other inclosed, occupied the present location of Lovell's store. The land was cleared upon the hill where the Phoenix Hotel now stands, and also for a considerable distance beyond, so as to afford quite an extensive meadow, which was used also as a parade-ground. Here Colonel Camp trained his company of cavalry, sometimes three days in succession, with drills every day.

Moses Harriman had a little distillery below James L. Stone's present residence, where an old barn of James McLallen's has recently been taken away to make room for a new house.

Dr. Peter Rose lived near where Gregg's Furnace now is. He was an excellent physician; but probably from his unfortunate proximity to said distillery, he, too, obtained sup-

plies from there in too large quantities, or so frequently as ultimately to nearly incapacitate him for the practice of his profession.

There was a small building standing on the present site of John Van Dryn's residence, occupied by Merritt King, and another house where Albert Stone now lives, which, some time after Mr. Camp came here, was occupied by Albert Crandall. There was a road leading northward to where Deacon King now lives, and from there to the lake, *via* W. B. King's place, as at present. Cayuga Street vicinity was covered with woods; there was no road there.

A small frame house was standing on the hill where what is known now as Esquire Glazier's place. The building was one and a half stories high, and perhaps 25 by 30 feet were its dimensions on the ground. One-half of that building was Colonel Camp's first store. Henshaw's family lived in the other part of the house. There were some little clearings in this vicinity, but none of large extent.

Benjamin Hinckley lived where Blue's Corners now are, and a Mr. Easling, grandfather to James and Henry Easling, lived where his grandsons now do. There were no buildings from Hinckley's to Bond's, which latter place was, as I have before stated, on what is known as the Noble farm, now owned by Mr. Horton.

The Methodist circuit-riders made Mr. Camp's house their home when they came here. He recollects having heard Richard Goodwin, Giles, and Hoose (Methodist), and Elder Kendall (Baptist). The first religious meetings held in Trumansburg, so far as Mr. Camp can remember, were by Richard Goodwin and Minor York; the latter a Congregationalist. The meetings were held in a school-house, which stood about where Esquire Emery now lives; subsequently in a school-house on the hill opposite Esquire Glazier's place. Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist meetings were held there, and Mr. Camp has heard Elders Thomas and Kendall preach in McLallen's bar-room. The first Presbyterian he ever heard preach was in McLallen's new barn.

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first white settler was Samuel Weyburn, at Goodwin's Point, and who erected the first log house.

Abner Treman erected the first grist-mill, in 1794. Part of the timbers are still to be seen, a little above the stone mill of J. W. Bouton, in the village of Trumansburg.

The first saw-mill was erected by David Atwater, in 1796, near Taghanic Falls.

The first town-meeting of which we have any record was held at the house of Peter Hymnpough (now in Ithaca), April 7, 1795.

The first marriage was John McLallen to Mary King, Dec. 12, 1799, by Esquire Robert McDowell.

The first birth was Calvin Treman, Sept. 13, 1794.

The first school-house was built of logs in the village of Trumansburg, in 1805, near where the Baptist church is; the first teacher was Stephen Woodworth.

The first surveyor was Jonathan Woodworth.

The first preacher was Rev. Valentine Cook, about 1795. The first church organization was the Presbyterian, and was formed Jan. 10, 1803. The first church was built of logs,

in 1811, near Updyke Settlement. The first Sunday-school was held in 1823.

The first post-office was established in 1811, Dr. O. C. Comstock being the first postmaster.

The first store was kept by Robert Henshaw, in 1802, and was on the hill where what is now known as the Squire Glazier place.

The first physician was Dr. Peter Rose, in the latter part of the last century and beginning of the present.

John McLallen erected the first tavern, about where A. V. Bush kept a saloon.

Jesse Harriman built the first frame house, and was the first carpenter, and built the first distillery on his farm, consisting of 100 acres, that he gave one year's labor for to Abner Treman, and included that portion of the village where Gregg's Iron-Works now stand.

The first cemetery was near the old gun-factory.

The first lawyer was Henry D. Barto, father of General H. D. Barto, who opened an office in 1814 on Main Street, below where Squire Emory lives.

The first blacksmith was John Pettis, whose shop was east of H. D. Barto's bank, on the corner of Main Street.

The first brick building was the present Central House, and was built for a store by James McLallen in 1826.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF TRUMANSBURG.

Rev. John Lindsley was appointed as a missionary for this section of country in 1800, and was the first preacher of this denomination in the town. He preached here once in four weeks, for about two years. Jan. 10, 1803, a church organization was perfected, at the house of David Atwater, where W. B. Dumont now lives, near Taghanic Falls, under the care of the Oncida Presbytery, and by the Rev. Jedediah Chapman, a member of the Presbytery of New York, who was stationed at Geneva, and received an appointment in 1800, from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which met at Philadelphia, as stated missionary on the northwestern frontier (now Western New York). Mr. Chapman had charge of this church for two years. This church was organized as the First Presbyterian Church of Ulysses. In 1805, Rev. Garrett Mandeville was chosen as the first regular pastor of the church, in connection with the church in Ithaca, that was organized the year previous as the Second Presbyterian Church of Ulysses (David Atwater paid the salary of the pastor the first year). He resigned this part of the charge in 1810. Rev. Wm. Clark succeeded him as stated supply, in connection with the churches in Peach Orchard and Ovid. Under his labors the first church edifice was erected in 1811. The land was purchased of Christopher Smith for \$7.50, and was deeded to the First Presbyterian Church of Ulysses. The trustees were Elias Smith and James Crawford, Presbyterians; and Isaiah Crawford, Baptist. The building was 30 by 40 feet. The logs were piled up by the united efforts of the neighborhood; private individuals furnished nails and glass. Among the people who were foremost in the erection of this church were the Updikes, Smiths, Letts, Burlieu, and Atwaters.

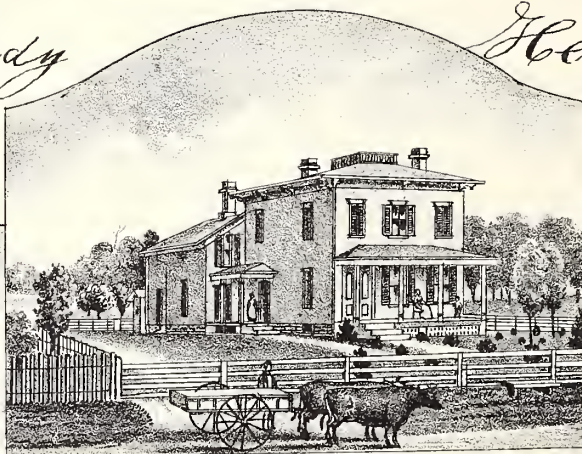
Revs. Charles Mosier, John Alexander, Stephen Porter,



PHOTOS. BY J. E. HALE, TRUMANSBURG.

Ellen Rudy

Henry Rudy



RESIDENCE OF HENRY RUDY, JR.



RESIDENCE OF HENRY RUDY, ULYSSES, TOMPKINS CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.



Mary Howe

(PHOTOS BY WM FREAK.)



C. H. Howe



RESIDENCE OF MARY HOWE, JACKSONVILLE, ULYSSES, TOMPKINS CO N.Y.

LITH. BY L. R. EVERTS, PHILADA



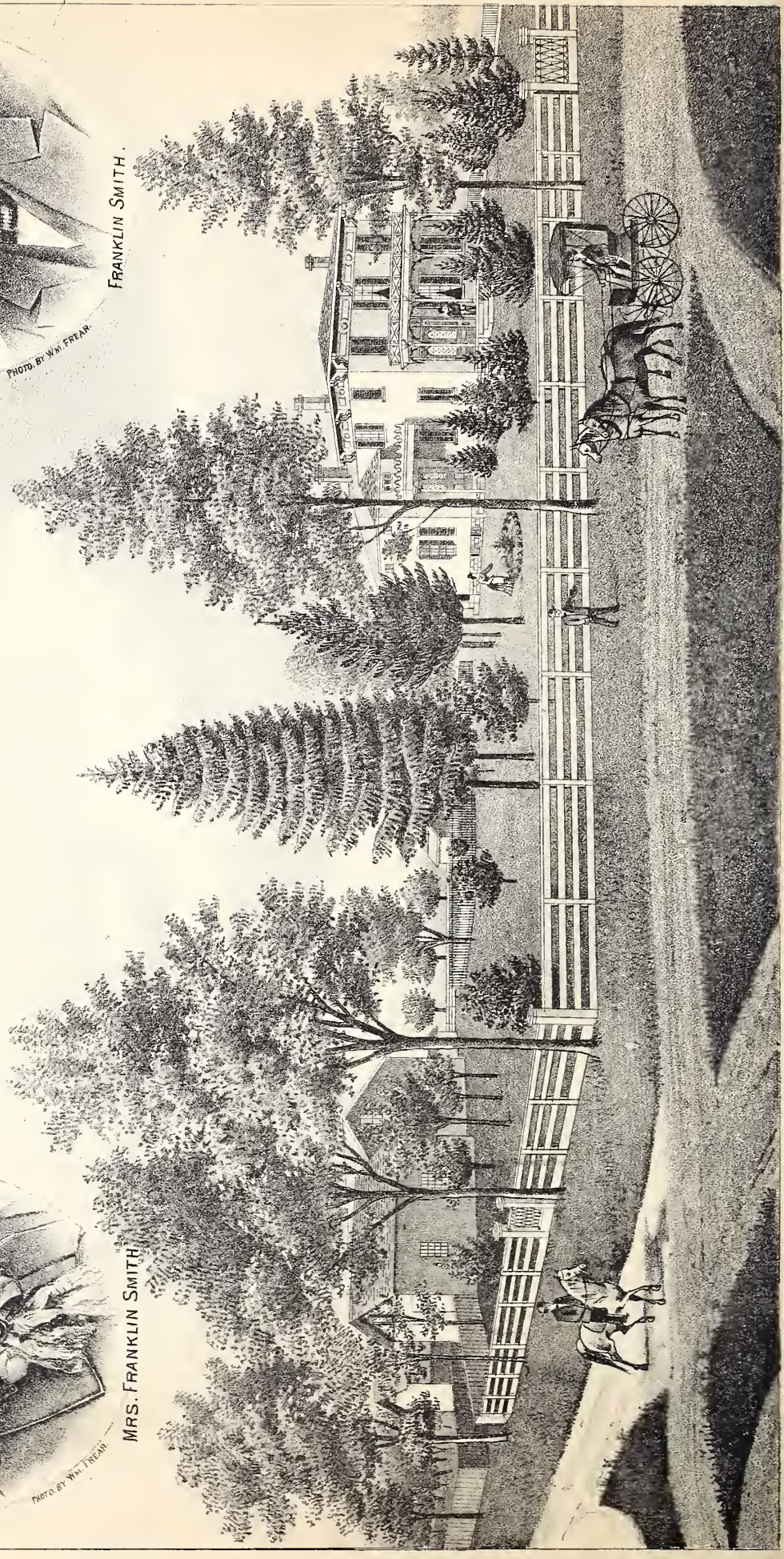
MRS. FRANKLIN SMITH

PHOTO BY WM. FREAR



FRANKLIN SMITH

PHOTO BY WM. FREAR



RESIDENCE OF FRANKLIN SMITH, ULYSSES, TOMPKINS CO., N. Y.

LITH BY L.H. EYERTS, PHILADA.

Lot B. Sullivan, Samuel W. Bruce, and Charles Johnson were here as stated supply from 1812 to 1820. September, 1813, the first Ecclesiastical Society was incorporated. In 1817 the effort to build a new church began. In 1819 a church was finished in the village of Trumansburg, at a cost of about \$7000. It was built of wood, 68 by 80 feet, with galleries and a spire, and was dedicated, Rev. Moses Young, of Romulus, preaching the dedicatory sermon. In 1820, Rev. Manasseh M. York was called to be the pastor, and accepted, and was installed on the 19th day of June, 1820. June 15, 1823, at five o'clock P.M., the first Sunday-school was organized at the church with 30 scholars. Dr. White, Superintendent; Wm. Hay, Truman Hull, Edward Crandall, and James McLallen, Teachers. Mr. York was succeeded by Revs. John H. Carle, Hiram L. Mullen, John H. Carle, and Hutchins Taylor. In October, 1839, on the erection of the Presbytery of Ithaca, this church was assigned to that Presbytery.

Rev. D. H. Hamilton was ordained and installed pastor, Sept. 3, 1845. In 1849 the present brick church edifice was erected at a cost of \$12,260, and dedicated Jan. 10, 1850.

Jan. 10, 1853, the church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, the pastor delivering a carefully written and prepared historical sketch of the rise and progress of the church, and it is from notes on the church record written by him that the greater portion of this information is obtained. Mr. Hamilton closed his relations with the church Jan. 10, 1855, having labored here ten years and four months, and was succeeded by Revs. S. Kellogg, W. A. Page, O. H. Seymour, and R. H. Van Pelt, who was called to the pastorate Aug. 1, 1877, gave notice of his intention to accept, and entered upon his labors Sept. 9, 1877. Was installed Oct. 31, 1877, and is the present pastor. The number of members as reported to the Presbytery, April 1, 1878, was 253.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF ULYSSES.

This church was organized on the 26th day of August, 1819, at the log meeting-house, which was situated about three miles south of the village of Trumansburg, in what was known as the Updike Settlement. It was composed of twenty-six individuals, all of whom have passed away. This membership was, with few exceptions, the fruit of an interesting revival in this vicinity during the previous winter and spring, under the labors of Rev. O. C. Comstock. The minutes of the first year's proceedings having been lost, there is no record of the persons who constituted the council for the recognition of the church. It was, at first, denominated the Second Baptist Church of Ulysses, and continued to worship for about five years, alternately, between the place of its organization and Trumansburg.

At the latter place they worshiped a part of the time in Deacon John McLallen's barn, and a part of the time in the school-house. Sept. 16, 1820, William Ward, Josiah Cleveland, and Samuel Gregory were chosen deacons. The first clerk of whom there is any record was Daniel Barto.

On the 18th day of August a committee was appointed to meet other churches, and to constitute an Association. Agreeably to notice this committee met with those from other churches, at the Baptist church in Covert, and be-

came one of the constituent members of the Seneca Baptist Association. Rev. O. C. Comstock was one of the original members, and the first pastor, and remained nearly eight years, resigning Feb. 18, 1827. During his labors the church increased from 26 to 108. The church also built a commodious house of worship, in 1824, on the site they now occupy, the lot having been donated by John McLallen. He was succeeded by the Rev. Aaron Abbott, April 4, 1827, who remained seven years. During his pastorate 219 were baptized into the church, and 87 received by letter.

May 12, 1832, a missionary society was formed. May 18, 1834, Grover S. Comstock, a son of Rev. O. C. Comstock, preached his farewell sermon, previous to going to Burmah as missionary, who, with his wife, fell victims to the Asiatic cholera in one of its many direful marches through that region years ago. In 1843 the church sold the old meeting-house, and on the 4th of July, 1844, a new house was raised on the present site, and was dedicated Feb. 13, 1845, Rev. Aaron Jackson, of Ithaca, preaching the dedication sermon. March 19, 1849, the meeting-house was burned, during the progress of a revival, and while under the care of Rev. William Cormack. In less than thirty days they obtained subscriptions for a meeting-house and lecture-room to the amount of \$6500, and on the 8th of July following held their first meeting in the new lecture-room. The present meeting-house was finished and dedicated on the 6th day of February, 1851, Rev. C. L. Bacon preaching the dedication sermon. In 1852, A. T. Rose was ordained as a missionary to Burmah. The whole number of pastors since the organization, including the present one, has been 13, as follows: O. C. Comstock, Aaron Abbott, Thomas Dowling, P. Shed, William Lock, Howell Smith, William Cormack, C. L. Bacon, I. Child, D. Corey, George A. Starkweather, E. S. Gallop, and J. J. Phelps.

Number of members present, 287. Connected with the church is a Sunday-school, containing 80 members, and having a library of 250 volumes. J. J. Phelps, Superintendent.

The following persons have been licensed by this church to preach the gospel: James Stark, William White, Adams Cleghorn, Charles Barto, David Osborne, and John Kelly.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

As early as 1795, Revs. Valentine Cook, — Thornton, and — Fleming were preaching in this town. In 1801, David James, of the Seneca circuit, was preaching at what is now known as Jacksonville and Goodwin Point; Mathew Van Duzer and Wm. Hagar in 1803; John Billings, Roger Benton, and Griffin Sweet in 1803-4; Thomas Smith and Charles Giles in 1805; James Kelsey was employed by the presiding elder to labor between the lakes in 1806; Dr. Hill in 1807. In 1808, Benjamin Biddlack and Lawrence Riley were here, and in this year Sunday preaching was first commenced, and a camp-meeting was held near where J. M. Stout's residence now stands, in Jacksonville.

In this year also Rev. Gideon Draper, who had charge of the Canaan Circuit, Susquehanna District, and Phila-

delphia Conference, came through here, and preached at Trumansburg. Amos Jenks, Isaac Pelton, John Rhodes, and Daniel Barnes were on the circuit till 1810. At this time these preachers all belonged to the Philadelphia Conference, but this year the Genesee Conference was erected. Gideon Draper was chosen first presiding elder, and held the position for many years.

Anning Owen, Orion Dibble, Elijah Bachelor, Peregrine Hallett, John Kimberlain, Palmer Roberts, Samuel L. Raleigh, James H. Baker, Wm. Brown, Wm. Snow, Ebenezer Fairchild, Ralph Lanning, Loran Grant, Nathan Dodd, and James McCrea were on this-circuit up to 1819. Dr. Alexander Comstock and Richard Goodwin (2d) were local preachers, and labored here until 1828.

The first class was formed at Jacksonville, in 1803, with Richard Goodwin as leader, and their meetings were held at Goodwin's Point. In 1804 another class was formed at Jacksonville, with Benjamin Lanning as leader. About 1815 a class was formed at Mack Settlement, with Elias Lanning as leader, and about 1825 a church was erected, 25 by 34 feet. This church numbered at one time about 100 members, and continued until about 1845, when, owing to removals and other causes, it was discontinued; the church was sold and taken away. Another class was also formed at Lett's Settlement, and a church erected, but has long been discontinued.

June 28, 1828, a class was organized in Kingstown, now Covert, under Rev. Alvin Torrey, with Obadiah Smith leader, and having 12 members, of whom Obadiah, Robert, and Clement Smith, and Mrs. Abner Truman are living.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF TRUMANSBURG.

On the 4th day of January, 1831, this church was erected as a separate charge, and a board of trustees was elected, containing seven members, Rev. Wm. Jones, chairman, James McLallen, clerk. A lot was purchased, and a building erected at a cost of \$1800. It was dedicated Jan. 3, 1832, Rev. Abner Chase preaching the dedication sermon. In 1856 the old house was sold, and the present brick edifice was built, at a cost of \$14,000, and which was dedicated April 15, 1857. The East Genesee Conference held their annual session at this place, commencing Aug. 10, 1859, Bishop Simpson presiding. The first pastor was Schuyler Ross, in 1836, and the following have succeeded him: Israel Chamberlain, Gideon Osborne, — Huestis, Delos Hutchins, John Dennis, J. W. Nevins, W. H. Goodwin, J. W. Tinkham, James Durham, Isaiah V. Mapes, Ira Smith, D. S. Chase, H. R. Smith, I. M. South, C. S. Coats, Joseph Ashworth, Ralph Clapp, R. T. Hancock, Thomas Toucey, S. L. Congdon, N. Fellows, E. H. Cranmer, A. Southerland, D. C. Huntington, Wm. Manning, James W. Wilson, Thomas Stacy, I. T. Holt, Martin Wheeler, J. L. Edson, G. C. Wood, M. S. Wells, and Dwight Williams, the present pastor. They have at present 268 members, including the Walesburg charge; a Sunday-school of 100 members, W. B. King, Superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF JACKSONVILLE

was made a separate charge in 1842, under Jonas Dodge, presiding elder. The church was built in 1827, and

dédicated by Rev. Dr. Castle. The first pastor, after it became a separate charge, was S. W. Alden, who was succeeded by C. S. Davis, S. W. Wooster, O. T. Comfort, Horace Harris, John Powell, A. E. Chubbuck, John Robinson, E. Colson, H. T. Giles, W. C. Mattison, George Wilkinson, D. S. Chase, John H. Day, C. E. Hermans, Samuel Nichols, M. Coyle, E. H. Cranmer, N. M. Wheeler, D. S. Chase, W. N. Sharp, and J. W. Steele, who is still in charge. They have a membership of 140, with a Sunday-school of 120 scholars, J. M. Stout, Superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT WATERBURG

has been under the charge of the Trumansburg Church since 1840. A commodious edifice was erected about 1853, largely through the instrumentality of L. H. Owen, now of Trumansburg.

ST. JAMES' CATHOLIC CHURCH

was organized under the charge of the Church of the Immaculate Conception of Ithaca.

In 1856 the society bought the Methodist church, and moved it to where it now stands, and repaired it. Dedication services were held by Bishop Timon, April 21, 1857. It was first presided over as a separate charge by Father Gilbert, who was succeeded by Father Angelo, who has charge at present. The number of communicants is 200, with a Sunday-school of 50 scholars, Father Angelo, Superintendent.

St. James' Catholic Temperance and Benevolent Society was incorporated Feb. 28, 1874, and numbers about 60 members. A cemetery belonging to the church contains about three acres of land, and is situated about half a mile west of the village; is incorporated as St. James' Cemetery.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY.

At a meeting for the organization of a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, pursuant to published notice of the same as required by law, at Dumont Hall in Trumansburg, on the 25th day of January, 1871, fourteen individuals present.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. T. S. Randolph, and opened with prayer. Stephen Clough was chosen secretary. The following-named persons were chosen parish officers: Henry D. Barto, Senior Warden; William Willis, Junior Warden; James R. Willis, W. B. Dumont, Edmund Piersal, Warren Hallsey, Benjamin Dunning, Clark Daggett, John D. Woodworth, and Jared S. Halsey, Vestrymen; David Bumont, Treasurer; Stephen Clough, Secretary. T. S. Randolph was chosen first rector, and has been succeeded by G. W. G. Van Winkle, Charles De L. Allen, and A. M. Ormsby. Number of communicants at present, 40. A Sunday-school connected with the church has about 40 members, with a library of 100 volumes. A. M. Ormsby, Superintendent. The present officers are Dr. Lyman Congdon, Senior Warden; Fred. D. Barto, Junior Warden; H. McL. Thompson, W. B. Dumont, William Willis, and J. S. Halsey, Vestrymen; W. B. Dumont, Treasurer; J. S. Halsey, Secretary.

A church building was commenced in 1874, and completed in 1877. Cost of church and grounds about \$18,000.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The first meeting of Friends held in Ulysses was established in 1864, one mile south of Jacksonville, and has at this date about thirty-five members, most of whom formerly met at or near Perry City, Schuyler Co. They do not own the building in which they worship, but meet in what was formerly used as a select school-house, on lands of Charles B. Owen.

SOCIETIES.

The first Masonic lodge was constituted June 5, 1818, and called Fidelity Lodge. At the time Judge Nicoll Halsey's house was burned the charter also was burned, and the Grand Lodge granted a new one, Trumansburg Lodge, No. 157. The first officers were installed June 24, 1818: Henry Taylor, Worshipful Master; Edward Ely, Senior Warden; Zach. P. Smeed, Junior Warden; Horace Osborn, Treas.; Elijah H. Goodwin, Sec. The first meeting was held at the house of John McLallen. The first applicant for degrees was John Creque. Most of the records of the lodge containing the proceedings from June, 1818, to July, 1828, were stolen when the lodge-room was broken open, and their clothing, jewelry, and regalias taken away.

This lodge maintained its standing with the Grand Lodge without doing any work for twenty years, and was the only lodge in this or adjoining counties that did not either surrender or forfeit its charter during the Morgan excitement. The number that remained firm during that dark period are known as the "twelve apostles," and their portraits are framed and hung in the lodge-room in Trumansburg. Their names are Nicoll Halsey, Lyman Strobbridge, Henry Taylor, Uriel Turner, Isaac W. Hart, Philemon H. Thompson, David K. McLallen, James McLallen, Milo Van Dusen, Elias J. Ayers, Nathaniel Ayers, and John Creque; only two are now living at this writing (August 1, 1878), Lyman Strobbridge and David K. McLallen. The lodge numbers at present 100 members; Reuben L. Smith, W. M.

There is here also a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, known as Fidelity Chapter, No. 77; Charles Van Amburgh, M. E. H. P., and numbers 77 members.

A lodge of the I. O. of O. F. was first chartered as Tuckahannock Lodge, No. 132, Dec. 23, 1844, rechartered as Tuckahannock Lodge, No. 23, Dec. 1, 1850; George Stuart, Noble Grand. They now have 45 members.

Knights of Honor were organized as Harmony Lodge, No. 306, Oct. 3, 1877, and have 21 members. H. A. Mosier, Dictator.

The Union and Horticultural Society of Ulysses and Covert was organized Aug. 1, 1858: Hon. Truman Boardman, President; Lewis Porter, Vice-President; Joseph H. Biggs, Secretary; Frederick S. Dumont, Treasurer; J. De M. Smith, Clerk. The society lease the property they occupy, and have a cash balance in the treasury of \$700. The present officers are Reuben S. Smith, President; N. J. Terry, Vice-President; James D. Pease, Secretary; Silas R. Wicks, Treasurer; A. H. Pierson, Clerk.

SCHOOLS.

The first action in reference to schools was June 21, 1796. A meeting was called, and met, pursuant to notice given, for the purpose of choosing a committee and trustees,

as the law of the State directs; and choice was made as follows: Robert McDowell, Jeremiah Jeffrey, Daniel Turrell, Commissioners of Schools; Robert McLallen, Wm. Van Orman, Trustees of Schools.

Recorded on the 1st day of June, 1796, by Ab'm Markell, Town Clerk.

The first record of a school-house was of one built of logs; the first teacher was Stephen Wordworth.

Before 1803 there was a block school-house near the present one, in Jacksonville; Elisha Nye, of Aurora, was teacher.

"This is to certify that there is due to the town of Ulysses the sum of five pounds eight shillings and fourpence three farthings out of the money granted to the county of Onondaga by the Supervisors of the State of New York, for the use of schools for the year 1795, as witness our hands and seals this 31st of May, 1796.

"SILAS HALSEY, COMFORT TYLER, EBENEZER BUTLER, BENJAH BOARDMAN, ELIJAH PRICE, SAMUEL TYLER, JOHN STOVEL, and JOHN TILLOTSON, Supervisors of the County of Onondaga.

"Recorded this 10th of June, 1796.

"AB'M MARKELL, Town Clerk."

In accordance with the act of Legislature of the State of New York, in 1812, the town was districted in 1813.

TRUMANSBURG ACADEMY.

A meeting was called June 29, 1854, to take into consideration the establishment of an academy, and erecting a suitable building. A committee was appointed, and the matter was decided favorably.

Hermon Camp was chosen first president. Subscriptions were obtained, and, Sept. 5, 1854, a building was commenced. School was opened Oct. 9, 1855.

Wm. Whittemore, a graduate of Yale College, was chosen principal, and Miss Felicia A. Frisbec, a graduate of Mount Holyoke, as assistant.

Mr. Camp retained his position as president until March, 1878, when Hon. Truman Boardman was elected.

The Union Free School was established in School District No. 1, of Ulysses and Covert, by a vote of the inhabitants at a meeting held in school-house at Trumansburg, June 11, 1878.

At a later meeting, "the Union School" in Trumansburg having been, by a vote of the district, changed to a free school, an academic department has been established by the Board of Education.

The original stockholders, or their representatives, have transferred to the district their interest in the property long known as the Trumansburg Academy, making of the building and grounds, the philosophical apparatus and library, a *free gift* to the district.

It is proposed to establish in the building thus acquired a school "which, in connection with the free school, shall give to the scholars of the district, and to such foreign scholars as may choose to avail themselves of its privileges, such advantages as will be commensurate with the age in which we live and in keeping with the advancement of the community in all respects."

The Faculty is as follows: Daniel O. Barto, principal; Mrs. Daniel O. Barto, assistant; grammar school, Miss M. E. Swartwood, intermediate department; Miss Louise Hedger, primary department.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Chauncey P. Gregg, President; Oscar M. Wilson, Secretary; David S. Pratt, William Austin, Grover J. McLallen, David S. Biggs, James R. Emery.

The following are the school statistics of the town for 1877: 14 districts, 1054 children, 839 scholars; weeks taught, 455; teachers, 12 males and 19 females; volumes in libraries, 727; value, \$449; value of school-houses and sites, \$12,450.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| On hand..... | \$49.52 |
| State appropriation..... | 2281.52 |
| School fund..... | 275.76 |
| Tax..... | 2537.65 |
| Other..... | 172.25 |

Total \$5316.70

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Teachers' wages..... | \$4696.37 |
| Repairs..... | 95.29 |
| Incidentals..... | 464.45 |
| On hand..... | 60.57 |

Total..... \$5316.68

CEMETERIES.

A burial-place was set aside near the old "Gun-Factory" at an early day, and a few monuments are still standing. In Jacksonville, on the grounds of Jeremiah Cooper, many burials were made; but nothing remains to mark the last resting-place of the dead, except a large elm-tree that stands at the head of the graves of Jared Hart and his sister, Mrs. Samuel Thompson, and mother of Wm. Thompson, who is living at Jacksonville. The land for the cemetery now in use at this place was given by Samuel Thompson's father, in 1813. Thomas Williams and John Colegrove were the first burials, and both the same day.

The first burial-place at Trumansburg was on the hill, partly on the academy grounds, and was discontinued about 1818. No stone remains standing, but one lies on the ground, with the inscription, "In memory of Elizabeth Scott, wife of Benjamin Scott, who departed this life July 18, 1817, aged 64 years." Many have been removed to what is known as the "Old Cemetery."

Feb. 18, 1819, Abner Treman deeded to the First Presbyterian Church of Ulysses three-quarters of an acre of land for \$100, for cemetery purposes, where the "Old Cemetery" now is, reserving certain rights that the following quotation from the deed will explain: "It is hereby agreed between the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Ulysses, in the County of Tompkins, and Abner Treman, of said town, that the said Abner Treman, his heirs and assigns, shall have the exclusive privilege of pasturing the premises within described forever; provided that the said Abner Treman, his heirs and assigns, shall not put into the said ground anything but calves and sheep; the said Abner Treman, his heirs and assigns, yielding and paying therefor yearly, and every year, on the first day of May in each year, one pepper-corn."

The trustees were Hermion Camp, Henry Taylor, John Creque, L. P. Jagger. Susan M. Crandall, daughter of A. M. Crandall, who died Feb. 9, 1819, was the first person buried in the new cemetery.

Many of the early settlers were buried here, among

whom are Abner Treman and John McLallen, the two first settlers in the village. Their tombstones contain the following epitaphs:

"This monument is erected to Abner Treman, Died Aug. 13, 1823, aged 61 years. A native of Columbia Co., N. Y. A soldier of the Revolution, in Colonel Courtland's Regiment, and merited Lot No. 2, Ulysses, where his remains repose. He was the first settler in Trumansburg, in 1792, from whom it takes its name."

"John McLallen, Died Dec. 16, 1844, aged 71 years."

At a meeting of the citizens of Trumansburg, Monday, May 26, 1847, an association was formed, which was incorporated as the Grove Cemetery Association, of Trumansburg, with nine trustees,—Nicol Halsey, President; N. B. Smith, Secretary; and Walker Glazier, Treasurer. August 2, 1847, eight acres were purchased north of the pine woods, at \$85 per acre. June 5, 1858, seven acres additional were purchased adjoining, at \$125 per acre.

Nov. 3, 1861, the First Presbyterian Church of Ulysses deeded the "Old Cemetery" to the Association, since which time they have assumed the charge.

The St. James' Cemetery is noticed in connection with the St. James' Catholic Church.

PHYSICIANS.

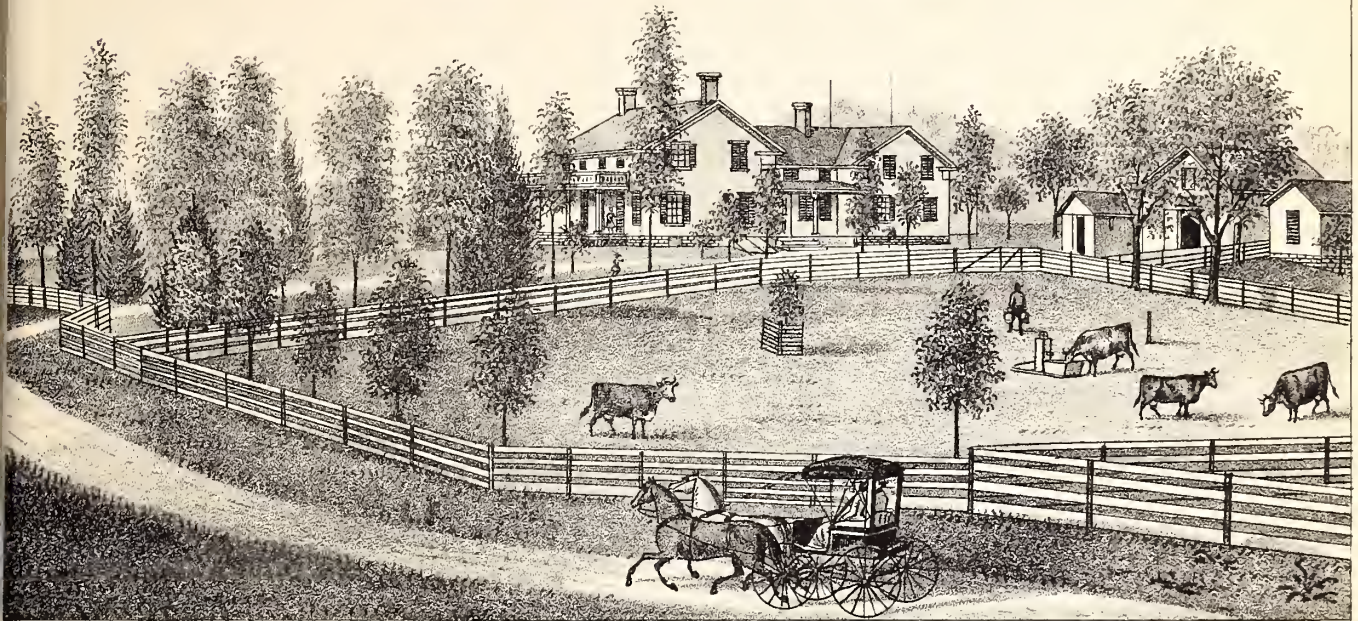
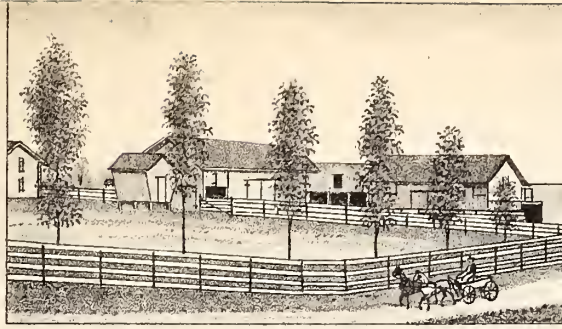
The following list of the medical practitioners of Ulysses, N. Y., from its settlement in 1793 to 1878, embraces, it is believed, the name of every physician who was ever located here, and who was engaged for any length of time in the practice of his profession. Several persons studied here or practiced for a short time, and then removed elsewhere, but their names are not in this list: Peter Rose, Zedediah Woodworth, Oliver C. Comstock, Lewis Halsey, Oliver C. Comstock, Jr., Dr. De Gray, David K. McLallen, Marvin Smith, Parvis Williams, Abram Chase, Samuel E. Clark, James H. Jerome, W. W. Kinney, Justus Lewis, Benjamin Dunning, Geo. W. Cole, Lyman W. Bliss, Henry Chase, Lyman Congdon, J. De Los Lewis, Isaac E. Hill, John M. Farrington, Lyman W. Hughey, John R. Gregory, Rufus H. Talmadge, Dr. Smith, Geo. Rightmire, Geo. H. Whaley, John Flickinger, F. G. Carpenter.

At the present time nine of them—Drs. Dunning, Hill, Farrington, Gregory, Talmadge, Smith, Rightmire, Flickinger, and Carpenter—are in active practice. Drs. O. C. Comstock, Jerome, and Justus Lewis are still living and in practice in the Western States. Dr. D. K. McLallen resides upon his farm near Trumansburg. Drs. Henry Chase and Lyman Congdon are still living at Jacksonville. Dr. Congdon has been member of Assembly.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1810. Its route was from Ithaca to Baileytown on Seneca Lake (now Willard Asylum), from there following the old track of Sullivan's army to Geneva, and completed in 1811.

The Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad runs through the town on the east side, along the west shore of Cayuga Lake, having stations at Willow Creek, Taghanie, and Trumansburg.



RESIDENCE OF T. BOWER, WATERBURGH, ULYSSES, TOMPKINS CO. N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN BOWER, WATERBURGH, ULYSSES, TOMPKINS CO. N.Y.

LITH BY L.H. EVERTS, PHILADA



POST-OFFICES.

The following extract from post-office book No. 4, of H. Camp, will show the amount of business done in Ulysses at that time:

General Post-office in account with Trumansburg Post-office.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Dr. June 30, 1811, to cash forwarded by mail..... | \$2.00 |
| Sept. 30, 1811 " " " | 4.00 |
| Sept. 30, 1812 " " " | 3.00 |
| Cr. June 30, 1811, by cash received for postage..... | \$1.88 |
| Sept. 30, 1811 " " " | 2.19 |
| " 1812 " " " | 4.85 |

DR. O. C. COMSTOCK, *first Postmaster.*

Hermon Camp succeeded Dr. Comstock, Jan. 1, 1813, and held the position until July 1, 1831, and the mantle fell upon James McLallen, who wore it until 1844. Mails were delivered once a week from Ithaca to Geneva. A post-office was opened in Jacksonville in 1822.

TRUMANSBURG

lies near the north border of the town, and is the second village in the county in amount of business and population. It contains five churches (Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, and Episcopal), bank, two hotels, post-office, telegraph-office, and local telegraph company, a fire department, academy and union school, three hardware and tin stores, three drug-stores, two shoe-stores, three clothing-stores, nine dry-goods stores and groceries, four blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, three harness-shops, two cigar and tobacco stores, three millinery-stores, two dentists, five physicians, two lawyers, two manufactories of agricultural implements, two jewelry-stores, two watch-makers, two photographers, one bookstore, one printing-office, one newspaper-office, three meat-markets, one bakery, two confectionery-stores, two tailors, one marble-yard, two undertakers, two cabinet-makers, three planing-mills, Askins' Glass Coffin Company, No. 2, one grain dealer, two livery-stables, one cooper-shop, two coal-yards, Masonic, Odd-Fellows, and Knights of Honor, Societies.

This village was incorporated in 1872, and the first election for officers was held July 30, 1872. Its present officers are Jason D. Bouton, President; John C. Kirtland, Richard C. Tompkins, and Chas. Clapp, Trustees; J. De Motte Smith, Clerk; Frank Stone, Treasurer. It has a population of about 1500 inhabitants.

In 1810 seven commissioners were appointed to explore the region between the lakes and the navigable waters of the Hudson River, and report upon the most eligible route for a water communication. De Witt Clinton being one of the commission, kept a private journal, which has since been published. He visited this place, and says, "We dined at Treman's village, so called from the soldier who owns the lot for military services. He resides here, and is proprietor of the mills, and in good circumstances. The village has several houses, three taverns, and two or three stores and mills in a ravine or hollow formed by a creek which runs through it. It is in the town of Ulysses, and was formerly called Shin Hollow by some drunken fellows, who on the first settlement frequented a log cabin here, and on their way home broke their shins on the bad roads. Dr. Comstock and another physician reside here.

"The contemplated turnpike from Ithaca to Geneva will pass through this place. We dined here at Crandall's tavern. From here to Ithaca it is eleven miles, and the road is extremely bad, except four miles from the former village. We passed through an uncommonly fine wood of pine-trees."

The Gregg Iron-Works are situated west of Central Hotel, on Hector Avenue, and were organized in 1866 by E. C. and C. P. Gregg, and are built of brick, covering about three-fourths of an acre. They employ 100 men, and manufacture Meadow King mowers, lawn-mowers, plow sulkies, and horse hay-rakes. They manufactured the last season 2000 mowers, 700 lawn-mowers, and 140 rakes. They have a fine trade on the Pacific coast as well as in the Eastern States.

The fire department was organized in September, 1873, with a board of engineers, one company, and a fire police. Jonah T. Howe is Chief Engineer; 1st Assistant, E. Holcomb; 2d Assistant, J. K. Follett.

Excelsior Engine Company, No. 1, has a hand engine, and contains forty-five members. Chas. Hunter, Foreman.

George Stuart is captain of the fire police. The village has been visited by two very destructive fires, that swept away the most of the business places of the village. The first fire occurred Feb. 22, 1864, and swept from the Presbyterian church on Main Street to the Baptist church on Congress Street; loss, \$65,960; insurance, \$19,900. The second fire began at three o'clock Monday morning, May 22, 1871 (seven years and three months after the first one), in the vicinity of the hardware-store of Pratt, Ramsey & Co.; loss, \$128,910; insurance, \$68,500.

The Telegraph Company of Trumansburg and Cayuga Lake was organized May 6, 1875; E. R. Bulkley, President; D. H. Ayers, Secretary; C. Stone, Treasurer; C. C. Hill, Superintendent. The line extends from Trumansburg to Trumansburg Landing, on Cayuga Lake, and has ten offices connected with it, one of them being in connection with the Western Union office at Wicks' drug-store.

H. D. Barto & Co.'s Bank has a capital of \$50,000. It was organized in 1863, with Henry D. Barto, President; George E. Spink, Cashier. Business was opened in a building that was destroyed by fire. The present brick building was erected in 1864. Henry L. Hinckly is now President, and Fred. D. Barto Cashier.

JACKSONVILLE,

known in early days as Harlow's Corners, is situated on the Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike, about seven miles from Ithaca, and near the centre of the town. It contains a Methodist church, hotel, post-office, school-house, two stores, cabinet-shop, blacksmith-shop, harness-shop, shoe-store, an egg-packing establishment, and three physicians. The first post-office was located in 1822. In 1815, after the battle of New Orleans, the people in commemoration called the place Jacksonville.

Cyrus H. Howe many years since commenced buying eggs in large quantities. In 1858, Warren G. Farrington formed a copartnership with him, and their business increased to such an extent that, in 1870, Mr. Farrington erected a large building to accommodate this increased business. Mr. Howe died in 1871, and Mr. Farrington continues in the same line. His building was destroyed

by fire in March, 1878, and was rebuilt and occupied May 2, and is fifty by sixty-six feet, with underground apartments that contain twenty vats six feet in diameter and four feet high. He packs and sells an average of 170,000 dozens of eggs annually, using for his pickle lime, salt, and saltpetre.

In 1830 a lead-pipe factory was built on the William Holloway place, forty feet high, in the form of a shot-tower, the lead being melted in the top of the building. It was continued for about ten years. A potash-factory was started in 1820, and continued about twenty-five years.

CIVIL HISTORY.

On the 5th day of March, 1794, Onondaga County was erected from Herkimer County, and included the military tract, and in the same act the towns of Marcellus and Ulysses were erected; Ulysses at that time comprising what is now Dryden, Ithaca, Enfield, and Ulysses, and comprehended the military townships of Dryden and Ulysses.

March 8, 1799, Cayuga County was formed from Onondaga, and contained this town within its limits.

At an annual town-meeting, held April 4, 1800, it was agreed that Dryden should be set off from this town. At a town-meeting held the first Tuesday in March, 1802, at the house of Nathaniel Davenport, it was voted, "that the township of Dryden be set off from Ulysses," which was done by enactment, Feb. 22, 1803. At a special town-meeting, May 11, 1804, it was voted that "that part of the town of Ulysses east of the inlet be set off and annexed to the town of Milton, Cayuga Co."

March 29, 1804, Seneca County was formed from Cayuga, Ulysses being a part of the new county, and so remained until April 17, 1817, when Tompkins County was formed from Cayuga and Seneca Counties. March 16, 1821, Ithaca and Enfield were erected from this town, reducing it to its present limits.

In the act of 1794, erecting this town, it was provided that the first town-meeting to be holden, in and for said town of Ulysses, should be held at the house of Peter Hymnpough, in said town. The first record of a town-meeting is in the town-book of Ulysses, as follows:

"At the annual town-meeting held on Tuesday the 7th day of April, 1795, at the house of Peter Hymnpough, in Ulysses, agreeable to public notice given for that purpose, the appointment of town officers are as follows: Andrew English, Supervisor; Abram Markle, Town Clerk; Andrew English, Isaac Patchin, Wm. Vannorman, Assessors; Joseph Weston, Constable and Collector; Peter Hymnpough, Philip Treman, and Jas. Smith, Commissioners of Highways; Nathaniel Davenport and Rob't McDowel, Overseers of the Poor; Peter Demond, Rich'd Goodwin, Henry Davenport, Overseers of Highways; John Yaple and Wm. Vannorman, Fence-Viewers; Richard McDowel, Poundmaster.

"The meeting took into consideration the recommendation from the last board of supervisors, respecting the assessment of taxable property and other matters, which the meeting voted to receive, except the article concerning the destruction of wolves. It was voted by said meeting that Hogs should run free commoners as long as they behave well; but when they do damage, where is good fence, they must be yoked and the damage prized by the fence-viewers, and paid by the owners.

"Recorded this 9th day of April, 1795.

"ABRAM MARKLE, *Town Clerk.*"

When this military tract was laid out into townships and the surveys handed to the Land Commissioners, mili-

tary lot 22 was named by them Ulysses, in honor of one of the heroes of Homer, and the ruler of ancient Ithaca.

LIST OF JURORS.

"A return of persons residing and in the town of Ulysses, and county of Onondaga, qualified to serve as jurors, agreeable to the statute passed April 3, 1798: Cornelius Davenport, farmer; Richard Goodwin and Richard Goodwin (2d), farmers; Jesse Harriman, farmer; Jabez Hanmer, farmer; Abram Johnson, shoemaker; Francis King, farmer; Abram Markle, Esq.; Henry Markle, farmer; Robert McDowel, farmer; Henry McLallen, farmer; John McLallen, farmer; Benjamin Pelton, farmer; David Smith, farmer; Joseph S. Sydney, yeoman; Abner Treman, farmer; Jonas Whiting, farmer; Geo. Brush; Wm. S. Burch, farmer; Jacob Koykendall, blacksmith; Jas. Curry, wheelmaker; Eliakim Dean, carpenter; Nathaniel Davenport, farmer.

"Recorded this first day of September, 1798.

"ABRAM MARKLE, *Town Clerk.*"

At least ten of those named lived in the present limits of Ulysses.

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1795. Andrew English. | 1849. Lewis W. Owen. |
| 1796-99. Abram Markle. | 1850. W. C. Woodworth. |
| 1800-4. Jonas Whiting. | 1851. Thomas Bower. |
| 1805. Cornelius Humphrey. | 1852. Aaron B. Deckerman. |
| 1806. Jonas Whiting. | 1853. William C. Woodworth. |
| 1807-12. Archer Green. | 1854. Aaron B. Dickerson. |
| 1813. Robert Ruhey. | 1855-56. Henry B. Chase. |
| 1814-15. Nicoll Halsey. | 1857-60. Levi H. Owen. |
| 1816. Archer Green. | 1861. A. M. Holman. |
| 1817. John Sutton. | 1862-65. Lyman Congdon. |
| 1818. Nicoll Halsey. | 1866. William Pierson. |
| 1819. William R. Collins. | 1867. Alex. Bower. |
| 1820. John Sutton. | 1868. Levi H. Owen. |
| 1821-26. Nicoll Halsey. | 1869. Henry B. Chase. |
| 1827-29. John Thompson. | 1870. L. H. Owen. |
| 1830-38. Daniel Bower. | 1871-73. Thomas Bower. |
| 1839-41. John M. Miller. | 1874. Alfred B. Woodworth. |
| 1842-44. Alex. Bower. | 1875-77. J. Parker King. |
| 1845. William J. Stone. | 1878. Horace G. Cooper. |
| 1846-48. Alex. Bower. | |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1795-99. Abram Markle. | 1822-25. Joseph Goodwin. |
| 1800-1. John Smith. | 1826-39. Horace Cooper. |
| 1802. Archer Green. | 1840-41. Jacob Mattison. |
| 1803. Richard Goodwin. | 1842-47. William C. Woodworth. |
| 1804. Richard W. Pelton. | 1848-56. John Van Buskirk. |
| 1805-6. Michael C. Snell. | 1857. Peter H. Farrington. |
| 1807. Richard W. Pelton. | 1858-66. John L. Hixson. |
| 1808-9. Michael C. Snell. | 1867-71. Richard Taylor. |
| 1810. Amasa Andrews. | 1872. Horace G. Cooper. |
| 1811-14. Samuel Weyburn, Jr. | 1875. Abram Chase. |
| 1815-20. Joseph Goodwin. | 1876-77. H. G. Cooper. |
| 1821. Horace Cooper. | 1878. John Kerst. |

THE FIRST RECORD OF JUSTICES.

At a town-meeting, May 11, 1804, it was voted that Thomas Martin, Esq., and David Smith, Esq., be recommended as suitable persons for justices of the peace, for the south end of Ulysses. March 25, 1817, Arthur S. Johnson, Charles Bingham, and Henry D. Barto were justices of the peace, as per settlement, with Nicoll Halsey and William R. Collins as overseers of the poor. Joseph Cooper and Joseph K. Owen, 1826; Lyman Strobbridge, 1827; Luther Lewis, Joseph K. Owen, Thomas Bower, Marvin Smith, Thomas Bower, Luther Lewis, Isaac Thorn, Luther Lewis, Marvin Smith, Thomas Bower, Thomas

Hopkins, Samuel W. Staples, Luther Lewis, Marvin Smith, George Goodwin, Thomas Bower, George Goodwin, Justus Lewis, Luther Lewis, Peter Wyckoff, Marvin Smith, Levi H. Owen, Peter Wyckoff, Marvin Smith, Levi H. Owen, Peter Wyckoff, George Goodwin, John Earl, Eliphalet Weed, Peter Wyckoff, George Goodwin, David Post, John Earl, Eliphalet Weed, David Foot, Jacob Mattison, Eliphalet Weed, Benjamin Lanning, Samuel Burlew, William Willis, Marvin Smith, Abram B. Van Liew, John Earl, Abram B. Van Liew, John Earl, Eber Lovell, Charles K. Teeter, Thomas Bower (2d), John Earl, Jacob Carman, Eber Lovell, Thomas Bower (2d), John S. Hixson, John Strowbridge, Jr., Jacob Carman, James R. Emery, Charles W. Plyer, Samuel Burlew, David Trowbridge, James R. Emery, Stephen Clough, Samuel Burlew, Benjamin Lanning, William Mack, Grove McLellan, Abner Treman, Jason D. Bouton, James R. Emery, Jason R. Jones, Jacob Carman, A. P. Coddington, D. H. Wicks, Van R. Burlew, Henry L. Strowbridge.

We are under obligations to Jared, Abner, and Erastus Treman, Treman Bros., of Ithaca, Lyman Congdon, Allen Pease, J. G. McLallen, Mrs. Hermon Camp, Mrs. H. D. Barto, Sr., Mrs. Albert Stone, J. De Motte Smith, J. S. Halsey, Dr. H. Chase, and many others, and especially to Dr. J. H. Farrington, for the information contained in his centennial address of 1876.

MILITARY RECORD.

- Sanford B. Teed, private, Co. E, 75th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; re-enl. in Co. F, same regt., March 29, 1864; pro. to sergt., Nov. 26, 1861; pro. to 1st sergt., Dec. 20, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut., June 27, 1865; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.
- David J. Thomas, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- William H. Raymond, corp., Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Edward Plough, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.
- John W. Goodwin, srgt., Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865; wounded at battle of Wilderness, also at Petersburg.
- Charles Brown, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; re-enl. Nov. 1863; died in Southern prison, not known.
- Daniel B. Durling, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. July, 1863, for disability.
- John W. Day, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
- Alvah A. Urdike, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Aug. 29, 1863; disch. July 5, 1865.
- Riley Urdike, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- George Raymond, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Merit Comfort.
- Wm. Vanorder, corp., Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt.; disch. June 5, 1865.
- John C. Allen, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Sept. 11, 1863, for disability.
- Joseph Irish, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- Alison F. Bowyer, corp., Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded in face at Wilderness; disch. June 5, 1865.
- William H. Warner.
- Clark Baker, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; taken prisoner July 30, 1864; died in prison.
- James S. Sike, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Christopher Brockaway, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va.; disch. July 7, 1865.
- Frank C. Farrington, com-sergt., Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; disch. March, 1865.
- George M. Page, corp., Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. June 11, 1865.
- John Burns.
- Servis H. Frashin, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; killed July 7, 1864, at Fredericksburg.
- Alexander Urdike, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; taken prisoner July 30, 1864; died in Danville prison, Dec. 1864.
- David Barnard, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- James E. Hall, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. for disability.
- William Benoud, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. July 24, 1865.
- Daniel Mack, Jr., private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
- Alvah Fuller, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- Moses Hulburt, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; pro. to corp.; disch. July, 1865.
- George Q. Hulburt, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded at Wilderness; died.
- William A. Evans, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- Jesse T. Bartholomew, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded at Wilderness; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Orlando S. Cronk, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; died 1865.
- Elijah Oakly, Henry Hitchcock.
- Hiram Lenoud, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- William Frazier, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. July 1, 1865.
- Samuel Lindsey, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Marshall Waterfield, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. for disability.
- William E. Price, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. Dec. 24, 1864, for disability.
- De Witt Tremau, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 22, 1862; wounded June 17, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.; died July 6, 1864.
- Hiram Sawyer, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. July 3, 1865, from Inv. Corps.
- Thomas R. Austin, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. June 14, 1865.
- Charles Cole, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. June 14, 1865.
- Oscar K. Dean, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 20, 1865; lost an arm at battle of South-Side Railroad, Va.
- Samuel W. Evans, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- Thomas K. Gallope, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- Edward Smith.
- George H. Whitlock, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, July 30, 1864; died Sept. 2, 1864.
- Wm. Austin, 2d lieut., Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; wounded at Weldon Railroad, Aug. 19, 1864; disch. June 4, 1865.
- Henry Hutchin, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut., Feb. 12, 1864; disch. April 21, 1865.
- William Mack, sergt., Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
- James Wilson, corp., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; killed at battle of Lookout Mountain.
- Jacob A. Cassad, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; killed at Gettysburg, Pa.
- A. B. House, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, July 1, 1863.
- John Jameson, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
- James Millen, corp., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded in thigh, at Wauhatchie, Tenn.; disch. June 20, 1865.
- Joshua Comfort, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- John Roslin, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; wounded at battle of Wauhatchie, Tenn.; died of chronic diarrhoea.
- Patrick McGee, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- George M. Letts, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Jan. 31, 1863, for disability.
- Charles Robinson, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded at Wauhatchie, Tenn.; died Oct. 6, 1864, from wounds.
- De Witt C. Robinson, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. May 20, 1865.
- George Serrine, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.
- Theodore Hopkins, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt., Dec. 1862; disch. March 17, 1863, for disability.
- Theodore Hagerman, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to sergt., April 14, 1863; killed July 20, 1864, at Peach-Tree Creek, Ga.
- William E. Hopkins, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp., Jan. 24, 1865; disch. June 9, 1865.
- James E. Easling, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded Nov. 27, 1863, at Ringgold, Ga.; pro. to corp., March 1, 1865; disch. June 9, 1865.
- John Polhemus, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863, at Chancellorsville, Va.
- Henry Rudy, Jr., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug.; 3d sergt., Sept. 25, 1862; 1st lieut., March 10, 1864; wounded Oct. 29, 1863, at Wauhatchie, Tenn., and March 15, 1864, at Resaca, Ga.
- Hiram Bloomer, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to 1st sergt., Oct. 25, 1862; wounded Oct. 29, 1863; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, Jan. 10, 1865.

- A. V. Bush, ord. sergt., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Arad Bowyer, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Dec. 29, 1862.
- John C. Aiken, sergt., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; wounded at Savannah, Ga.; disch. June 15, 1865.
- Samuel Furlow, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
- George W. Teed, corp., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 19, 1865.
- John Dimick, private, Co. K, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1861; disch. May, 1864; re-enl. in Vet. Res. Corps.
- Benjamin F. Smith, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. June 13, 1865.
- T. J. Harrington, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862.
- Lasey M. Smith, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
- George H. Shrader, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. April 18, 1863, for disability.
- ohn E. Wheelock, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to 2d lieut.; resigned May 27, 1863; re-enl. in 12th Conn. Regt., Jan. 7, 1864; pro. to 2d lieut. in 31st U. S. Colored Troops, Feb. 17, 1864.
- Charles E. Martin.
- George Jameson, private, 161st N. Y. Regt., enl. Sept. 21, 1862; disch. Oct. 1, 1865.
- Alva N. Updike, private, Co. E, 64th Regt.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862; wounded in leg; disch. March 21, 1863, for disability.
- Henry Slauson, 1st lieut., Co. I, 137th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; resigned April 7, 1863.
- Lewis W. Sears, private, Co. 1, 6th Penna. Res.; enl. May 15, 1861; re-enl. 1864; disch. June 11, 1864.
- Abraham Sears, private, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. May 30, 1865.
- John H. Bush, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Feb. 10, 1863, for disability.
- Joseph E. Tector, corp., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. June 17, 1863, for disability.
- Walter Duryee, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Dec. 6, 1862.
- Charles Simpson, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to corp. May 1, 1865; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Chauncey S. Perry, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; wounded Oct. 29, 1863, at Wauhatchie, Tenn.; trans. March 17, 1864.
- William Hutchkiss, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- Andrew J. Harrington, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; taken prisoner May 3, 1863; died 1863.
- John Devine, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Gettysburg, Pa.; disch. May 31, 1865.
- Jarvis Baker, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
- Reuben H. Fish, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1863; disch. in July.
- Simon Cassall, private; enl. Aug. 1863.
- Oliver Darling, private, Co. E, 149th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; disch. May 1, 1865.
- William T. Ward, private, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. July 15, 1865.
- G. S. Canonng, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. July, 1865.
- Serenus Uman, private, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. July, 1865.
- John Hadly, private, Co. F, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.
- Benjamin Hadly, private, Co. F, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.
- Abram Bennett, private, Co. E, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Augustus Brewer, private, Co. E, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; disch. June 25, 1865.
- Samuel Cartright, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864.
- Charles W. Sackett, private, Co. I, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864.
- William H. Cuffman, private, Co. F, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 10, 1865.
- George L. Pratt, private, Co. A, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Joseph Hunter, private, Co. G, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. June 20, 1865.
- J. W. Cornell, private, Co. G, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. for disability.
- Stephen W. Lec, private, Co. E, 79th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; died Dec. 15, 1864.
- Samuel Coon, enl. Sept. 1864.
- Frank A. Cole, private, Co. G, 126th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 13, 1862; disch. April 7, 1863; badly wounded at Harper's Ferry, Sept. 13, 1862; re-enl. in Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav., Aug. 29, 1864; disch. May 9, 1865.
- William F. Bell, private, Co. F, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 21, 1865.
- Isaac N. Covey, private, Co. F, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
- Burnett Cooper, enl. Aug. 1864.
- James K. Brown, private; enl. Aug. 1864.
- Andrew J. McCracken, private, Co. G, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 3, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865.
- Martin Restle (substitute), enl. Aug. 1864.
- Day Ellmore, disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl.; pro. to 2d sergt.; killed at Franklin, Tenn.
- Charles D. Johnson, private, Co. H, 26th Ill. Vols.; enl. Aug. 14, 1861; disch. July, 1865.
- Joseph Lambert, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
- James Huron, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
- Ansel P. Coddington, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. to corp. and 1st lieut.; disch. June 5, 1865.
- Theodore Barker, private, Co. E, 33d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864.
- Samuel B. Wheelock, capt., Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; pro. to capt. Sept. 24, 1863; wounded at Antietam; was in many battles; discharged.
- Bradly W. King, private, Co. B, 2d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. Oct. 1, 1864.
- Michael Ferguson.
- George Wheeler.
- Fenton Iluson, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.
- Henry Starr, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 28, 1861; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.
- Peter Snook, private, Co. E, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
- Walter Robinson, private, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. April 21, 1862, for disability.
- Michael Bainbridge, sergt., Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 17, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 18, 1863.
- Alfred Simons, re-enl. 1864.
- Bogart Kimple.
- Isaac Doty, private, Co. C, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
- Oliver J. Durling, corp., Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Robert E. Ayers, enl. Jan. 1, 1863.
- Monmouth Chandler, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; wounded at New Market; disch. on account of wounds, June 17, 1865.
- Michael Cassida.
- Wellington Catlin.
- James Coon.
- Jacob U. Creque, private, Co. G, 9th N. Y. Regt.; enl. June 2, 1863; disch. Nov. 25, 1864, for disability.
- Henry W. Cornell, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav., enl. Aug. 28, 1863; disch. May 19, 1865.
- Albert B. Cornell, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Geo. Dann, private, Co. I, 50th N. Y. Eng., enl. Feb. 3, 1863; died of disease.
- Florence Donilue.
- Mathew Dimick, private, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
- Harrison Dimick, private, Co. K, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.
- Wilson A. Fuller, private, Co. F, 75th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; pro. to sergt.; re-enl. June 1, 1864; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.
- James E. Ferguson.
- Charles Fish, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; wounded; disch. June 17, 1865.
- Norman R. Gifford, private, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 17, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 17, 1863.
- Frank Greene, enl. Dec. 1863.
- John Hagaman, enl. Dec. 1863.
- Isaac Horton, enl. Dec. 1863.
- Frank Halsy, private, Co. F, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 1863; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 1, 1864; died Oct. 12.
- James Ivory, private, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. Aug. 20, 1864, for disability.
- Daniel J. meson, private, Co. F, 75th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864; taken prisoner; died at Salisbury, Dec. 24, 1864.
- William H. Kimple, enl. Jan. 1864.
- Wm. B. Kelly, corp., Co. M, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. June 19, 1865.
- Samuel H. King, private, Co. A, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; died May 22, 1864.
- John Kerst, private, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864; disch. Aug. 23, 1864, for disability.
- James C. Letts, enl. Jan. 1864.
- Amos B. Lee, private, Co. I, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
- Franklin Lee, private, Co. I, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
- George B. Lashiere, private, Co. G, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; killed May 30, 1864, at North Anna.
- Charles Lyon, private, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; wounded; taken prisoner Jan. 3, 1864.
- Lucius H. Miller, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. July 25, 1865.
- Thomas McDonnell, private, Co. K, 10th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864; disch. Sept. 5, 1865.
- Minor C. Morgan, private, Co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 1864; discharged.
- Joshua Mead, private, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 2, 1864.
- Hugh McDonald, private, 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; died March 20, 1864.
- Robert McDonald, private, Co. G, 105th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg; disch. June 17, 1865.

Wm. H. Manning, private, Co. F, 75th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Dec. 23, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864.

Joseph J. Pierce, private, Co. C, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Aug. 27, 1865.

Wallace W. Sears, enl. July, 1864; died.

Robert H. Smith, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.

Eugene Smith, enl. Dec. 1863.

Stephen A. Sherwood, enl. Dec. 1863.

Evander Smith, private, Co. D, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 1864; killed May 19, 1864, at Spottsylvania.

Herman R. Smith.

Robert T. Lymon.

Cornelius B. Tompkins, enl. Dec. 1863.

Daniel Updike, enl. Dec. 1863.

Charles Van Dine, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 20, 1863; disch. Aug. 1865.

Robert A. Vanderpool.

George H. Warren, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 3, 1864; wounded May 13, 1863; disch. June 14, 1865.

James W. Ward, private, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 3, 1864; disch. Sept. 23, 1865.

Theron C. Wright.

James H. Waring, enl. Jan. 1864; died in service.

Irving Agney, private, Co. A, 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1861.

Alonzo Richards, enl. 1864.

J. W. Aikens, private, Co. I, 50th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 25, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 25, 1863; disch. June 13, 1865.

Herman C. Sturdevant.

Archibald E. Price.

Grover King, private, Co. B, 108th N. Y. Regt.; disch. June, 1865.

Ezra King, private, Co. K, 22d N. Y. Cav.; died Oct. 9, 1864.

Michael Sutton, private, Co. B, 6th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Sept. 1, 1865.

Irving J. Ferguson, private, Co. M, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.

John Strowbridge.

Wyckoff Brower.

William H. Van Dine, private, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Frank A. Footo (drafted), private, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 26, 1863; disch. May 29, 1865.

Martin O'Connell (drafted); disch. for disability.

Board Close, private, Co. E, 126th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 21, 1862; disch. June 3, 1865.

Le Roy Thompson, corp., Co. D, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 9, 1865.

John A. Cushing (drafted); died in service.

— Vanhorn (drafted).

John Donihue, enl. 1861; died.

Richard Ma Lelly, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.

Fletcher Milliard, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 2, 1861; disch. June 19, 1863; re-enl. March 4, 1864; taken prisoner.

Thomas Lewis (drafted), private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.

Jefferson Smith, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 29, 1861; disch. for disability.

William Carskadden.

Richard Taylor, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April 29, 1861; disch. for disability, Aug. 1861.

Edward Camp, sergeant, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 17, 1861, disch. on account of wounds, July 21, 1862, West Point, Va.

Samuel Frazier, private, Co. E, 26th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 17, 1861; killed at second Bull Run.

James E. Allen, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; wounded at Gaines' Farm; died Aug. 2, 1862.

Ira Darling, private, Co. I, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 5, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1861.

Rufus Green, died.

Jery Snyder, disch. for disability; re-enl.

George Van Order, corporal, Co. D, 143d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. July 20, 1865.

George Bullard, private, 15th N. Y. Regt.

John Bainbridge, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg; died June 16, 1863.

Joseph R. Smith, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 1864.

Edwin King, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May, 1861; died in hospital.

Jared Coon, private, Co. D, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.

Chester S. Morgan, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 10, 1861; disch. Oct. 19, 1861, for disability; re-enl. in Co. D, 143d Regt., Aug. 18, 1862; disch. July 27, 1865.

Nathan King, private, Co. K, 22d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 19, 1865.

Robert M. Teeter, sergeant, Co. K, 21st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1863.

Henry C. Lazeer, private, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. Nov. 1862, for disability.

Wm. John Nixon, private, Co. A, 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; wounded at Antietam; disch. Jan. 20, 1863.

Emerson Spicer, private, Co. K, 10th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864; disch. Aug. 24, 1865.

Daniel Spicer (drafted), private, 11th N. Y. Regt.; killed in ears near Port Jervis.

John J. Hal-y, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. July 30, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.

Henry Chapman, private, Co. F, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; wounded April 12, 1865; disch. June 6, 1865.

Frank Creque, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 18, 1865.

Charles B. Douglass, private, Co. F, 86th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 2, 1865.

Oliver C. Ayers, 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 39th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 24, 1862; killed Oct. 5, 1864.

Edward B. Smith, private, Co. G, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.

Isaac Campbell, private, Co. I, 4th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1862; wounded; taken prisoner; disch. July 1, 1865.

Clark Creque, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 9, 1864.

Seneca Kelly, private, Co. A, 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1861; pro. to sergt.-major, Aug. 9, 1862; disch. Oct. 11, 1864.

Albert H. Pierson, capt., 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 12, 1865; wounded April 2, 1865; disch. June 20, 1865.

Abram M. Creque, corp., 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1861; wounded at Antietam; disch. Oct. 10, 1864.

Rosine S. Fish, private, Co. K, 3d N. Y. Regt.; enl. May 16, 1862; disch. May 11, 1864.

Haschal Creque, private, Co. F, 75th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1862; killed Oct. 20, 1864, at Newton, Va.

Christopher Whiting, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died July 30, 1864.

William E. Dockstater, private, Co. K, 75th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 28, 1862; re-enl'd in Co. E, same regiment, March 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.

Charles Creque, private, Co. A, 32d N. Y. Regt.; enl. April, 1861; re-enl. Aug. 1863.

Florence B. Fish, private; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. Aug. 1865.

Lewis A. Ball, private, Co. F, 126th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded and taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; disch.

Sylvester Sears, private, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 17, 1862; wounded at Wauhatchie, Ga.; disch. June, 1865.

John Donihue, private; history unknown.

Thomas Sarsfield, enl. 1861; history unknown.

— Himrod, enl. 1861; history unknown.

Timothy Rockwell; history unknown.

— Giney, enl. 1861; history unknown.

The following persons were enlisted and mustered into the service in Jan. 1865, at New York, for the town of Ulysses, and paid each \$650 by said town:

Peter A. Norris, Henry Bowers, James Powers, John Bolton, Samuel F. Grower, Charles Roberts, Albert Kopp, Charles K. Lawrence, Robert Callaghan, Thomas Nash, Michael Sullivan, Michael T. McGuire, John Riley, David Ford, Isaac Stage, John Van Nostrand, John F. Mallory, William Kenedy, William Large, Thomas F. O'Neil, William Culbert, John Duffy, James McCabe, James Kane, James Burns, Gabriel Eltine, William O'Brien, John F. French, Charles Williams, Lewis Deson, S. Ava'on, Theodore Hoffman.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HIRAM KING.

Mr. King is of English descent. His grandfather, John King, came from Connecticut to what is now Tompkins County, in 1770, locating near Ithaca. Of his family of six sons and five daughters, John, the father of Hiram King, was the eldest child. He was born Aug. 25, 1791, in what is now the town of Ulysses, Tompkins Co., N. Y. About the year 1814 he married Elizabeth Ganung, daughter of Jason Ganung, an early settler of the same section of country. Elizabeth King was born Dec. 28, 1794, and died Oct. 14, 1871. Her husband died March 13, 1875, aged eighty-four years. John King, and his father also, did a fair share of the work of the pioneer, in clearing up the wilderness. The family of John and Elizabeth King embraced ten children, namely, Jehiel, Lucy, Judah, Hiram,—the subject of this memoir,—Orrin, Anson, Sylvester, Orsenus, Judson, and Adaniel. All are living except Orrin, Orsenus, and Judson. Jehiel married Mary Ann Todd, and is living in Catharine, Schuyler Co., N. Y.; Lucy married, first,

Caleb F. Hill, and second, Foster Eroy, and resides also in Catharine; Judah married Augustus Hill, and is living in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.; Orrin married Phebe A. Case, who survives her husband, and resides in Enfield, N. Y.; Anson married Julia Prince, and lives in Ulysses; Sylvester married Rachel King (no connection), and also lives in Ulysses; Orsemus married Polly Prince, who survives her husband, and resides in Bradford Co., Pa.; Adaniel married Kate Debond, and is located in Ulysses; and Judson (since deceased) married, first, Candace Prince, and second, her cousin Lydia, the latter of whom is now living in Bradford Co., Pa.

Hiram King, son of John and Elizabeth King, was born Sept. 26, 1820, in the town of Ulysses. He has been twice married, first, in 1844, to Samantha M. Bolyen, and in April, 1860, to Anna, daughter of Clark Daggett. His youth was spent upon his father's farm. Soon after his first marriage he removed to Newfield, where he resided fourteen years. He then returned to Ulysses, which he has since made his home. He has but one child, Herman C. King, born in 1861, and living at home,—an exceedingly smart and promising young man.

Mr. King has always followed the vocation of a farmer. Although he has served as trustee, and as overseer of highways for many years, and never shirks his share of public burdens, yet he modestly shrinks from public office and politics. He and his wife are both members of the Baptist Church of Trumansburg, and are not only consistent Christian people, but highly esteemed—being hospitable, generous, and kind—beloved by all who know them. Their portraits, and a view of their home, may be seen on another page.

CYRUS H. HOWE.

The subject of this sketch was born Dec. 18, 1805, in Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y. His parents were poor, and as soon as he was old enough to leave home, he worked upon a farm in summer and went to school in winter. This was his only and limited opportunity for acquiring an education. At the age of eighteen years he commenced teaching school, which was his principal occupation for several years.

He married, in 1827, Miss Mary Farrington. She was born Jan. 31, 1805, in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., N. Y. In 1836, Mr. Howe removed from Dutchess to Tompkins Co., N. Y., and settled in the village of Jacksonville. There he taught school winters and worked on a farm summers. In 1840 he was appointed postmaster of Jacksonville, N. Y., his first commission being signed by John M. Niles, Postmaster-General. He filled the office for eight or ten years, under several successive Presidents, performing its duties to the satisfaction of all. About this time he embarked in the produce-brokerage business, in which he continued as long as he lived.

In 1864, Mr. Howe was appointed Assistant Assessor for Division No. 1 of the Twenty-sixth Collection District of Internal Revenue of the State of New York. This office he held, by annual reappointment, for six consecutive years, until 1871. He had also been a conveyancer and

notary public for many years, and at the time of his death held the responsible stations of notary public, revenue assessor, and railroad commissioner. He died very suddenly, from a stroke of apoplexy, July 3, 1871.

Mr. Howe had three children,—one son and two daughters,—who all died of consumption between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six years.

Mr. Howe was a very energetic man,—prudent, sagacious, and enterprising. Possessed of many noble traits of character, he leaves behind him an honored name, worthy of record in our pages.

DANIEL ELMORE

was born in Richmondville, Schoharie Co., N. Y., Jan. 31, 1805. He is of English parentage, and traces his genealogy back to Aylmer, tutor to Lady Jane Grey, and made Bishop of London by Queen Elizabeth in 1562. He was made homeless by Bonaparte's embargo, at Nantz, in 1812, making potash, on which he largely depended, unsaleable. He soon after found a home with his paternal grandmother, in Spencertown, Columbia Co., N. Y., who had lost her husband in the Revolutionary war. Here he early developed a love for knowledge, but at the age of sixteen years circumstances led him to a choice of an apprenticeship at carpentering for five years in his native town. Having mastered his trade, he married, in 1826, and moved to Albany, where he was employed by William James as a master-builder. His services were highly appreciated here, but preferring a country life, he was employed during the next decade in the practice of his trade in his native village.

In the fall of 1840 he removed, with his family, now consisting of five children, to Trumansburg. Having been ordained a minister of the gospel, he here found a rich field of labor and reward. Six days of physical work was supplemented by a travel of from one to twenty miles on the Sabbath, and preaching one, two, and often three times, thus making seven days' full service in a week.

Another opportunity in educational work was improved by him in helping to establish a good school; and having served his native town as inspector, he had the pleasure, against much opposition, of seeing the old district absorbed by the first union school of his village in 1844, he serving both as trustee and builder. This union, with its library, for a time served a good purpose, and made another advance attainable, and, in 1854, the friends of a higher department raised the funds, organized, built, and opened the Trumansburg Academy, under the supervision of the State Regents. In this, also, his position as trustee and architect made plenty of work, and long and well did this institution bless the young and prepare many for high places of trust and honor; and in this year (1878) the time had fully come for another step in the upward grade, and most earnestly was this opportunity embraced, co-laboring with others, until these two schools were united in *one* under the control of a new board of education.

Mr. Elmore has always been a strong advocate of the cause of temperance, and in 1878 was elected excise com-



(PHOTOS BY J. E. HALE)

Helena, Elmore Daniel, Elmore



RESIDENCE OF D. ELMORE, TRUMANSBURG, ULYSSES, NEW YORK.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.



missioner by a large majority. He reared ten children (five now deceased) to an adult age.

One son entered the war of the Rebellion as a drummer-boy, at Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862. He won the respect of his comrades by throwing off his drum, taking his gun, and running three miles to join his company in skirmish line. He was wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863; was confined in Libby prison, and paroled Oct. 28, 1863; was exchanged and joined the same regiment (36th Illinois) in Tennessee, April 28, 1864. He was promoted to 2d sergeant, and was killed in battle at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864. Two sons are in British Columbia, engaged in the fur trade. Three daughters are married. Mr. Elmore's has been a busy and interesting life, and, to quote his own words, he now lives with a "cheerful hope, awaiting the call of the Master to come up higher."

HENRY RUDY.

John Rudy, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Bucks Co., Pa., Feb. 2, 1774, and settled on a farm of fifty acres, near what is now Trumansburg, in 1800, where he lived until his death, which occurred Jan. 14, 1833. Lucy, his wife, was born in the town of Ulysses, Tompkins Co., N. Y., April 27, 1784, and died March 9, 1843.

Henry Rudy, the eldest son, was born on his father's farm, Jan. 31, 1803. He attended a country school during winters, and assisted his father on the farm in summer. On Dec. 27, 1824, he married Miss Ellen Owen. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Owen and Mahitabel Tucker, his wife, and was born near Meeklenburg, Schuyler Co., April 4, 1805. Her father was a native of Orange Co., N. Y., and her mother of Long Island, N. Y.

After his marriage Mr. Rudy went to housekeeping in a log house having only one room, the floor of which was fastened down with wooden pins. He first worked his father's farm on shares, but at the end of three years he purchased a farm joining that of his father. By hard toil and perseverance he has transformed it from a rough clearing to what it now is, with its fine improvements. He exercised close economy, and has been eminently successful in providing himself and family with a pleasant home. While devoting little time to politics, he never failed after reaching his majority to vote with the Whigs, until at the formation of the Republican party he gave that organization his hearty support. He has lived fifty-one years on the farm, and Dec. 26, 1874, celebrated his golden wedding, and on that occasion he and his worthy wife were recipients of many valuable gifts.

He has been a member of the Baptist Church at Tru-

mansburg some forty years, and has often held the position of trustee.

Mr. Rudy had two brothers (one now living) and six sisters, two of whom are deceased. His family consisted of nine children. Five sons and three daughters are now living.

S. M. PADDOCK.

About the year 1680, three brothers of the name of Paddock came from South Wales, and settled in Massachusetts, from one of whom the subject of this notice is descended. His grandfather was born near Boston, Mass., and served in the Revolutionary war under General Arnold. He was present at the capture of Burgoyne, and at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis. His paternal grandmother was born at Lexington, Mass.; her father and two of her uncles were in the battle of Lexington, and she herself was near enough to hear the guns on that memorable day.

Ephraim Paddock, the father of our subject, was a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, and was born near Boston; he came to Tompkins County in 1810, and removed to the town of Enfield in 1816. He married a Miss Manderville, who was born at Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y., in a house built before the French and Indian war, and in which three generations of her family were born. Her father and four of her uncles were soldiers in the Revolution, one of whom, Stephen Clark, died as a prisoner of war to the British in 1777.

S. M. Paddock was born in Enfield, Tompkins Co., N. Y., August 1, 1820. He was the fourth child in a family of five children,—three sons and two daughters,—who all attained to manhood and womanhood. He was brought up on a farm; for a period of fourteen years he was engaged in the buying of cattle, sheep, etc., after which he resumed farming, purchasing the Pine Ridge farm, in 1864. That farm has been his home, and agricultural pursuits have engaged his efforts, ever since. He married Mary Ann Potts, daughter of James and Margaret Potts. Her father emigrated from Ireland with his father and mother and a family of nine children, and in 1803 purchased a farm of six hundred and forty acres in the town of Hector, which was henceforth the permanent home of the family. Her mother came from Preston Pans, in Scotland, with her parents (Alexander and Ann Bower), who emigrated in 1804, and settled in Ulysses, Tompkins Co., N. Y. They were identified with the early history of the county. James Potts and Margaret Bower were married in Ulysses, in 1819, but made their permanent home in Hector. Mrs. S. M. Paddock (Mary A. Potts) was born in Hector, Aug. 1, 1821, and resided with her parents in that place until her marriage.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

CHAPTER LXXV.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF SCHUYLER COUNTY.

First Settlements—Organization of Towns—First County Officials—The First County Court—The First Circuit Court—First Surrogate's Court—First Grand Jury—Number of Indictments—First Board of Supervisors.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

LESS than one brief century ago, but a faint wave of civilization had broken upon the primeval forest embraced within the present territorial limits of Schuyler County. Only was heard the fierce howl of the wolf and the savage *sa-sa-guan* of the Indian warrior. The circling smoke arose from many an Indian wigwam; the hunter bounded through the forest after the deer and moose; beavers, otters, and martens were in abundance; the salmon smoked at every camp-fire; the waters of the blue Seneca were parted by the birchen canoe, and the dripping oar of the Indian glistened in the sunlight. Here was the red man in all his glory. This was a portion of the Indian Eden, and as far as his unsophisticated vision extended, destined to remain.

The causes which led to the invasion of General Sullivan, and an account of that memorable campaign, as connected with this county, will be found in the general history (Chapter III.).

Sufficient to say that the penalty inflicted upon the *Cayugas* and *Senecas* by Sullivan was severe, but served well the purpose for which it was intended. It ended the border wars, and the Indians never again attempted a re-occupation of the country. They returned only as erratic bands to attend treaties.

The smoke from the burning villages that marked Sullivan's course of devastation and ruin had scarcely cleared away ere the white settler might have been seen threading his way into the wilderness, anxious to rear his home in the fertile land of the *Senecas*.

The first settlements within the limits of the present town of Catharine were made in and around the villages of Catharine and Odessa. To John Mitchell is ascribed the honor of being the pioneer in this town, in 1799. He was soon followed by Josiah Hinman, from Connecticut, who located on lot 17 in the same year. David Beardsley and Isaac Lyon were also pioneers.

The pioneer of the town of Cayuta was Captain Gabriel Ogden, who located near the present site of Cayuta village in 1798, on the premises now owned by Chas. R. Swartwood. Rev. Daniel Jaynes also settled in 1798.

The first settlements in the town of Dix were made on the present site of the village of Watkins, and along Catharine's Creek. Among the pioneers were John Diven and

William Baskin, who located, in 1797 or '98, on the county-line road. The latter settled on the premises known as the Alex. Ross place, and the latter on lands still in the possession of the Diven family.

The name of the first white settler in Hector is unknown. It is stated that in the year 1790 a man came into the town with his wife and child, and built a log hut near the present village of Burdett. He, however, remained but a short time. The first permanent white settler within the bounds of this town was William Wickham, from Orange County, who settled in 1790. John Livingston was also a pioneer.

The first settlement in the town of Montour was effected within the present corporate limits of the village of Havana, in 1788, by Silas Wolcott and a Mr. Wilson. One George Mills had previously passed through the town, but not located until 1790.

The pioneers in Orange were Germans, who located while the town was known as Wayne. These were Henry Switzer and his sons, Henry, Jr., John, William, Jacob, and Peter, and his sons-in-law, Abram Basonnbarack, Samuel S. Komp, and Francis Yager. This colony of pioneers came from Huntingdon Co., N. J., in 1802, and settled in the locality known as Switzer's Hill.

Among the first settlers in Reading was John Dow, who located in 1798. Two years afterwards, 1800, David Culver settled in the locality known as "Culver's Settlement." Other pioneers were William Roberts, Valentine Hitchcock, John French, and Samuel Gustin.

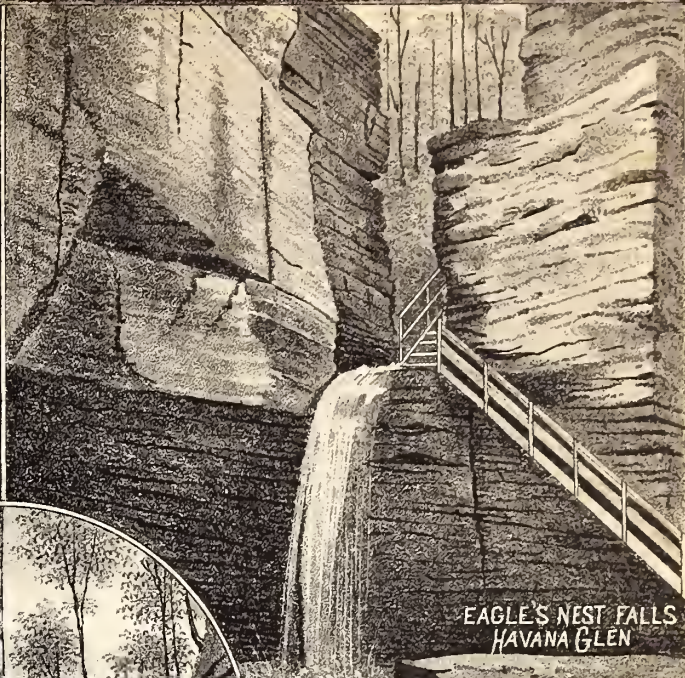
The first settlement in Tyrone was made in 1798 by Joshua and Elisha Wixon, who located on the flat near the inlet of Lake Lomoka. They, however, remained but a short time in consequence of their title being defective. The permanent settlers located in 1800. These were Gersham, Justus, and Thadeus Bennett, brothers, and Abram and Justus, Jr., sons of Justus, who settled between the two lakes, on the site of the village of Weston. They were the first to make any improvements and cultivate farms. (For detailed history of early settlements, see town histories.)

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The territory composing the present county of Schuyler has been included in various county organizations, though the county itself is of recent date. Several attempts at a separate organization were made from the year 1830 before it was finally accomplished in 1854. Notwithstanding the late growth of the county, its constituent towns have been civilly and judicially organized from the earliest periods of the civil history of Western New York. Ontario, the first county erected in the Indian Territory west of the line of property organized in 1789, included a part. Tioga, the next born, in 1791, took all but Orange and Tyrone into



BRIDAL VEIL
HAVANA GLEN



EAGLE'S NEST FALLS
HAVANA GLEN



CAVERN
CASCADE
WATKINS
GLEN



RAINBOW FALLS
WATKINS GLEN



ARTIST
DREAM
WATKINS GLEN



VIEW OF SENECA LAKE.
SCHUYLER COUNTY SCENERY.

A J RICKER DEL



its princely boundaries.* Onondaga, formed of the "Military Tract" in 1794, took grand old Hector, still unshorn of its generous proportions. Steuben, in 1796, took in three towns. Cayuga, Seneca, and Tompkins, in succession, reckoned Hector as their portion, and Chemung for eighteen years was bounded north by blue Seneca. Ontario County was originally erected to include all of the State west of the pre-emption line, the old pre-emption, so called, then running along the present eastern line of Tyrone. The new line, run by Morris in 1798 or later, runs along the eastern border of Orange. In the act of 1791, erecting the county of Tioga, the gore west of Seneca Lake was transferred to Ontario County. On April 10, 1792, the town of Peru was organized, and included all of the territory between the Owaseo and Seneca Lakes comprising Hector. On March 5, 1794, the town of Ovid was formed. March 17, 1796, the town of Frederickstown was erected as a town of Steuben County, embracing the present towns of Orange, Tyrone, and Reading, in Schuyler; Starkey and Barrington, in Yates; Wayne and Bradford, in Steuben. At this time the territory of Schuyler was included in the towns of Frederickstown, Steuben County, Ovid, Onondaga County, containing Hector, Newtown, Tioga County, containing Dix, Montour, and part of Catharine as far east as the present west line of Cayuta extended, Chemung containing the gore between this line and Cayuta Creek, and Owego all east of the creek.

March 15, 1793, Newtown was divided on the line of Veteran and Catlin, and the north part called Catharine. In 1799 Onondaga County was divided, the west part being erected into a new county called Cayuga. March 30, 1802, the military township No. 21 was erected into a new town and called Hector, the name given the township by the Land Commissioner. March 29, 1804, Seneca County was formed from that part of Cayuga County lying west of Cayuga Lake. Feb. 17, 1806, Frederickstown was divided, and the portion east of the pre-emption line, and north of an extension of the military, erected into a town called Reading, which then included Starkey, Yates Co. Feb. 28, 1806, Owego was divided, and the west part, including Catharine, called Spencer. On April 16, 1808, the name of Frederickstown was changed to Wayne, and then the territory of Schuyler was embraced in the towns of Reading and Wayne, of Steuben County; Catharine, Spencer, and Chemung, in Tioga County; and Hector, in Seneca County. On Feb. 22, 1811, Cayuta was taken from the north part of Spencer, and included exactly the old town of Newfield, and extended west from the present Newfield to the line of Catharine at Cayuta Creek. Feb. 12, 1813, the town of Jersey was erected out of the south portion of Wayne, and included the present towns of Orange and Bradford. April 17, 1817, Tompkins County was formed from the south part of Cayuga and Seneca Counties. Danby, Caroline, and Newfield, formerly Cayuta, were added from Tioga, March 22, 1822, and Hector and that part of Catharine east of Cayuta were in Tompkins County. March 29, 1822, Erin was formed from the north part of Chemung, and included Cayuta. April 16, 1822, Tyrone was organ-

ized from Wayne. March, 1823, Catharine was divided, and Catlin was erected from its western portion, including Dix and the present town of Catlin. March 20, 1824, a new town of Cayuta was taken from Spencer, and embraced those portions of Van Etten and Cayuta east of Cayuta Creek, except the north part of the latter, which was taken from Newfield. At the same time Starkey was formed from the north part of Reading. April 17, 1835, Dix was organized from the north part of Catlin. Feb. 20, 1836, Jersey was divided into two towns, losing its own identity in that of Orange and Bradford. Feb. 29, 1836, Chemung County was erected, taking into its jurisdiction all that part of Schuyler lying south of the lake, which had been in Tioga County since 1794.

The proposition in 1854 to form a new county out of portions of Chemung, Tompkins, and Steuben, met with much disfavor from the counties interested, and remonstrances went up to the Legislature protesting against the dismemberment of their territory from every one of the three counties. Particularly excited was Chemung, whose territory was chiefly to suffer, and the opposition from that county was fierce and persistent. A counter-move was made in Steuben for the division of that county, and the formation of a new one called Canisteo, and the Steuben *Courier* gave a scathing criticism of the Schuyler bill. Notwithstanding the opposition of every member of the Assembly from the counties interested, all amendments were voted down in that body and the bill passed as originally drawn, excepting, perhaps, the name, which was originally proposed to be called Webster; others wanted it called Montour, but all were finally dropped for Schuyler. The bill passed the Assembly by a vote of 84 to 8, and the Senate by 22 to 4. The act was passed April 17, 1854, and defined the boundaries of the new county as follows:

"All that part of the town of Bradford, in the county of Steuben, lying east of the section line, and being the west line of lots Nos. 31, 35, 40, 1, 2, 3, and 4," to be annexed to and form a part of Orange. "All that part of the town of Wayne, in the county of Steuben, lying east of the section line, and being the east line of a tier of lots No. 1 respectively, and running across the town of Wayne," was attached to Tyrone. "All those parts of the towns of Erin and Catharine, in the county of Chemung, embracing the following territory: beginning in the centre of Cayuta Creek, in the southeast line of lot No. 29; thence along the south line of said lot 29 to the southeast corner thereof; thence along the northwest line of lots 29, 30, and 31, to the southeast corner of lot No. 1; thence west along the south line of lots 1, 2, and 3 to the southwest corner of said lot 3; thence north along the west line of lot 3 to the section line; thence west along the section line to the town of Veteran; thence north along the town line of Veteran, and the west line of lots Nos. 80, 86, 87, and 88 in Catharine to the section line; thence east along the north line of lots Nos. 88, 1, 50, and 51 to the town line of Newfield; thence south along the town line between Newfield and Catharine to the town line of Cayuta," was made a part of Cayuta; all those parts of the counties of Steuben, Chemung, and Tompkins which, after the act took effect, were embraced within the towns of Orange, Tyrone, Reading,

* See Chapter VIII.

Catharine, Dix, Cayuta, and Hector, were (for all purposes except the election of members of the Legislature and justices of the Supreme Court, and for the holding and jurisdiction of Supreme and Circuit Courts, and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, until the State census of 1855, and after that for all purposes whatever), organized as a separate and distinct county of the State of New York, to be known and distinguished by the name of Schuyler; the inhabitants and freeholders of the same to be possessed of the same rights, privileges, and powers as the freeholders and inhabitants of any other county had by law.

Until after the next State census the electors of the new county were to vote for members of the Legislature and justices of the Supreme Court as electors of the respective counties to which they had theretofore belonged, the same as if the act had not passed; but for all other purposes they were to vote as electors of the new county, which was made a part of the 27th Congressional district. Such records in the counties from which Schuyler was formed as pertained to or concerned the new county were to be transcribed, and John Crawford, of Dix, Thomas Shannon, of Orange, and Daniel Tuttle, of Reading, were appointed transcribing commissioners, with power to buy books and stationery. The copied and transcribed records, properly certified, were declared to have the force and effect of the original records as evidence. The county officers were to be elected at the next general election after the act became a law, and to hold their terms, as then reckoned, from the first day of January following. The rights of parties litigant were saved in the several courts of the respective counties from which the new county was taken. The county courts and general sessions of the peace, and also the circuit courts and of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, were directed to be held at the court-house to be thereafter erected in the county in pursuance of the act, and until then the said courts, if any, were to be held at such place in the county as the Board of Supervisors thereof, or a majority of them, should appoint in writing under their hands, which appointment was to be entered on the minutes of the board at least thirty days before the holding of the court, the appointment to be published in all the newspapers printed in the county. The prisoners of the county were to be confined in the Chemung County jail until the jail of the new county was erected and completed. The United States deposit funds loaned on Schuyler County lands were ordered transferred to new loan commissioners, to be appointed for the county. The names of locating commissioners and building commissioners are named in the succeeding chapter. For all judicial purposes, so far as related to surrogates' courts, county courts, and courts of general sessions of the peace, and the jurisdiction and duties of county judge and surrogate, justices of the sessions, county clerks, sheriffs, and coroners, and the service and enforcement of judicial process, the act was not to take effect until Jan. 1, 1855; but for all other purposes, except the electoral provision, it was to take effect on its passage.

The opposition to the new county did not cease with the passage of the bill, and embarrassments and difficulties hedged the way of the infant as it struggled upward from its swathings to the diminutive drappings of childhood. In

Steuben the clerk was advised to refuse admission to his office for transcribing the records. The unconstitutionality of the organic act was freely discussed and loudly asserted on the score of an insufficiency of population to give the new county an assemblyman under the apportionment. The representation of the population was claimed to be false, and in a suit for a violation of the excise law in Tyrone, brought before the county court of Steuben County, Judge Larrowe decided the act to be unconstitutional. This was appealed to the Supreme Court, and the question argued at Rochester before Justices Johnson, Strong, and Welles, in September, 1854, who reversed Judge Larrowe's decision on the ground that no matter how false the evidence was before the Legislature, in regard to the population of the territory, if the Legislature believed the testimony was true, then they had an undoubted right to create a new county out of that territory, and a county it must be held until the act was repealed. The same question of constitutionality was raised incidentally before Judge Gray, at Elmira, and he decided adversely to the act. In the case of the *People vs. Rumsey*, the question came before the Court of Appeals, where it was argued by Nicholas Hill, of the firm of Hill, Cagger & Porter, the court affirming the constitutionality of the organic act, which closed the contest for a legal existence.

A somewhat humorous picture was drawn by Judge Rood of the reception of the county by the Court of Appeals in one of his many arguments before legislative committees on the county-seat question, which, as will be seen in the succeeding chapter, was a much more bitterly-contested fight than even the existence of the county. He was replying to some of the positions of the parties in the Havana interest, and described the county of Schuyler as a "bastard bantling," illegitimate, begot in iniquity, and born in shame. It had a bad name—a very bad name, but still it lived, and had begun to clamor for its rights. It came to the Court of Appeals, and the grave and reverend justices peered at it askance over their gold-rimmed spectacles, and said, "What is that?" "Schuyler County," pipes the youngling, in a thin soprano. "Schuyler County! There is no Schuyler County; show us a map of the State of New York, and we will show you there is no Schuyler County." "But," persists the bantling, "there is a Schuyler County, and I am it. The territory is down by the head of Seneca Lake. I have paid taxes levied on my lands for the State. I have drawn school-money from the school-fund and distributed it to my towns. I have elected one of the members of the Assembly, and am a constituency of the State. I have elected a Senator and a Congressman. What are you going to do with me?" "Let's strangle the brat," suggests one of the judges. "No, that won't do; the brat has told the truth. She has interwoven herself into our body politic so deeply and so intricately, it won't do to strangle her." And so they counseled and cogitated, and eyed the persistent entity peering at them behind the bar, undashed and impudent. At last a bright thought suggested itself to one member of the court, and he said, "No, we can't strangle it, but we *can adopt it*." And the knot was cut, and Schuyler County was declared legitimate without law or gospel.

Judge Robinson, a member of the court at the time, was

sitting in the committee-room during the judge's argument, but was unknown to Judge Rood, and when he finished the picture Judge Robinson caught the delineator by the hand, and said, "You could not have told a more truthful story of the reception of that county question if you had been one of the judges on the bench. It was just about the way we felt over the thing, and the very point taken into account in the decision was the accrued rights and franchises."

THE TOWNS.

Several attempts have been made to divide the town of Hector, but unsuccessfully thus far, the most effective factor in the scale against a division being the candidates for the office of collector and town clerk, the size of the town making those offices somewhat desirable. On April 20, 1869, the boundaries of Dix were changed by taking in a part of Reading and Hector, which was included in the village of Watkins. At the same time certain disputed territory claimed by both Reading and Hector was given to Reading, the same being a part of the same village. On Nov. 8, 1877, the Board of Supervisors passed an act allowing Hector to hold its annual and special town-meetings by election districts, which is a great convenience, the town being ten miles square.

Following is the list of towns and dates of organization :

Cayuta from Spencer (Tioga Co.), March 20, 1824. Spencer from Owego (Tioga Co.), Feb. 28, 1806. Owego from Chemung (Montgomery Co.), Feb. 16, 1791. Chemung from Whitestown, Montgomery Co., March, 1788. Whitestown, an original town, March 2, 1788; a small portion given to Catharine in December, 1875.

Catharine from Newtown (Elmira), March 15, 1798. Newtown from Chemung, April 10, 1792.

Dix from Catlin, April 17, 1835. Catlin from Catharine, April 16, 1823.

Hector from Ovid, March 30, 1802. Ovid, an original town of Onondaga County, March 5, 1794.

Montour from Catharine, March 2, 1860.

Orange from Jersey, Feb. 20, 1836. Jersey from Wayne, Feb. 12, 1813. Wayne as Frederickstown, original town of Steuben County, March 17, 1796, name changed April 16, 1808.

Reading from Frederickstown, Feb. 17, 1806.

Tyrone from Wayne, April 16, 1822.

The first county officials were as follows: Judge, Simeon L. Rood; Clerk, Algernon E. Newcomb; Sheriff, John S. Swartwood; Treasurer, Chas. J. Broas; District Attorney, Lewis F. Riggs; School Commissioner, William C. Gulick.

The first term of the Schuyler County Court was held at Watkins by Hon. S. L. Rood; William Diven and Abel Jenkins officiated as justices.

Orange Hubbell, Charles G. Tuthill, Charles Babbitt, I. Brown, B. Carpenter, William Vaughn, Stephen Thayer, Wm. Slawson, D. W. Goodrich, W. Buck, N. Fish, Samuel Vaughn, A. Stoll, W. A. Hurd, E. I. Agard, Fred. L. Lane, L. Mix, W. Hubbell, M. Colegrove, G. C. Brown, E. W. Prentiss, and Samuel Ross, Jr., comprised the first grand jury, who found fourteen indictments. John J. Van Allen was appointed district attorney for the term.

The first Circuit Court was held at Havana, Aug. 19,

1859; Ransom Balcom, justice, and Minor T. Broderick and J. B. Wilkins, justices of sessions.

The first Board of Supervisors of Schuyler County met at the Jefferson House, in Watkins, Aug. 30, 1854. The board consisted of the following persons: Leroy Wood, Cayuta; Phineas Catlin, Catharine; W. E. Booth, Dix; Henry Fish, Hector; Edwin C. Andrews, Reading; George Clark, Tyrone; A. S. Newcomb, Orange. W. E. Booth chosen chairman, and H. M. Hillerman clerk.

The first surrogate was S. L. Rood; and the first business transacted by him in this court was the proving of the will of John Hagar, Feb. 22, 1855. Gaylord G. Whitman was appointed guardian *ad litem* for Oscar, Francis H., Orlin, Orlando, Almeda, and Hannah Hagar, minor children of deceased. On the 2d of April the will was admitted to probate.

The first appointment of guardian was the second official act of the surrogate, being the appointment of David Wakeman as guardian for Henry J. Aber, a minor, March 1, 1855.

The third official act of the surrogate was the appointment of Ira Brandfield, March 19, 1855, as administrator of the estate of Jacob Brandfield, deceased.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

THE COUNTY-SEAT AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE formation of a new county is rarely effected without more or less contention attending the location of the site of public buildings, the same arising from the jealousies or interests of rival towns in the new municipality. It is very rare, however, that such contention, confusion, and disorder attends such location on the erection of public buildings as most unfortunately was consequent upon the action of the locating commissioners for Schuyler County. For years the strife was incessant between Havana and Watkins, and the northern and southern portions of the county, in the respective interests. Between the two villages the contention was fierce, and permeated and embittered all relations of the people, political, commercial, and social. The courts were invoked, from the lowest to the highest authority, on both sides, and the Legislature was importuned, and passed acts on the question three several times after the original act of erection was passed. Happily, the discordant elements are now hushed, and the embittering recollections are fast being relegated by Time, the healer, to the veil of oblivion, where it is to be hoped they may ever remain undisturbed, without the hope of a resurrection.

The personal strifes, criminations, and recriminations, which embittered and intensified the long struggle, we do not propose here to recall further; but the history of the location and re-location of the site for county buildings, and the erection of the latter, are matters not only of interest, but are also matters of record, and cannot properly be ignored by us. Consequently, we give a condensed abstract of the records of the Board of Supervisors touching this important and, for years, all-absorbing topic, adding thereto only such

parole information as may be necessary to make the record more intelligible.

By the act organizing the county of Schuyler, Delos De Wolf, of Oswego County, Edward Dodd, of Washington County, and Vivus W. Smith, of Onondaga County, were appointed commissioners to locate the site of the county buildings; and Madison Treman and David F. Sears, of Hector, Roswell Holden and Hiram Chapman, of Reading, and Guy C. Hinman, of Catharine, were appointed building commissioners. The courts were to be held in such place as the Board of Supervisors should appoint until the erection of a court-house, and prisoners to be confined in the Chemung County jail until the new jail of Schuyler County was completed.

The locating commissioners came to Watkins, and heard the testimony of the people concerning the propriety and advantages of that village for the location of public buildings, and then proceeded to Havana, where, to the surprise of the people of Watkins, as well as of the people of five of the seven towns of the county, including Hector (alone comprising nearly one-third of the territory of the new county), the site was located, the particular site of each building being specified. The location was as follows: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Peter Keyser's lot, on Genesee Street; thence 160 feet to the corner of Main Street; thence east along the north line of Main Street 150 feet; thence north on a line parallel to Genesee Street 160 feet; thence west along the south line of Keyser's lot 150 feet, to the place of beginning." The court-house was to be placed on the east part of the lot, fronting on Main Street, the clerk's office at the corner of Main and Genesee Streets, and the jail on the north part of the lot, fronting on Genesee Street. The premises selected were known as the "Mansion House lot" and residence of the late David Lee, deceased. The commissioners made the location May 22, 1854, and immediately departed for their respective homes.

At once the excitement became extreme, and the action of the commissioners was loudly and severely condemned by the people favoring the location at Watkins, and as vigorously defended by those favoring Havana. The newspapers published in the respective villages were terribly severe in their denunciations of each other, and unsparing in their efforts to belittle each other's locality. A circular issued from Watkins charged Havana as being a "low, sunken, unhealthy place," and the *Havana Journal* retorted that a lock existed of ten feet "to let the Havana people down to a level with Watkins," and denied the charge of unhealthiness. The Watkins people replied, denying the charge that *their* level was ten feet below that of Havana, but that in reality the site of the village was sixteen feet above the top of the lock mentioned.

And thus throughout the long and tiresome struggle the press bandied charge and counterecharge, while the courts were busy with bills for injunction, mandamus and certiorari, and answers thereto, pleas and replications, and numerous and interminable arguments, wherein the commissioners and the locations were most thoroughly ventilated. Public meetings were held in Hector and Watkins, and the commissioners and their action freely denounced as "an outrage."

The building commissioners at once proceeded to the

erection of public buildings, and contracts for the erection of a court-house of brick, 50 by 60 feet, the first story of 12 feet, and second 18 feet; a clerk's office, 22 by 46 feet, and a wing 22 by 22 feet, and 12 feet in the clear, to be of brick and fire-proof; a jail, 42 by 62 feet, of brick, with cells of cut stone, first story 10 feet, and second 8 feet, with 8 cells in each story in the rear. The contractors were W. C. Gillespie and Nathan Coryell, and four of the five commissioners signed the same, Hiram Chapman, of Reading, refusing to execute the contract. The clerk's office was to be completed Nov. 1, 1854; the court-house, July 1, 1855; and the jail, in the November following. The contract price was \$15,000 to be paid by the county, and \$4900 to be paid by the village of Havana.

The Watkins *Republican* denounced the contract as a swindle, and declared the supervisors never would levy a tax to pay the orders of the building committee; but the *Republican* reckoned without its host, for after several years of diligent refusal so to do, the Board of Supervisors did levy a tax to pay the orders of the commissioners, and immediately sold the property, as will be seen farther on.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held August 30, 1854,—the same being a special one convened pursuant to a call of all of the members,—at the "Jefferson House," in Watkins.

At this meeting Supervisor Phineas Catlin, of Catharine, presented a deed executed by Charles Cook for the premises designated by the commissioners as the site of the county buildings, but the deed, together with the bond of the building commissioners, was committed to the clerk of the Board, without further action, for safe-keeping.

At a second special meeting of the Board, held in the same place, October 25, at which six members were present, the Board by a vote of four yeas—the supervisors from Catharine and Cayuta declining to vote—rejected the deed of Mr. Cook as insufficient to pass the title to the premises to the county as provided by the act of organization of the county. The deed contained a reversionary clause, stipulating the reversion of the premises to the village of Havana in case the county ceased to occupy the same for county purposes. Resolutions were adopted disapproving the "hasty action" of the building commissioners "in proceeding with the erection of the county buildings without consulting with the Board of Supervisors as to the amount to be expended," and ordering the immediate institution of legal proceedings restraining the commissioners from further procedure in the erection of the said buildings. These resolutions and all questions concerning the action of the commissioners and the deed of Mr. Cook were passed by a vote of four yeas, viz.: W. E. Booth, of Dix; Henry Fish, of Hector; Edwin C. Andrews, of Reading; and George Clark, of Tyrone. Orange was not represented at this meeting, and Mr. Catlin, of Catharine, and Le Roy Wood, of Cayuta, declined to vote.

Proceedings were instituted to stay the action of the building committee in the Supreme Court, and argued before Judge Shankland, who decided that the deed of Mr. Cook did not accord with the requirements of the act erecting the county, and was in consequence null and void, and that the commissioners were erecting the public build-

ings on private property, for the payment of which buildings the county could not be made taxable, and therefore dismissed the proceedings.

At the annual meeting in November, 1854, all of the towns being represented, a motion to approve the action of the building commissioners was tabled, and a bill of \$66.08 expenses and costs attending the prosecution of the injunction against them allowed. The report of the commissioners, presented by Supervisor Catlin, was denied a reading by a vote of five nays to two ayes.

A resolution offered by the same supervisor to raise \$15,000 by tax or loan to pay the expense of "erection of a court-house, jail, and clerk's office, according to the provisions of the act for that purpose," was also tabled by the same vote. Like resolutions from Mr. Wood suffered the same fate. Supervisor Barnes, of Orange, at the evening session of December 11, read the proof of publication in the *Watkins Republican* of an application to the Board of Supervisors by eighty freeholders of the county for a change of the site designated by the commissioners for the location of the county buildings of Schuyler County to the village of Watkins, on village lots Nos. 141 to 146 and 1 to 6 inclusive, containing about one and a quarter acres. Mr. Barnes then introduced a preamble and resolution reciting the fact of the commissioners' location of the site at Havana, the inadequacy of the deed from Mr. Cook for the site selected, and his refusal to properly convey the premises according to the act requiring the same, by reason of which the Board deemed the said selection null and void. That a large number of the freeholders of the county having applied for a change of the site to one designated by themselves, and alleging that the site selected by the commissioners was inconvenient and improper, and that a "great majority of the inhabitants of the county were opposed to said site, and that a change of the same would be a public benefit;" and that, as "a precautionary measure (in case such location should unexpectedly be held valid), a resolution ought to be passed;" "therefore resolved that the site for the court-house, jail, and clerk's office of Schuyler County selected by the commissioners appointed to determine the same, situated on Genesee and Main Streets in Havana, be changed and removed to the village of Watkins, upon the premises above indicated." This action was had by a vote of five yeas to two nays. Mr. Booth introduced a supplementary resolution, declaring explicitly the determination of the Board that there was no legal site selected by the commissioners, and therefore under the authority conferred upon the Board by the law of April 3, 1849, the Board then and there selected for a site for public buildings the lots before described, the Board having contracted for the same in fee. And that all doubts of the legality of their action might be dissipated, and litigation and expense avoided, the Legislature be invoked to pass a law confirming the location of the Board at Watkins. The usual vote of five to two adopted this action.

The Board, by the same vote, directed the county courts to be held at Watkins until a court-house was "legally erected," and appointed a committee to procure suitable rooms for such purpose. The county clerk was also directed to keep his office at Watkins, and until a clerk's

office was "legally erected," suitable rooms were to be provided for him by the chairman of the Board, Henry Fish, of Hector. The Board, by the same vote, appointed the annual meetings to be held at Watkins. The resolutions offered by Supervisor Catlin for an appropriation for county buildings were again considered, and again tabled by the usual vote.

At a special meeting, Jan. 23, 1855, held at Watkins, at which all of the towns were represented but Hector, the following proceedings were had: the sum of \$12,000* was voted under the act for the erection of a court-house, jail, and clerk's office, \$4000 to be levied in the fall of 1855, and the balance in two equal annual installments. A proposition from Mr. Catlin to raise \$15,000 for the purpose by loan was tabled. The clerk was directed to forward to the Legislature certified copies of the action of the Board on Mr. Cook's deed, the opinion of Justice Shankland thereon, and the action of the Board relative to the removal of the site of the county buildings.

A bill to legalize the action of the commissioners locating the site at Havana was presented to the Legislature in the session of 1855, but failed to become a law.

At a special meeting held April 24, 1855, the full Board being present, the site for county buildings at Watkins was examined, and a resolution to proceed without unnecessary delay to erect a court-house, jail, and clerk's office thereon was adopted by the usual vote of five to two. A building committee was appointed with full power in the premises to do all things needful to carry out the resolution of the Board. This committee was W. E. Booth, E. C. Andrews, and H. R. Barnes. Le Roy Wood was tendered a place on the committee but declined, and Mr. Barnes was appointed.

The committee was also instructed to consider and report the best method of raising the means with which to erect the county buildings.

"Guinnip's Hall," in Watkins, was designated as the place for holding courts, the act for the same being signed by the supervisors of Dix, Hector, Tyrone, Reading, and Orange. The clerk was directed to return to Mr. Cook or his representative or agent the deed executed by said Cook and in the clerk's (H. M. Hillerman's) possession.

At a special meeting of May 5, the opinion of Judge Amasa Dana, of Ithaca, having been previously obtained and read as to the powers of the Board to raise money, the building committee was authorized to borrow \$12,000 for the erection and completion of the public buildings at Watkins, the loan to run three years. A form of bond was adopted, and the clerk and chairman authorized to execute the same. The vote stood on this action five to one, Cayuta being absent.

At the annual meeting in November, 1855, Supervisor Catlin moved that the same be held at the court-house in Schuyler County, "as required by law, Section 1, Rev. Statutes, vol. 2, page 417, 3d ed.," but the motion was tabled, as was a similar one of Mr. Wood's, to hold the meeting "at the court-house erected in pursuance of the

* The act erecting Schuyler County limited the expense for county buildings to \$15,000, to be raised by tax or loan by the Board of Supervisors.

act erecting the county of Schuyler as required by law." The vote was still five to two.

The resolutions for the removal of the county-seat from Havana to Watkins, passed at the annual meeting of 1854, were taken up and passed again as required by the statute in such cases made and provided, due publication of such proceedings having been made, two-thirds of the members voting for the same. The action of January 23 to raise money for public buildings was rescinded and another vote taken to raise \$3000 for such purpose, and orders for that amount directed to be drawn on the county treasury in favor of James A. Drake and William Newman, contractors, for the erection of such buildings.

Supervisor Catlin again attempted to get his resolution to raise by tax or loan \$15,000 for public buildings, and again was defeated by the same opposing majority.

Charges of misconduct were preferred to the Governor by the Board against Algernon S. Newcomb, county clerk, for refusing to hold his office at Watkins, as directed by the Board of Supervisors, and for "embarrassing the administration of justice in trying to prevent the holding of courts, refusing to attend by himself or deputy the October term of the county court and court of sessions, and for refusing to draw jurors for that court in October, and for withholding papers of the court, and for drawing jurors and causing them to be summoned to appear at Havana, and giving them certificates of attendance and mileage."* On these charges the Board asked the Governor to remove the clerk and appoint a successor.

At a special meeting, held July 22, 1856, the building committee of the Board of Supervisors presented the contract made by them with Drake & Newman for building a court-house, which was then completed. The Board in a body (Cayuta being absent) visited and examined the building, and subsequently appointed a committee to settle with the contractors, Abraham Lawrence, supervisor of Catharine, voting against the proposed action. Messrs. Booth, Andrews, and Fish were the committee.

At the annual meeting in November, 1855, the bids of the building commissioners, under the act of erection of the county, were rejected, and again at the annual meeting of 1856. The amount of money borrowed by the committee of the Board for public buildings up to Dec. 31, 1855, was \$4950, of which \$2375, with interest, \$489.11, fell due March, 1857, and was provided for in the tax levy of November, 1856, by a vote of five to two; \$63 for costs and attorneys' fees on court-house suits were also provided for; \$2575 in orders of the building committee in the hands of Newman & Drake, with interest, \$180.25, were also appropriated for. The act declaring Guinnip's Hall a place for holding courts was declared no longer binding, and the county judge and clerk were notified to hold the courts in the "now completed court-house." Bills for court-house expenses, amounting to \$500, were also allowed, the total amount appropriated for the county buildings at Watkins thus far, including the loan of the committee of the Board, being \$8694.36. A resolution reciting the cost of the

court-house at \$8000, with the jail unfinished and the clerk's office yet to be built, and authorizing a loan of \$4500 of the Comptroller of the State for five years to complete the buildings, was adopted, and W. Booth and Henry Fish appointed commissioners to build the jail and clerk's office. These several votes on appropriations, loans, and the holding of courts were carried by the usual tally of five to two, Cayuta and Catharine alone opposing, their supervisors being Messrs. Samuel Roberts and Abraham Lawrence.

A special meeting of the Board, held Jan. 1, 1857, attended by the Supervisors of Dix, Hector, Orange, and Reading only, appointed Mr. Booth and Thomas L. Nichols, of Orange, a committee to defend an injunction suit brought against the Board by sundry individuals on court-house matters. At another meeting, March 24, 1857, the towns being fully represented, Mr. Booth was appointed to answer for the Board of Supervisors a certain writ of certiorari granted against the Board by Justice Thomas A. Johnson, of the Supreme Court, at the instance of Adam G. Campbell, William Skellinger, Peter Tracy, Robert P. Beebe, and Nathan Coryell. On the 8th of January, 1857, Mr. Booth presented to the Board an answer to the bill and writ, which was adopted as the answer of the Board, and Mr. Booth authorized to employ counsel to defend the interests of the Board in the suit, by a vote of five to two.

A new difficulty in the path of the Board in the pursuit of a court-house presented itself in the treasurer's office. That officer refused to pay the \$3000 paid in to him as a court-house fund, on the orders of Drake & Newman. This difficulty was surmounted, at least for the time being, by the diversion by the Board of the said sum of \$3000 from its intended channel into that of the school fund, and the treasurer was directed to pay to the State the school-tax then due from the county to the State, with the said funds. The treasurer was directed further to take from the school-tax levied for 1856, when the same was paid in, the sum of \$3000, and apply the same to the payment of Drake & Newman's orders. He was further directed to receive from the collectors such of the Drake & Newman orders as they had taken on account of taxes, to an amount not exceeding \$3000. A resolution to insure the public buildings at Watkins, passed by the same vote as the above action, was carried, being the party strength, five to two. At a special meeting, June 12, the Board, realizing the situation, and desiring relief from the confusion of local affairs, appointed a committee to consult and advise with eminent counsel, and obtain a written opinion as to the powers of the Board under their existing embarrassments and difficulties, Messrs. Booth and Nichols being appointed by the usual vote. The treasurer, it was charged, had paid out to some towns, and withheld from some, the school money received, and the clerk was instructed to inquire of the Comptroller and Superintendent of Public Instruction why such action was allowed, and what proceedings were necessary to enforce full payment of that fund to all of the towns.

The Havana interest, headed by Hon. Charles Cook, who was the life and soul of that interest financially and otherwise, procured the passage of an act by the Legislature,

* These charges were not sustained, sufficiently, at least, to procure the clerk's removal, and he held his full term of office.

April 13, 1857, confirming the action of the locating commissioners locating the site of public buildings at Havana, and declaring that village the county-seat. This act required the trustees of Havana to execute a deed to the county of Schuyler of all reversionary interests in the site for public buildings, and also required the Board of Supervisors to levy, collect, and pay into the county treasury the sum of \$15,000 in three annual installments from May 1, 1858, with interest from Jan. 1, 1856, less the amount in the treasury for such purpose. All records filed in the county clerk's office were declared by this act to be valid, except in such cases wherein the question of their legality was then before the courts, and all acts of the sheriff of the county were legalized except in similar instances.

The Board of Supervisors of little Schuyler were equal even to cope with the Legislature of the Empire State, and hence a meeting held Aug. 31, 1857, attended by four of the supervisors only, from Dix, Hector, Orange, and Tyrone, resolved as follows:

"Whereas, The Legislature of 1857 annexed Schuyler County to the Sixth Judicial District, and by said act the judges of the Supreme Court are directed to hold a Circuit Court at Havana, and the said judges have appointed a court to be held there Sept. 1, 1857; and

"Whereas, The Governor of the State (King) has, by proclamation, appointed a court there; and

"Whereas, The Board of Supervisors entirely disapprove of this unusual and extraordinary attempt through and by the Legislature and the Governor of the State to force upon the people of Schuyler County the illegally-erected buildings at Havana (known as Cook's court-house, jail, and clerk's office), when the people of the county, through the Board of Supervisors, and in accordance with the law of 1849, have built a court-house in the village of Watkins, and have ordered courts to be held there; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors will take such immediate action as is necessary to restrain the sheriff of this county from taking possession of the buildings at Havana, and from exercising any official act as sheriff therein," etc.

Messrs. Booth and Nichols were appointed a committee to carry the determination of the Board into effect, which they proceeded with alacrity to do, and there was no court. Judge Rood drew no jury for the Oyer and Terminer, and on an affidavit of one Lee (now in the Washington, D. C., penitentiary) that he was thereby impeding and embarrassing the administration of justice, the judge was ordered under arrest by Judge Baleom for contempt of court. The judge attended the court at Elmira, Binghamton, and Ithaca, at which latter place the matter was dismissed upon a hearing of the facts. At this time, also, notice was given by the judges holding the general term at Ithaca, that a term of the Supreme Court would be appointed for Schuyler County, and arguments would be heard concerning the place therein where the same should be held.

J. McGuire and E. P. Hart, attorneys, argued the case for Havana, while Judge Rood argued for Watkins. Dana & Beers were the counsel for Watkins. The arguments were exhaustive on both sides, the first two being from carefully-prepared manuscripts, and Judge Rood's oral. The arguments lasted all day, and the judges counseled all night until two o'clock in the morning, and were unable to arrive at a decision *where* to hold the court, being equally divided on the question between Havana and Watkins. They therefore appointed a court to be held for the county, but did not name the place of holding it.

At the annual meeting of 1857, the full Board being present, another application was made to the Board to remove the site of the county buildings from Havana to Watkins, in consequence of the passage of the act by the Legislature confirming the location at Havana. The order for removal was passed as at the first annual meeting in 1854, and by the usual vote of five to two. The site previously selected by the Board was again declared to be the site of the public buildings, and in 1858 the same action was again had according to law. Another injunction was served on a portion of the members on court-house matters, and a committee was appointed to defend the interests of the county in the suit. Supervisor Lawrence moved that the sum of \$4987.47 be levied under Section 3, Chapter 345, session laws 1857, which was tabled; a motion to raise \$5700, "and pay the same into the county treasury in pursuance of Section 3, Chapter 345, session laws 1857," was amended by striking out all after the word "treasury." The bond of the treasurer elect, Cyrus Roberts, with five sureties, all of the same family name, was approved, and the bills of the building commissioners of public buildings at Havana again rejected, and an appropriation of \$5000 was made for the county buildings at Watkins; the votes on all of these questions, the approval of the treasurer's bond included, standing at the old figures, five to two.

There was trouble again in the treasurer's office, that official refusing to hand over to his successor the county property in his hands and the balance of funds therein, on demand by Treasurer Roberts. The bond of Treasurer Charles I. Broas was thereupon, at a special meeting held January 14, 1858, declared by the Board to be forfeited and should be sued, and W. E. Booth was appointed to institute and prosecute such suit. Mr. Booth was also instructed to commence suit against the late clerk for the recovery of the county clerk's "fee-book," which the ex-clerk had removed from the clerk's office. At a special meeting on June 7, called to investigate the financial matters of the Board, John Wood, supervisor from Cayuta, introduced a resolution reciting the object of the meeting, and appointing the supervisors of Hector, Reading, and Catharine a committee of investigation on the finances of the county. This resolution was amended by substituting the supervisors of Dix and Orange for those of Catharine and Reading, and the investigation then ordered.

A portion of the bills of the building commissioners at Havana was allowed at the annual meeting in 1858. The chairman of the Board was directed to provide rooms for the county clerk at Watkins, and notify him when ready for his occupancy. A resolution to assess and collect \$4000 under the act of 1857 was tabled by the usual vote of five to two, and afterwards taken up and rejected four to three.

At a special meeting, held May 12, 1859, the full Board being present, Hon. Charles Cook appearing on the Board for the first time for Catharine, a writ of alternative mandamus, granted by Justice Baleom, of the Sixth Judicial District, on the affidavits of Gillespie, Coryell, and Treman, was served on the Board, requiring that body to immediately proceed to levy the sum of \$15,000 by tax on the property of the county, to pay for county buildings, as required by Chapter 345, sessions laws, 1857, or to show cause why they

did not. The Board appointed Supervisors Booth and Isaae D. Mekeel, of Heetor, a committee to defend the county against the writ. The Supreme Court justices were petitioned to appoint a Cireuit and Oyer and Terminer to be held at the court-house where the county courts were held, in Oetober or November, and certified copies of all the legislation of the Board of Supervisors fixing the county-seat at Watkins, and the appointments of the county judge for holding courts there, were forwarded to the justices. This action was had by a vote of four to three, Orange voting with Havana.

Another meeting was held at Watkins, July 25, at which investigation of the Board of Supervisors and the county treasury, from the beginning of the county to date, proposed by Mr. Cook, was lost by a vote of three to three, the chairman not voting. The meeting adjourned until August 15, the contractors for the public buildings at Havana being notified to appear at that time, and present their accounts. At this adjourned meeting Mr. Cook presented a resolution for an investigation of the finances of the county, the lengthy preamble to which recited as follows: That large sums of money had been expended, to wit, \$14,644.15, and a large sum borrowed on the credit of the county; that several hundred dollars had been paid to Supervisors Booth, Andrews, and Clark for indemnity and costs in litigations, and that other sums had been paid Supervisors Booth and Barnes for "superintending the erection of the building called a court-house, at Watkins;" and large sums had been paid to Dana & Beers and other attorneys for costs and counsel-fees, "not for advice to know the law and observe its provisions, but to find out how much machinery the county money must be made to pass through in order to blind and cheat the law and the taxpayers of the county." "Therefore, resolved, that a committee of three supervisors, consisting of Charles Cook, of Catharine, W. E. Booth, of Dix, and John Wood, of Cayuta, be appointed a committee to investigate the acts of former Boards of Supervisors and county treasurers to know why and wherefore these sums of money had been paid, and under what authority, with full power over persons and papers. The resolution was at first tabled,—four to three,—but on the 16th was again taken up, and after several ineffectual attempts to substitute other supervisors for Messrs. Wood and Cook (the chairman not voting, and so tying the vote), the resolution was finally adopted by five yeas, Booth and Clark not voting.

The contractors for the buildings at Havana reported their claims for the same at \$12,592, with interest from Jan. 1, 1856, and the Board resolved to provide for the payment of the same at the annual meeting. Supervisor Booth presented for action a resolution reciting the history of the action of the Legislature and of the Board of Supervisors concerning the building of court-houses and the location and removal of county-seats, which peculiar circumstances the people of the county occupied the "anomalous situation of being required to pay for buildings they do not need, and which they have had no voice or will in erecting; and as the Board has the power to dispose of the buildings at Havana, therefore resolved, that the same be sold at public auction, in Watkins, on the 15th September,

1859, to the highest bidder." This action was ordered by a vote of four to three. Messrs. Booth and Andrews were appointed a committee with full powers to carry the order of the Board into effect.

At the annual meeting, in November, 1859, Mr. Cook, as chairman of the investigation ordered August 16, reported, and pending action thereon by the Board, he declared the report to be his private property, and refused to deliver it to the Board, and said, "if any other report was wanted by the Board, it must be made without the use of his," and offered a resolution to print the same, under the direction of the committee making it, which motion was tabled by the vote of four to three. By the same vote the Board the next day ordered the report placed in charge of the officers of the Board, and not published until it was accepted and the publication ordered. A resolution citing the declaration of the Supreme Court at Ithaca, that grave doubts existed as to which was the legal court-house in Senhuyler County, and arguing the unwisdom per consequence of selling the public buildings at Havana, and moving for a repeal of the order of sale of the same, was lost, as was also a proposition of Mr. Cook to apply to the Legislature to settle the question, by the standing vote, four to three. At the adjourned meeting, Dec. 12, 1859, Mr. Booth made a minority report of the investigation, charging great latitude having been allowed in the same by the majority of the committee, and that he had not had access to all of the minutes of the investigation, and had not been allowed to see the majority report; but, from the examination of the records of the Board of Supervisors, the treasurer's books, and the law, he believed that all moneys raised by the Board and paid out by the treasurer had been raised and paid under sanction of law. That the organization of a new county necessitated a greater expenditure to set the machinery of government running than was required to keep it running when the said machinery was complete. That there had been expended the following sums from the county moneys:

| | |
|--|----------|
| For county buildings..... | \$12,000 |
| For books of record..... | 1,000 |
| For transcribing records..... | 4,000 |
| For fees of transcribing commissioners..... | 400 |
| For census marshals..... | 800 |
| For costs and counsel fees, to which the county had been subjected by "persistent prosecutions carried on against her without cause," more than... | 1,000 |
| Total..... | \$19,200 |

This estimate did not include the extra pay of supervisors occasioned by the numerous special meetings held on account of the trouble of the county-seat and various other items chargeable thereto. The report was accepted and approved by the customary vote, and a loan of \$15,000 was authorized of the school fund to pay the balance of the debt on the public buildings at Havana, and to purchase the site for the same. The loan was authorized by a unanimous vote.

At a special meeting held Feb. 6, 1860, four towns only being represented, a report was made of the sale of the public buildings to George G. Freer, of Watkins, for \$9000, and that ten per cent. of the purchase-money was paid into the treasury. A temporary injunction was prayed out of the Supreme Court against the sale, but dissolved on the

argument of the counsel for and against its perpetuating. The comptroller declined to make the loan of \$15,000 ordered to be negotiated by the committee appointed for that purpose, the local affairs of the county being unsatisfactory.

A petition to form a new town from Catharine, and proposed legislation to again confirm the location of the site of county buildings at Havana, at the session of the Legislature in 1860, brought out the following action of the Board of Supervisors at this last meeting, February 6. A resolution was adopted declaring that the action already had to confirm such location had subjected the county to enormous expense and great inconvenience, and had "reduced the citizens of the county to a state little better than vassalage, while anarchy and confusion has reigned almost supreme within her borders in consequence of the arbitrary and unjust interference of the legislative authority with the rights and franchises of her citizens, and this third attempt to invoke the power of this great State against us and forever deprive us of all those cherished privileges which distinguish freemen from slaves, and which are guaranteed by the constitution and laws to the citizens of every other county in the Empire State;" and whereas the county buildings at Havana had been duly disposed of according to law, and were no longer the property of the county, therefore the Board solemnly and earnestly protested against the proposed legislation as impolitic and unjust, and calculated still further to complicate and unsettle the internal affairs of the county. The Board also protested against the formation of a new town from Catharine as "unnecessary, and also as an infringement upon the local powers of the Board as conferred by the constitution and the laws of 1849, and because the object was to secure a preponderance in the Board of Supervisors to carry out the designs of a minority of the people of the county."

At a meeting held Feb. 27, 1860, the four towns in the Watkins interest only being represented, it was resolved to build a fireproof clerk's office of brick, and to complete the court-house building for jail purposes in Watkins, the expense not to exceed \$5000, divided as follows: \$2000 for the clerk's office and \$3000 for the jail, and a loan of that amount was ordered. Samuel Ross, of Reading, Reuben S. Smith, of Hector, and W. E. Booth, of Dix, were appointed building commissioners. The sheriff was authorized to provide for the safe-keeping of prisoners as he might deem advisable until the jail was completed. Mr. Freer, on attempting to take possession of the public buildings at Havana, under his alleged purchase from the county, was resisted by the people of Havana, or some of them, whereupon the Board ordered the sheriff to put him into possession, using such force to do so as he found necessary. The people of Havana had some misgivings as to the *bona fide* qualities of Mr. Freer's purchase, hence their resistance.

Ex-Treasurer Broas refused to pay a balance of \$1300 over to his successor until certain claims were allowed and indemnity granted against certain suits brought against him by Drake & Newman, the contractors of the public buildings at Watkins, and suit was ordered to be instituted against him and his sureties.

Notwithstanding the remonstrance and protest of the

Board of Supervisors, the town of Montour was erected from Catharine, March 3, 1860, and on the 30th of the same month an act was passed declaring the site of county buildings of Schuyler County to be as located by the commissioners in 1854, in Havana. Courts were ordered to be held there, and if at any time the buildings became incapable of being used for such purpose the Board of Supervisors should provide others in Havana. Hon. Edwin H. Downs, of Catharine, was the Assemblyman from Schuyler County for 1860.

At a special meeting held April 30, a full Board being present, Mr. Cook offered a resolution to levy a tax of \$15,000, less \$2600 for the payment of orders of the building commissioners of the public building at Havana, then held by Gillespie & Coryell, contractors, according to the orders of a mandamus served upon the Board previously. This resolution was tabled by a vote of four to three. Mr. Booth then offered a resolution, which was adopted, reciting the action of the Legislature of 1860 confirming the location of public buildings at Havana, and the provision of the law requiring the Board to provide a place for holding courts in the event of the public buildings becoming incapable of being so used, and declaring that said buildings had become so incapable, being the property by absolute deed in fee from the county to George G. Freer; and to avoid further expense of purchasing a third site and building more court-houses, therefore, a lease of the buildings at Havana of Mr. Freer for a term of three years or less, should the law of March 3 be repealed, was ordered. This action was carried by the same vote, four to three, and the lease was accordingly made for the court-house and jail only for rental of \$900 per annum and taxes. The rents were to be indorsed on the bond and mortgage of Freer to the county on the premises.

The resolution to build a clerk's office and jail at Watkins, passed February 27, was rescinded, four to three, Hector voting in the affirmative. The lease from Freer was ratified and confirmed by the same vote. A motion of Mr. Cook's to strike his name and those of Messrs. Wood and Barclay from the body of the lease, they being opposed to such leasing of the buildings, was lost by the same vote. A vote to hold the annual meetings in the court-house at Watkins was tabled by the same vote.

A special meeting was called for May 9, but four towns only responded, and Montour now being a constituent of the Board, no quorum was present. Two other attempts were made to meet during the summer, but the Havana interest did not respond to the call, and no meeting was held until the annual meeting in November. At this meeting Mr. Cook appeared as the supervisor from Montour, and certain votes on the county-seat question stood four to four, and were consequently lost. The furniture in the court-house at Watkins was ordered transferred to Havana, and certain improvements and repairs were ordered on the public buildings in that place. A vote to direct the clerk to make no indorsements on the lease from Mr. Freer on account of rents, was lost. Ex-Treasurer Broas settled on a compromise, the Board allowing his costs and indemnity on the Drake & Newman suits.

A loan of \$10,000 was authorized to complete the court-

house, jail, and clerk's office at Havana, under the supervision of the original building commissioners of 1854, by unanimous vote, and an application for the same was made by the treasurer to the comptroller, and the loan made from the school fund. A further loan of \$5000, for the same purpose, was authorized and obtained of Peter Tracy. Supervisors Booth and Cook were appointed to settle with the treasurer and ex-treasurer and contractor on the public works. At a special meeting held Feb. 7, 1861, the full Board being present, a vote was had to pay a balance of \$17,399.77 due on orders of the building commissioners appointed under the act of 1854, which amount included the interest due from Jan. 1, 1856, as directed by the act of 1857. A loan of \$3000 was authorized to pay a portion of said balance, and the same was obtained of Charles Cook. At the annual meeting of 1861, Winthrop E. Booth was succeeded by William Roberts as the supervisor from Dix, Mr. Cook still representing Montour. Mr. Freer made several propositions as to the court-house property on the request of the Board, first, to extend the lease indefinitely on the same terms, \$900 per annum and taxes; second, to sell the property for \$12,000; third, to sell the jail and jailer's residence, and a portion of the lot for \$6000; fourth, to bind himself to sell the property for \$9000, and complete the buildings at Watkins at a cost of \$12,000, free of charge to the county, provided the Board would remove the county-seat to Watkins by legal action.

On the part of the Board a proposition was made to pay Mr. Freer \$900 and interest, the same being his advance payment of ten per cent. of purchase-money and cancel his mortgage for \$8100, he to reconvey the property in fee to the county, and a committee was appointed to negotiate with Mr. Freer on that basis. A committee was also appointed to consult with counsel as to the validity of the sale of the court-house at Havana to Freer, and the advisability of instituting proceedings to set aside the sale; also to ascertain if suitable buildings could not be had elsewhere in Havana for the public purposes of the county; also that the persons acting as supervisors in 1854 and 1855 be requested to quit-claim to Schuyler County the site of public buildings in Watkins, Mr. Freer, the grantor of the latter, claiming, under the decision of the Court of Appeals, that the act erecting the county of Schuyler in 1854 was unconstitutional and void, that therefore the persons claiming to be acting as the Board of Supervisors could not be a legal board, nor receive the title to said lots as such, and that in consequence the title to said premises was still in said Freer. The Board, without assuming to determine the question, desired to get any interest these persons might have acquired by Mr. Freer's conveyance. John H. Nichols, of Reading, was the committee to carry into effect the resolutions of the Board. At a special meeting held June 11, 1862, Mr. Nichols presented to the Board a quit-claim deed signed by the persons requested to do so, which was referred to J. McGuire, Esq., for examination, who subsequently (June 24) reported it perfect and ready for record, and the same was accepted by a unanimous vote. Mr. Cook, from the committee to ascertain what suitable buildings could be obtained for public purposes, reported that Military Hall, in Havana, could be had and made con-

venient at \$100 rent per annum. Mr. Cook denied Mr. Freer's right and title to the court-house, jail, and clerk's office, and recommended no extension of the lease with Freer. Reuben S. Smith, the other member of the committee, reported in favor of extending the lease with Freer, and cited the act of 1860 to justify such continuation. A resolution declining to continue the Freer lease was lost by a vote of four to four. At the annual meeting, in 1862, a lease which had been running some two years to Professor Howe for a portion of the court-house in Watkins, for the use of the Watkins Academy, was canceled and a new one made.

On the expiration of the official term of Treasurer Cyrus Roberts, a certain note was given to the coming treasurer for certain interest on county money coming into his hands as he claimed after the expiration of his term of office, and from the payment of which Mr. Roberts asked the Board to relieve him. He said (according to a resolution offered by Mr. Cook and adopted by the Board *nem. con.*) that the money received consisted of John Magee's check on Steuben County Bank for \$900, which was given as the first payment on the sale of the court-house, jail, and clerk's office at Havana; and that certain parties at Watkins gave their notes to Mr. Magee for that amount; the notes were not to be on interest, and no interest was to be allowed Mr. Magee on his check, and that the deed and mortgage of the above-mentioned premises, together with the check, were placed in his (Roberts') hands by Supervisor Booth, with directions to keep them safely and not to use the check, and that he did so keep them from the time they were put into his hands, in January, 1859, to the expiration of his term of office in January, 1861, and that in no way had he been personally benefited by the use of the said check. The note of Mr. Roberts was given for \$42, and was given up to him by order of the Board.

At the annual meeting of 1863, George G. Freer appeared as the supervisor from Dix, and Adam G. Campbell as supervisor from Montour *vice* Charles Cook, resigned. Mr. Freer moved the Board meet in the court-house at Watkins, but an amendment to meet in the court-house at Havana was carried by a vote of five to two.

Mr. Freer proposed to convey to the county of Schuyler his interest in the court-house, clerk's office, and jail, and their site at Havana, and also in the site of the public buildings, for \$6000, the Board to cancel the bond and mortgage against him on the Havana property in addition, and the proposition was accepted. \$3000 were levied and \$3000 borrowed to pay the amount. The conveyance was accordingly made, and the transfer appropriately effected. A proposition to sell the court-house property at Watkins met with much opposition from the Watkins interest, but to no effect, the sale being ordered by a vote of five to two, Mr. Freer not voting. Supervisors Campbell, Barkley, and Bower were appointed a committee, with full powers to carry out the resolutions of sale.

Messrs. Cagger & Porter, surviving partners of Hill, Cagger & Porter, commenced suit against the Board of Supervisors in 1864, by mandamus on a bill of \$2524, for attorney's fees of Mr. Hill, for arguing the question of the constitutionality of the act erecting Schuyler County before the Court of Appeals in the case of the People *vs.*

Rumsey. At the annual meeting in 1864, the committee before appointed for the purpose reported the sale of the court-house at Watkins, to Rev. F. F. Howe, the president of the Watkins Academy, for the sum of \$6750; cash received, \$1687.50; balance, \$5062.50, secured by mortgage on the premises. The sale was made Jan. 15, 1864. No disturbing legislation was presented at the several meetings of the Board in 1865 and 1866, growing out of the county-seat contest, until the annual meeting in the latter year, when, on Dec. 13, a memorial to the Legislature was adopted, asking that body to change the site of the county buildings to Watkins, the said village being more eligibly situated for the commerce of the people of the county; the people of Watkins, in consideration of such removal, to bind themselves to furnish free of expense to the county a site and proper buildings for the needs of the county. A bond of \$30,000 was accordingly given by the citizens of Watkins to fulfill the agreement contained in the memorial, which was accepted by the Board, and the act asked for passed by the Legislature, April 24, 1867. A board of commissioners was appointed, consisting of Abraham Lawrence, of Catharine; Isaac D. McKeel, of Hector; Archibald Robbins, of Reading; Cornelius Haring, of Orange; and Alexander C. Kingsbury, of Dix, to act in conjunction with the Board of Supervisors of the county, in the examination and selection of a proper site for the public buildings, a majority of both commissioners and supervisors to constitute a legal acceptance. The buildings were to be equal in materials, workmanship, finish, and convenience for public use, to those then in Havana. When the deed for the site was accepted and full possession entered into by the county, the transfer of the county-seat was to be deemed complete and perfect, and all courts were thereafter to be held at Watkins. The buildings at Havana were to be sold within three months after acquiring possession of the site at Watkins, and the proceeds, less the expenses of sale, to be paid to such citizens of Watkins as had procured the site and provided the buildings at Watkins. Such parts of the buildings at Havana as might be deemed fit for the buildings at Watkins might be taken out and used in the construction of the new buildings. No part of the expense of the new buildings was to be levied on any part of the county except Watkins, and if the buildings were not ready for use by Oct. 1, 1869, the act to be void.

The commissioners and the Board of Supervisors met in pursuance of the act, May 18, 1867, and organized the commission by choosing Hon. Abraham Lawrence, chairman; and E. B. Mapes, clerk. A committee, of which L. M. Gano was chairman, appeared and presented the resolutions adopted by a public meeting of the citizens of Watkins appointing the committee, and tendering to the commission, as a site for the county buildings, the lots on which the present court-house, clerk's office, and jail now stand, fronting on Franklin Street, between Ninth and Tenth Streets. The trustees of the village of Watkins also selected and tendered the same premises as such site in behalf of the village. The site was duly examined and accepted, and a certificate of location made according to the provisions of the act. The same being adopted by a vote of nine to four, all of the commissioners voting for it but Mr.

Lawrence, and all of the supervisors but those of Cayuta, Catharine, and Montour. The location was reported to the Board of Supervisors, which accepted the same, and ordered the certificate and the acceptance on record.

A vote of the citizens of Watkins, had June 24, 1867, directed the trustees of the village to issue the bonds of the village to carry into effect the provisions of the act removing the county-seat; and an act of the Legislature, passed February 28, 1868, legalized the issue, and declared the bonds a lien on the taxable property of the village, and required the trustees to levy the amount, year by year, necessary to pay the same and interest as the bonds fell due, limiting the issue to \$25,000.

At a special meeting, held Feb. 4, 1868, the building commissioners reported the court-house, clerk's office, and jail completed, and fully equal in materials, workmanship, finish, and convenience to the old buildings at Havana; that they were conveniently fitted and furnished in all respects for the use of the county; and, in addition to the said public buildings, the Watkins people had generously erected a good, substantial, and commodious brick dwelling for the sheriff or jailer of the county; that the village of Watkins had fully complied with the act of the Legislature removing the site of the county buildings, etc.

This report was signed by four of the commissioners, Hon. Abraham Lawrence being absent at Albany in attendance on the Constitutional Convention, of which body he was a member. Bradford C. Hurd conveyed the premises to the county by warrantee deed, free of incumbrance, and the county was put in full possession of the property.

The Board accepted the deed and buildings, and adopted a resolution declaring the act of the Legislature fully complied with, and the removal of the site of the public buildings an accomplished fact, by a vote of five to three, the supervisors of Cayuta, Catharine, and Montour voting nay. The clerk was directed to notify all officers interested of the completion of the public buildings, by serving them with a copy of the proceedings of this meeting. B. C. Hurd was directed to put the county clerk into the possession of the clerk's office, and the sheriff into that of the court-house, jail, and jailer's residence. Those officers were directed to remove the fixtures and furniture from the buildings at Havana forthwith to Watkins, and the records and books of the Board of Supervisors to be removed also to that place at the cost of Watkins. A sale of the public buildings at Havana was ordered to take place Feb. 17, 1868, by a vote of five to three. Before this sale could be effected Elbert P. Cook, as the legal representative of Charles Cook, deceased, commenced suit against the Board of Supervisors by injunction, restraining the sale, and soon after, during the month of February, the trustees of the village of Havana brought a similar suit. At a special meeting, held Feb. 29, 1868, a compromise was effected with the village, whereby no sale was to be effected for ten days, the Supreme Court having vacated the injunction. On March 30, another order of sale was made of the property at Havana, by a vote of five to two, but no sale was had under it, an injunction having been granted restraining the same. On April 27 a sale of the property was again ordered to be

made, as soon as the injunction was vacated, by a vote of six to two. The injunctions were dissolved, and the committee sold the property to John Lang and Archibald Robbins, of Watkins, for \$10,000, and the proceeds turned over to the village of Watkins, as provided for by the act of 1867. The action of the committee was reported, and ratified and confirmed by the Board, at a special meeting, June 20, by a vote of five to two, one member being absent. The northeast room of the court-house was fitted up for the supervisors' room.

The suit of the village of Havana against the Board of Supervisors, against the removal of the county-seat, was decided adverse to Havana; the trustees of the village appealed to the general term of the Supreme Court, but the case was not argued as late as 1872, owing to the absence of Hon. H. Boardman Smith, counsel for the Board, in Congress. Judge Rood, the attorney for the Board, reported the suit still undetermined at the annual meeting of 1872, and recommended that an attempt be made to "bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace between the two villages of Havana and Watkins." However, the pacific overtures of the judge, who had been foremost in the fight from the beginning as the champion of the Watkins interest, were not accepted, and the case was finally argued in September, 1874, at Binghamton, and the findings of the special term in favor of the Board affirmed, ending the controversy of twenty years. Judge Rood suggested the costs of the special term and general term awarded the county against Havana be collected or canceled, and the "chasin closed."

Doubtless, believing that one who had so gallantly "fought the fight and kept the faith" for Watkins could more easily solve the question of collection or cancellation, the Board ordered an assignment of the judgments for costs, amounting to \$282.48, to Judge Rood, for his fees in the suit. The official act of assignment, however, was not completed until November, 1877, when the Board again ordered the act consummated by the clerk. And thus ended the most persistently-contested struggle for the public buildings of a county between rival villages the annals of the Empire State can show, in all probability. Happy, indeed, is it that the strife is ended, and that the towns of little Schuyler can, like brothers, dwell together in unity, with no disturbing elements to vex them, in the midst of a country unrivaled for the beauty of its landscapes, and rich in the lore of the past.

The cost of the buildings at Havana and at Watkins was not far from the same amount, about \$24,000.

The clerk's office is a neat brick edifice. The court-house, also of brick, is two stories in height, the southern room being the supervisors' room, and a very pleasant room indeed, fitted up with plain chestnut desks and a case for books and papers. The north room is occupied by the surrogate, and the upper story by the court-room and jury-rooms, which are reached by a broad hall and staircase, the former opening out on the west front under a deep portico. The jail is a two-story brick building in the rear, and connected with the jailer's residence, also fronting west. It contains numerous cells, and is fairly commensurate with the needs of the county at the present time.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

POLITICAL AND CIVIL HISTORY.

UPON the organization of the county it was placed in the Twenty-Seventh Congressional District, with the counties of Chemung, Tioga, and Tompkins. The district was represented as follows: John J. Taylor, 1853-55; John M. Parker, 1855-59; Alfred Wells, 1859-61; Alexander S. Diven, 1861-63.

Under the act of April 23, 1862, the number of the district was changed to the Twenty-sixth, and consisted of Tioga, Tompkins, Broome, and Schuyler. Its representatives were as follows: Giles W. Hotchkiss, 1863-67; Wm. S. Lincoln, 1867-69; Giles W. Hotchkiss, 1869-71; Milo Goodrich, 1871-73.

Under the act of June 18, 1873, the number of the district was changed to the Twenty-eighth, the counties, however, remaining the same as before. It has been represented as follows: Thomas C. Platt, 1873-75; Jeremiah W. Dwight, 1875,—present representative.

SENATORIAL.

Schuyler constitutes a portion of the Twenty-seventh Senatorial District (Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben), and has since its organization. The district has been represented as follows: Alexander S. Diven, Elmira; Samuel H. Hammond, Bath; Charles Cook, Havana; Stephen T. Hayt, Corning (two terms); John I. Nicks,* Elmira (two terms); Theodore L. Minier, Havana; Gabriel T. Harrower, Findleytown; George B. Bradley, Corning; Ira Davenport,† Bath.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Although legally organized in 1854, the county of Schuyler had no representative in the Assembly until the eighty-first session thereof, which began Jan. 5, and ended April 19, 1858. The following is the list, viz.:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1858. Henry Fish, Meeklenburg. | 1868-69. George Clark, Altay. |
| 1859. I. D. McKeel, Searsburg. | 1870-71. Wm. C. Coon, Burdette. |
| 1860. Edwin H. Downs, Havana. | 1872. Harmon L. Gregory, Altay. |
| 1861. A. V. McKeel, Searsburg. | 1873. Jere'h McGuire, Havana. |
| 1862. A. C. Hause, Weston. | 1874. Harmon L. Gregory, Altay. |
| 1863. Sam'l Lawrence, Havana. | 1875-76. Wm. Gulick, Watkins. |
| 1864-65. L. Webber, Orange. | 1877. Abram V. McKeel, Hector. |
| 1866-67. S. M. Barker, N. Hector. | 1878. Abram V. McKeel, Hector. |

COUNTY JUDGES.

County judges are elected for six years. The constitution of 1846 abolished the office of surrogate, except in counties where the population exceeds 40,000, and devolved its duties on the county judge. The following is the list:

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1854. Simcon L. Rood. | 1870. George G. Freer. |
| 1862. George Shearer. | 1876. Oliver P. Hurd.† |
| 1866. Benjamin W. Woodward. | |

CLERKS.

County clerks are elected for a term of three years. They are clerks of the Supreme Court in their respective counties, and their seals are the seals of the court.

* Elected *vice* Hayt, resigned.

† Present incumbent.

The list is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1854. Algernon S. Newcomb. | 1866. Edward Kendall.* |
| 1857. John Hollett. | 1875. Myron H. Weaver. |
| 1860. D. G. Weaver. | 1878. Arthur Woodward.† |

SHERIFFS.

Under the first constitution sheriffs were appointed annually by the Council of Appointment, and no person could hold the office for more than four successive years. He could hold no other office, and must be a freeholder in the county to which appointed. Under the second constitution sheriffs were elected for a term of three years, and were ineligible to election for the next succeeding term. The tenure of office is the same under the present constitution.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1854. John J. Swartwood. | 1865. Chester M. Hagar. |
| 1856. E. K. Mandeville.‡ | 1868. Charles W. Clauharty. |
| Moses F. Weaver. | 1871. John S. Swartwood. |
| 1859. Robert Lockwood. | 1877. Henry B. Catlin.† |
| 1862. Peter C. Hagar. | |

TREASURERS.

County treasurers are elected under the constitution of 1846 for a term of three years. They were formerly appointed by the Board of Supervisors in the several counties.

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1854. Charles J. Broas. | 1869. L. Shepherd. |
| 1857. Cyrus Roberts. | 1873. A. S. Stothoff.‡ |
| 1860. Adrian Tuttle. | Wm. H. Wait. |
| 1863. Jacob Fitzgerald. | 1876. Wm. H. Wait.† |
| 1866. James Cormack. | |

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

District attorneys are elected for a term of three years.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1854. Lewis F. Riggs. | 1864. Samuel C. Keeler. |
| 1855. Marcus Lyon.‡ | 1867. Oliver P. Hurd. |
| Daniel Jameson. | 1870. Wm. L. Norton. |
| 1858. H. C. Van Duzer. | 1873. Charles H. Fletcher. |
| 1861. John W. Brown. | 1876. Charles W. Davis. |

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Prior to 1857 school commissioners were appointed by the Boards of Supervisors. Since that year they have been elected on a separate ballot. The first election under the act creating the office was held in November, 1859.

The following is the list, viz.:

William C. Gulick, Cyrus Roberts, Daniel Beach, Charles G. Winfield, Lauren G. Thomas, James H. Pope, Duncan C. Mand, Charles T. Andrews.

As illustrative of the political *status* of the county of Schuyler, from its organization to the present time, the following exhibit is given. At the first election the following vote was given for Governor, viz.:

| | Clark. | Seymour. | Uman. | Bronson. |
|----------------|--------|----------|-------|----------|
| Cuyuta..... | 28 | 99 | 5 | 1 |
| Catharine..... | 361 | 195 | 104 | 10 |
| Dix..... | 276 | 193 | 46 | 11 |
| Hector..... | 483 | 561 | 78 | 78 |
| Orange..... | 86 | 125 | 157 | 1 |
| Reading..... | 163 | 107 | 2 | 1 |
| Tyrone..... | 187 | 187 | 9 | 8 |
| Total..... | 1582 | 1367 | 401 | 110 |

* Three terms.

† Present incumbent.

‡ Appointed *vice* Swartwood, resigned.

§ Appointed *vice* Shepherd.

|| Appointed *vice* Riggs, resigned.

| | Republican. | Democrat. | American. | Temperance. |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1856—President..... | 2342 | 918 | 461 | |
| 1858—Governor..... | 2003 | 1448 | | |
| 1860—President..... | 2551 | 1709 | | |
| 1862—Governor..... | 2294 | 1709 | | |
| 1864—President..... | 2576 | 1893 | | |
| 1866—Governor..... | 2576 | 1884 | | |
| 1868—President..... | 2771 | 2040 | | |
| 1870—Governor..... | 2506 | 2118 | | |
| 1872—President..... | 2478 | 1996 | | |
| 1874—Governor..... | 2110 | 2260 | | |
| 1876—President..... | 2860 | 2255 | 299 | |

The vote for 1876 was as follows:

| | Republican. | Democrat. | Temperance. |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Cayuta..... | 37 | 112 | 2 |
| Catharine..... | 293 | 145 | 27 |
| Dix..... | 549 | 568 | 25 |
| Hector..... | 887 | 512 | 31 |
| Montour..... | 300 | 183 | 13 |
| Orange..... | 243 | 290 | 5 |
| Reading..... | 233 | 191 | 10 |
| Tyrone..... | 318 | 253 | 15 |
| Total..... | 2860 | 2254 | 132 |

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

It is eminently proper to introduce the history of the bar of Schuyler County with a sketch of the career of the old patriarch, Simeon L. Rood, who was the first county judge.

JUDGE SIMEON L. ROOD was the first county judge of Schuyler County. He was born in the town of Sandgate, Bennington Co., Vt., March 19, 1804, and came to the northern part of Cayuga County in 1817, when a boy of thirteen years. From that time until he was twenty-one years of age his life was spent in the forests in chopping, or on the Erie Canal in digging, with the exception of two years, 1823–24, when he was employed in building saw-mills in the now famous Watkins Glen. In 1825 he was married in Cayuga County to Cynthia Ladow, a native of Saratoga County. In 1831 he returned to the present town of Dix (then the town of Catlin, Tioga Co.), since which time he has looked upon the present county of Schuyler as his home. He was appointed one of the judges of the county of Chemung on its organization in 1836, and held the position four years, and resigned. He was elected county clerk of Chemung County in 1840, taking the position Jan. 1, 1841, and holding it for two terms of three years each. While serving as clerk he resided in Elmira. In 1854 he was elected county judge of the new county of Schuyler, having a settled belief that he would never be called on to act as such, by reason of the expected decision of the courts of the unconstitutionality of the act erecting the county. He served two full terms of four years each, and it is safe to say that no judge of a county court in the State has experienced a stormier service on the bench than did Judge Rood for six years out of his eight years of judicial life. The county-seat question being paramount to all others, and the varied action of the Legislature and the Board of Supervisors making the confusion that reigned in local affairs worse confounded, the position of county judge was anything but a sinecure. Judge Rood

was also the attorney of the county in the Watkins interest, and championed that cause with a zeal and pertinacity no discouragements or defeats could daunt. Under the decision of Judge Gray, given against the constitutionality of the act erecting Schuyler County, he declined to hold a Criminal Court in the county, holding that while the Legislature could by a saving clause, in case the county should be finally declared unlawfully organized, preserve the rights of parties in civil causes and in the Surrogate's Court, no such remedy existed in criminal matters. For this refusal, charges were preferred against him by parties in the Havana interest to the Legislature, which he was required to answer, and did so triumphantly, the charges being dismissed. For a refusal to draw a jury for a Circuit and Oyer and Terminer, appointed to be held at Havana by the Supreme Court Justices, supplemented by a proclamation of the Governor of the State to the same effect, and for issuing a writ prohibiting the clerk from drawing the jury, Judge Rood was again summoned to answer for his conduct in his alleged obstruction of the courts and delaying of justice. This time the charges were before the Governor. His answer, explicitly stating the facts and the law, was deemed a sufficient justification of his action by Governor Morgan, and again the charges were dismissed. He was also arrested on similar charges by the Supreme Court for contempt, and at the general term at Ithaca had a hearing, resulting in his discharge and the dismissal of the complaint. But a greater triumph than his simple vindication awaited the judge here before this august tribunal, composed of Justices Mason, Baleom, Campbell, and Parker.

So well merited was the reward, so gracefully was it bestowed, so unparalleled does it stand on the records of the Supreme Court of New York, that our readers will pardon a brief sketch of the scene and act. Down to the year 1859, Judge Rood, though a county judge then for nearly six years, was not a counselor or attorney of the Supreme Court. When the business of the general term was done, the justices announced they were about to appoint the times and places of holding the Circuits and Oyer and Terminer in their district, and among them a court for Schuyler County, and as there was a dispute as to the proper place of holding the courts in that county, they would listen to arguments on the question next day. Judge Rood immediately called on Dana and Beers, the attorneys of the Board of Supervisors of Schuyler County, and told them they must attend to the matter for the Board. Mr. Dana looked up the law, and gave the brief of the points to Mr. Beers, who, to Judge Rood's surprise and great trepidation, told him that he (Judge Rood) was to make the argument before the judges. In vain the judge pleaded to be excused; Beers was inexorable, giving the judge the small comfort of agreeing to sit by and "pick up such stitches in the latter's argument as might drop," and take down the points in the arguments of the opposing lawyers. The arguments were called on the morning of the day appointed, the judges deciding that the Watkins interest had the right to hear the whole case of Havana before replying. Mr. McGuire and Mr. E. P. Hart, now both of Elmira, occupied the forenoon with the reading of printed and written arguments, and Judge Rood occupied

the afternoon in replying orally. The court adjourned for the day, and counseled far into the night "to the wee sma' hours ayont the twal," before reaching a decision, and then, being equally divided between Watkins and Havana, they appointed a term of court for the county, but could not fix the place of holding the same. When the court the next morning had announced their appointments, Justice Mason, looking over his spectacles at Judge Rood, said, in his dignified, judicial manner, "Are we correctly informed, Judge Rood, that you are not a counselor of the Supreme Court?" "That is a fact," said the judge, wondering what next was coming. "Wouldn't you like to be?" queried his honor. "Well, I have never thought of such a thing, your honor," responded the county judge of Schuyler. "Well, gentlemen of the bar," said Justice Mason to the lawyers congregated before the bench, "we propose to compliment Judge Rood, by admitting him to practice in all of the courts of this State, without the formality of an examination. If there is any objection to this procedure among you, now is the time to make it known." John J. Van Allen, of Watkins, sprang to his feet in his impetuous manner, and paid Judge Rood a most glowing tribute, and others of the bar who knew the judge followed in the complimentary recommendation of the judge and indorsement of the proposed action, his late antagonists, Mr. McGuire and Mr. Hart, joining in the general verdict; whereupon Judge Rood was called before the bar of the court, and sworn as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court, which admits him to practice in all of the courts of the State. His license was issued to him, and may well be treasured by the old veteran, whose hair is fast whitening for "that bourne from whence no traveler returns," and by his children and children's children after him.

A surprise-party dropped in on him and his helpmeet, on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding-day, in 1875, leaving pleasing souvenirs of their friendly call. Old-time animosities are now forgotten and buried in the past, and erstwhile opponents are now warm-hearted, trusting friends, —a fitting close to a stormy life, especially where locked up in the breast of the one so crowned is the consciousness of a stern determination to do one's duty whatever betide.

Besides the positions before named held by Judge Rood, he has been in official position of one kind or another, in the town, village, or county, from the day of his majority to the present time. His own advantages for an education were meagre, but no firmer friend or more liberal advocate has the cause of education had in the county than he. He has been for some years a trustee of Cook's Academy, and for a portion of the time one of the executive committee of the board of trustees of that institution.

Of his four sons, Edwin is deceased, dying in the very prime of his life, and the brightest promise of his intellect. An only daughter also survives.

JOHN J. VAN ALLEN.—The leading lawyer of the Schuyler County bar is John J. Van Allen. He is a native of Allegany Co., N. Y., and was educated at the Angelica Academy, and the Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, N. Y. At the completion of his studies he commenced the study of the law in the office of Diven, Hathaway & Woods, of

Elmira. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1851, and during the same month located in Watkins, where he has since remained. Mr. Van Allen was the first district attorney appointed for Schuyler County; he rose rapidly in his profession, and soon became the recognized leader of the bar in his county, which position he has since retained. It may be well enough to remark in this connection that JEREMIAH MCGUIRE, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, now a resident of Elmira, N. Y., was previously to his removal to Elmira a resident of Havana, and was considered the peer of Van Allen as an attorney. They were the leaders of the bar, and while the Schuyler County bar will compare favorably with that of any interior county in the State, the place left vacant by the removal of Mr. McGuire has not been filled. We have placed these two in one sketch, in justice to both. Both are men of excellent judgment, and are close reasoning lawyers. While they stand deservedly high as counselors, their strength lies chiefly in their ability as advocates. They are pre-eminently jury lawyers, and as such have won enviable reputations. Politically, they are both Democrats. Mr. Van Allen particularly is an uncompromising Democrat, and a fearless and able exponent of the Jeffersonian principles of that great party.

HON. GEORGE G. FREER was born in Marbletown, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1809. He was one of a family of twelve children, all of whom grew up. George had a liberal education.

In 1826 he left home for Ithaca, where he studied law with Samuel Love. The young student made rapid progress, and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one, as soon as the rules of the court would permit. His first occupation, however, was as a teacher, which calling he pursued for a number of terms.

As a lawyer his standing was very creditable.

In August, 1851, he came to Watkins; he was retained to defend the will and estate of Dr. Samuel Watkins, who died May 1, 1851.

Feb. 11, 1852, he married Mrs. Dr. Watkins, to whom the doctor had willed a great part of his large estate, and at the time of her death, Oct. 1, 1853, he became principal legatee by virtue of her last will and testament. He was married to his second wife, who survives him, Jan. 7, 1862, and leaves to her guardianship and care three interesting children.

When the present charter of the village of Watkins went into operation, in 1861, Mr. Freer was elected one of the trustees, and became president of the board, which position he held a number of years. In 1863 he was elected supervisor of the town of Dix; in 1869 was elected judge and surrogate of the county of Schuyler. As a surrogate he had few superiors; but his health failed and life closed before the term ended. He has done much to advance the interests of the village,—in addition to his instrumentality in making Watkins the county-seat,—and fostered every judicious public improvement. He built the Opera-House Block, and aided the erection of the Lakeview Hotel; he was connected with the Schuyler County Bank for many years, either as president or director; he was the founder of the "First National Bank of Watkins;" and Glenwood Cemetery, the public schools, sidewalks, and

many other progressive features are eloquent in his generosity. He was free from bigotry or prejudice; was for many years a prominent vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church, and contributed liberally to its support. He was an able advocate and counselor. He died April 17, 1878, and was buried with Masonic honors; he was a member of Jefferson Lodge, No. 332, F. A. M., of this village. The pall-bearers were Hon. Hiram Gray, Hon. Ariel S. Thurston, Hon. Thomas S. Spaulding, Elmira; Hon. S. L. Rood, General Daniel Jackson, T. H. Abbey, Watkins; and Hon. Sylvester B. Shearer, Havana.

JUDGE GEORGE C. SHEARER received his rudimentary education at the common schools of his native county (Saratoga), and subsequently attended the academic schools of Auburn and Stillwater. He studied law with Kirkland & Seymour, and was admitted to the bar of the Court of Chancery in 1847. He began practice at Waterford, and came to Watkins in 1855, where he opened an office, and has since continued to practice his profession in that village. In 1861 he was elected county judge for four years, having previously been a justice of the peace.

JUDGE BENJAMIN W. WOODWARD is a native of Schuyler County, and received his primary education in its public schools. He subsequently entered Hobart College, from which he was honorably graduated in 1862. He studied law in the office of Diven, Hathaway & Woods, and was afterwards graduated from the Law School at Albany. In July, 1865, he began the practice of his profession at Watkins, and still continues one of its most successful legal practitioners. In 1866 he was elected to the office of county judge for four years, and in that position ably sustained the reputation he had previously acquired for able discrimination and judicial acumen.

JUDGE OLIVER P. HURD is a native of this county. He received his literary education at Ovid Seminary and at Genesee College. He read law with John J. Van Allen. He was admitted to practice in 1864, but for the ensuing year he served as a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. He began to practice law in 1865, and is a good general practitioner. In 1867 he was elected district attorney, and is now (1878) serving as county judge, to which position he was elected in 1876.

HON. HULL FANTON is pre-eminently a self-made man. After attending the public schools, and one term at the Elmira Academy, he entered the law-office of Hon. Jeremiah McGuire, when the latter resided at Havana. In March, 1857, he was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced his profession, particularly as a counselor. He was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Northern Judicial District of New York, which position he still occupies, *ex officio*, since Sept. 1, 1878, at which time the repeal of the Bankrupt Law went into effect as regards new applications. Mr. Fanton has given very general satisfaction in that responsible office. In 1868 he was elected President of the Havana National Bank, and has since been re-elected to the same office each successive year.

Among the members of the bar who were residents of what is now Schuyler County prior to its organization, and who were admitted to practice in the courts of the State of

New York previous to the formation of the county, were Artemas Fay, Hiram W. Jackson, Edward Quin (in whose office United States Senator Kernan read law), John Morgan, C. G. Judd (now practicing in Yates County), Sylvester Hazen, Gilbert Hurd, F. W. Ritter, Charles J. Baskin (still in practice at Watkins), George E. Quin, D. C. Woodcock, Marcus Crawford, George G. Freer,* Milton P. Leonard, William H. Gibbs (still in practice at Watkins), John J. Van Allen,* D. J. Sunderlin, and J. B. Wilkins.

The subjoined list contains the names of those who have been members of the Schuyler County bar, from 1855 to 1878 inclusive, together with dates of their admission to the same, or the year in which they tried their first case in the Schuyler County courts respectively:

Daniel Jamison. First case in 1855. Removed to Michigan.
 M. M. Mead. First case in 1855. Resides at Havana.
 B. Franklin. First case in 1855. Removed.
 John W. Brown. First case in 1856. Removed.
 John W. Osborn. First case in 1856. Resides at Meeklenburg.
 P. Finnegan. First case in 1856. Deceased.
 F. Fisk. First case in 1856.
 J. F. Babbitt. First case in 1856. Removed.
 Henry C. Van Duzer, ex-district attorney. First case in 1857. Resides at Weston, in the town of Tyrone.
 T. Bodine. First case in 1857.
 Hull Fanton. First case in 1857. Resides at Havana.
 C. H. Everts. First case in 1859. Resides at Watkins.
 J. B. White. First case in 1859. Resides at Elmira.
 George C. Shearer. First case in 1859. Resides at Watkins.
 B. F. Marriott. First case in 1859. Deceased.
 C. H. Cooper. First case in 1859. Deceased.
 S. Wood. First case in 1859.
 C. J. Haring. First case in 1859. Deceased.
 S. C. Keeler. First case in 1860. Resides at Havana.
 S. L. Rood. First case in 1861. Resides at Watkins.
 H. S. Hudson. First case in 1861. Out of practice.
 O. P. Harris. First case in 1861.
 H. M. Hillerman. First case in 1862. Out of practice.
 E. M. W. Nye. First case in 1862. Out of practice.
 Daniel Beach. First case in 1862. Resides at Watkins.
 W. C. Hazleton. First case in 1862.
 M. J. Sunderlin. First case in 1862. Resides at Watkins.
 Wm. H. Burton. First case in 1862.
 Lewis H. Jackson. First case in 1863.
 W. W. Niles. First case in 1863.
 R. H. Marriott. First case in 1863. Deceased.
 J. C. Brodrick. First case in 1863. Resides at Havana.
 C. B. Berry. First case in 1864.
 M. T. Seely. First case in 1864. Removed.
 James Spieer. First case in 1864. Removed.
 L. J. Wilkin. First case in 1864. Removed.
 Oliver P. Hurd, county judge. First case in 1864. Resides at Watkins.
 M. Brown. First case in 1864. Removed.
 C. W. Everts. First case in 1865.
 Warren Barnum. First case in 1865. Resides at Watkins.
 John H. Woodward. First case in 1866.
 Benj. W. Woodward. First case in 1866. Resides at Watkins.
 A. G. Everts, Jr. First case in 1868. Resides at Watkins.
 George G. Gardner. First case in 1868. Removed to Wisconsin. Is now a county judge.
 W. L. Norton. First case in 1868. Resides at Watkins.
 Charles M. Woodward. First case in 1869. Resides at Watkins.
 Charles H. Fletcher. First case in 1871. Resides at Watkins.
 Elected district attorney in 1874.
 L. M. Conklin. First case in 1874. Resides at Havana.
 W. F. Bishop. First case in 1874. Resides at Watkins.

Charles W. Davis, present district attorney. First case in 1874. Resides at Watkins.

Henry K. Hause. First case in 1875. Resides at Watkins.

Harry S. Kellogg. First case in 1875.

John M. Roe. First case in 1875. Resides at Watkins.

Ambrose C. Pike. First case in 1876. Resides at Watkins.

Washington Robertson. First case in 1877. Resides at Havana.

Fred. H. Freer. First case in 1877. Resides at New York.

W. Irving Van Allen. First case in 1877. Resides at Watkins.

Wilber F. Osborn. First case in 1877. Resides at Meeklenburg.

PRESENT (1878) MEMBERS OF THE SCHUYLER COUNTY BAR.

L. M. Conklin, Havana.
 Hull Fanton, Havana.
 Samuel C. Keeler, Havana.
 M. M. Mead, Havana.
 Washington Robertson, Havana.
 J. C. Brodrick, Havana.
 Daniel Beach, Watkins.
 Warren Barnum, Watkins.
 Clark J. Baskin, Watkins.
 W. F. Bishop, Watkins.
 Charles W. Davis, Watkins.
 Charles F. Everts, Watkins.
 A. G. Everts, Jr., Watkins.
 C. H. Fletcher, Watkins.
 Wm. H. Gibbs, Watkins.

Oliver P. Hurd, Watkins.
 Henry K. Hause, Watkins.
 W. L. Norton, Watkins.
 Ambrose C. Pike, Watkins.
 Simcon L. Rood, Watkins.
 John M. Roe, Watkins.
 George C. Shearer, Watkins.
 M. J. Sunderlin, Watkins.
 John J. Van Allen, Watkins.
 Benj. W. Woodward, Watkins.
 Charles M. Woodward, Watkins.
 John W. Osborn, Meeklenburg.
 Wilber F. Osborn, Meeklenburg.
 Henry C. Van Duser, Tyrone.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

THE PRESS.

THE assertion has been made, and we believe successfully maintained, that the "Independent press is the principal corner-stone in the fabric of American civil and political civility." The press, in its true and normal comprehension, is to become more and more emphatically the most spontaneous utterance of the human spirit, with its manifold thoughts, impressions, feelings, faculties, and passions. Her mission is to dissolve prejudices, to disentangle the truth, elucidate if not solve daily social, political, and administrative problems, defend the oppressed, the poor, bring to daylight abuses, discuss with conscientious independence the acts, not only of those to whom society in any way intrusts the regulation of its affairs, but even of private individuals when their actions bear upon the community at large.

The first newspaper published at Watkins was the *Chemung Democrat*, which was moved from Horseheads to Havana in the year 1840, and thence to Jefferson (now Watkins) in 1842. Its name was soon after changed to the *Democratic Citizen*, and it was issued by J. I. Hendryx (subsequently of the *Otsego Republican*) until the year 1850. On the 15th of June of that year, the *Independent Freeman* was started by W. B. Slawson & Co. In 1851 it was changed to the *Jefferson Eagle*, and continued under its new name but a few months. A literary paper known as the *Corona Borealis* was published for a time during the last-named year, and shortly a paper was printed known as the *Family Visitor*, by Bishop & Martin, which was soon discontinued. In June, 1854, the *Watkins Republican* was established by J. K. Averill (the name of the village having

* See sketch, ante.

been changed from Jefferson to Watkins, April 8, 1852), and by him conducted for one year, when it passed into the hands of S. M. Taylor, for many years past the editor and proprietor of the Ellenville (Ulster County) *Journal*, who managed it for one year. In June, 1856, it was transferred to the possession and control of M. Ells, a native of Norwalk, Conn., who had resided in Elmira from 1849 to 1856, and came from the last-named city to take charge of the paper in the interests of Watkins as the proper location, many thought, for the county-seat of the then newly-created county of Schuyler. He conducted the paper successfully until 1863, through a seven years' war of unexampled bitterness and strife between the northern and southern sections of the county, a condition of things which has now happily passed away and wellnigh forgotten.

In 1858, S. M. Taylor started a paper called the *Schuyler County Press*, which, however, was continued but a short time, and was then merged in the *Republican*.

In 1860, Azro C. Lambert, now connected with the Milerton (Pa.) *Advocate*, started *The Son of Temperance*, which acquired quite a circulation outside as well as within the county, and was published about two years, when it was discontinued, and most of its material united with that of the *Republican* office. The Watkins *Republican* was sold by Mr. Ells, in May, 1863, to George D. A. Bridgman (now of the *Ontario County Journal*, published at Canandaigua), who changed its name to the *Schuyler County Union*, and continued to conduct it as a Democratic paper for about a year, when he sold it to Levi M. Gano, who had previously been connected with the *Olean Times*. Mr. Gano took possession January 21, 1864, and changed the name of the paper to the *Watkins Express*, and made it Republican in politics, and has been its editor, proprietor, and publisher from that date to the present time, a period of fifteen years, having had no associates except during the year 1877, when Johnson Brigham, now of the *Hornell Daily and Weekly Times*, was associate editor, and had an interest in the business.

The *Schuyler County Democrat* was established in 1865, by an association of Democrats, at the head of which was George J. Magee, as a Democratic organ, and placed in charge of S. C. Clizbe. He conducted it about fifteen months, when it was transferred to the editorial control of M. Ells, who conducted it for one year (1867), during which Watkins was made the county-seat. At the end of that time it was sold to Wm. H. Baldwin, who was for a few months associated with John B. Look, formerly of the *Havana Journal*. Its name was changed to the *Watkins Democrat* in 1876. Like the *Express*, it has become well established, and these two papers may be regarded as the final outgrowth of all the newspapers (from twelve to fifteen in number) started in Watkins during the past thirty-six years.

In the year 1865, and shortly after the *Schuyler County Democrat* was placed under the editorial management of Mr. Ells, its former editor, S. C. Clizbe, started the *Watkins Independent*, which was continued a year or two, when it was abandoned, and the material moved out of the county.

About the year 1873 a small weekly paper, known as the *Schuyler County Times*, was started by Thomas & Gates

(L. G. Thomas editor), who continued it for about six months, when it suspended, and was the last paper attempted in Watkins.

The *Havana Journal* was established by Waldo M. Potter, in September, 1849, by whom it was published until the autumn of 1851. It was then published by J. Wesley Smith until 1853, when the establishment passed into the hands of John B. Look, who conducted it until the spring of 1864, when E. A. Hotchkiss purchased an interest, and it was continued about six months, under the firm-name of Look & Hotchkiss. A. E. Fay then purchased the interest of Hotchkiss, and continued to publish the paper with Mr. Look until the fall of 1865. In September, 1865, Hon. Charles Cook purchased the establishment, and remained its editor and proprietor until his death, in October, 1866. The *Journal* was then issued by the heirs of Mr. Cook until February, 1867, when it passed into the hands of its present publisher, A. G. Ball. The *Journal* is Republican in politics, and an able exponent of the principles of that party. It is also a first-class local paper, and justly merits its present popularity.

The *Havana Enterprise* was started in May, 1872, by W. H. Page. It is now issued as the *Havana Democrat*.

CHAPTER LXXX.

EDUCATIONAL* AND RELIGIOUS.

THE following exhibit shows the condition of the common schools of this county :

CATHARINE.

Number of districts, 14; number of teachers, 27—11 males and 16 females; number of children, 507; scholars, 474; weeks taught, 363½; value of school-houses and sites, \$5473.

CAYUTA.

Districts, 10; teachers employed, 8—3 males and 5 females; number of children, 143; scholars, 113; weeks taught, 120; value of school-houses and sites, \$2450.

DIX.

Districts, 15; teachers, 39—10 males and 29 females; number of children, 1358; scholars, 1094; weeks taught, 403; value of school-houses and sites, \$23,960.

HECTOR.

Districts, 42; teachers, 69—26 males and 43 females; number of children, 1456; number of scholars, 1226; weeks taught, 1109½; value of school-houses and sites, \$17,765.

MONTOUR.

Districts, 7; teachers employed, 10—5 males and 5 females; number of children, 523; scholars, 419; weeks taught, 218; value of school-houses and sites, \$4900.

* For school statistics in detail, see town histories.

ORANGE.

Districts, 18; teachers, 29—10 males and 19 females; number of children, 598; scholars, 531; weeks taught, 430; value of school-houses and sites, \$6430.

READING.

Districts, 8; teachers, 15—7 males and 8 females; number of children, 327; scholars, 303; weeks taught, 222; value of school-houses and sites, \$3360.

TYRONE.

Districts, 17; teachers, 32—12 males and 20 females; number of children, 576; scholars, 451; weeks taught, 472½; value of school-houses and sites, \$5640.

RELIGIOUS.

The following summary exhibits the financial and numerical strength of the various denominations in Schuyler County, compiled from the census of 1875:

African Methodist Episcopal.—One organization; 1 church edifice, valued at \$1200, with a seating capacity of 200; membership, 22; annual salary paid clergy, \$200.

Baptist.—Sixteen organizations; 16 church edifices, valued at \$87,200, with a seating capacity of 5375; value of other church property, \$10,900; membership, 1774; annual salaries paid clergy, \$7300.

Christian Connection.—One organization; 1 church edifice, valued at \$800, with a seating capacity of 900; membership, 157; annual salary paid clergy, \$1050.

Friends.—Two organizations; 2 church edifices, valued at \$1800, with a seating capacity of 400; membership, 40; salaries paid clergy, no record.

Methodist Episcopal.—Sixteen organizations; 16 church edifices, valued at \$84,300, with a seating capacity of 5169; value of real estate, \$17,400; annual salaries paid clergy, \$8660.

Presbyterian.—Nine organizations; 9 church edifices, valued at \$78,000, with a seating capacity of 304; value of other real estate, \$21,000; membership, 702; annual salaries paid clergy, \$6500.

Protestant Episcopal.—Three organizations; 3 church edifices, valued at \$32,000, with seating capacity of 950; value of other real estate, \$6000; membership, 291; annual salaries paid clergy, \$2800.

Roman Catholic.—One organization; 1 church edifice, valued at \$15,000, with a seating capacity of 500; value of other church property, \$4000; annual salary paid clergy, no record.

Union.—Two organizations; 2 church edifices, valued at \$2500, with a seating capacity of 450; membership, no record; annual salary paid clergy, \$150.

Universalist.—One organization; 1 church edifice, valued at \$1000, with a seating capacity of 400.

Wesleyan Methodist.—Two organizations; 2 church edifices, valued at \$3600, with a seating capacity of 600; membership, 108; annual salary paid clergy, \$500.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

SOCIETIES.

The Schuyler County Medical Society—The Homœopathic Medical Society—Schuyler County Agricultural Society—Catharine Valley Agricultural Society—Bible Society—Teachers' Association.

THE SCHUYLER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THIS society was organized at the Montour House, in Havana, Dec. 29, 1857, the following persons being present: Drs. J. W. Thompson, Nelson Winton, N. Nivison, S. B. H. Nichols, E. B. Wager, G. D. Bailey, and Thomas Shannon.

Dr. Nivison was chosen temporary chairman, and Dr. Shannon temporary secretary.

Dr. J. W. Thompson offered a resolution to adopt the by-laws and code of medical ethics of the State Medical Society, subject to all necessary alterations and amendments, he being elected chairman of a committee to correct and amend the same, and to report at its semi-annual meeting in July, 1858.

The first permanent officers elected were as follows: President, Nelson Winton; Vice-President, J. W. Thompson; Secretary, Thomas Shannon; Treasurer, S. B. H. Nichols; Censors, Nelson Nivison, G. D. Bailey, and E. B. Wager.

The following is a list of the presidents of the society from its organization to the present time, viz.:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1857-1860. Nelson Winton. | 1871. G. D. Benley. |
| 1860-61. J. W. Thompson. | 1872. J. B. Ames. |
| 1862. N. Nivison. | 1873. M. L. Bennett. |
| 1863. Thomas L. Nichols. | 1874. C. T. Bliss. |
| 1864. D. M. Agard. | 1875. S. B. H. Nichols. |
| 1865-67. Wm. H. Fish. | 1876. G. O. Smith. |
| 1867-68. D. W. Birge. | 1877. L. T. White. |
| 1869-1870. A. R. Barton. | 1878. John A. Northup. |

The following is a list of members, with date of admission, viz.:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1857. J. W. Thompson. | 1868. A. R. Barton. |
| Nelson Winton. | J. G. Chambers. |
| S. B. H. Nichols. | O. B. Sherwood. |
| E. B. Wager. | 1868. M. L. Bennett. |
| N. Nivison. | 1869. C. T. Bliss. |
| G. D. Bailey. | W. H. Fish. |
| Thomas Shannon. | E. S. Mumford. |
| 1859. R. Bell. | 1870. Schuyler Lott. |
| Z. F. Chase. | 1871. L. T. White. |
| Wm. H. Fish. | Wm. H. Beach. |
| T. L. Nichols. | 1873. J. C. Starkey. |
| Lyman Huey. | James A. Hall. |
| L. M. Nichols. | John Northup. |
| H. L. Seaman. | G. P. Reynolds. |
| J. H. Mead. | 1874. B. T. Smelzer. |
| D. M. Agard. | Wm. Hust. |
| 1860. M. Mills, U. S. A. | J. L. Goff. |
| Enos Canfield. | 1875. J. Franklin Barnes. |
| 1861. Gideon O. Smith. | 1877. C. H. Davis. |
| 1862. M. L. Havens. | J. Henry Budd. |
| 1863. D. W. Birge. | John Hedden. |
| H. G. Pope. | John Boyce. |
| E. Brown. | 1878. Geo. Lalor. |
| 1867. Geo. M. Beard. | J. H. Glass. |

The following are the present officers, viz.: President, John A. Northup; Vice-President, B. T. Smelzer; Secretary, J. Henry Budd; Treasurer, M. L. Bennett; Censors,

M. L. Bennett, H. B. S. Nichols, B. T. Smelzer, G. O. Smith, and John Boyce.

SCHUYLER COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

"The homœopathic branch of the medical profession has never acknowledged any as regular physicians except those who have received a medical degree or license from some institution authorized by law to confer such a degree or license."

Thus, in the State of New York, homœopathic physicians were legally qualified to demand and retain membership in the county medical societies, but because of the intolerance and persecution of the so-called allopathic physicians they were compelled to apply to the Legislature for relief. Therefore the Legislature, during the session of 1857, passed an act incorporating homœopathic medical societies under the general law, passed April 10, 1813.

The Schuyler County Homœopathic Medical Society was duly organized in accordance with the aforesaid statutes of the State of New York.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of the homœopathic physicians of Schuyler County was held at the office of Dr. Gulick, in Watkins, Tuesday, July 9, 1872, and, in pursuance of an act entitled "An Act to Incorporate Homœopathic Societies," a society was formed to be known as the Schuyler County Homœopathic Medical Society.

Present—Drs. William Gulick, E. W. Lewis, Alex. V. Stobbs, G. A. Tracy, and A. P. Hollett.

The first officers were as follows: Dr. William Gulick, President; Dr. Alex. V. Stobbs, Vice-President; Dr. A. P. Hollett, Secretary and Treasurer; Censors, Drs. G. A. Tracy, E. W. Lewis, C. B. Knight. Dr. A. P. Hollett, delegate to the State Homœopathic Medical Society.

Since this time the officers of the society have been as follows, viz.:

1873. Elected July 8.—Dr. William Gulick, President; Dr. Alex. V. Stobbs, Vice-President; Dr. A. P. Hollett, Secretary and Treasurer; Censors, Drs. E. W. Lewis, G. A. Tracy, C. B. Knight. Dr. Alex. V. Stobbs, delegate to the State Homœopathic Medical Society.

1874. Elected July 14.—Dr. William Gulick, President; Dr. E. W. Lewis, Vice-President; Dr. A. P. Hollett, Secretary and Treasurer; Censors, Drs. G. A. Tracy, Alex. V. Stobbs, George H. King, C. B. Knight, and A. P. Hollett.

1875. Elected July 13.—Dr. William Gulick, President; Dr. E. W. Lewis, Vice-President; Dr. A. P. Hollett, Secretary and Treasurer; Censors, Drs. G. A. Tracy, J. B. Sargent, Alex. V. Stobbs, C. B. Knight, and George H. King.

1876. Elected July 11.—Dr. Alex. V. Stobbs, President; Dr. E. W. Lewis, Vice-President; Dr. A. P. Hollett, Secretary and Treasurer; Censors, Drs. G. A. Tracy, William Gulick, C. B. Knight, George H. King, and J. B. Sargent. Dr. G. A. Tracy, delegate to the State Homœopathic Medical Society.

1877. Elected July 10.—Dr. E. W. Rogers, President; Dr. G. A. Tracy, Vice-President; Dr. A. P. Hollett, Secretary and Treasurer; Censors, Drs. William Gulick, Alex. V. Stobbs, C. B. Knight, F. W. Adriance, and J. B. Sargent. Dr. E. W. Rogers, Delegate to the State Homœopathic Medical Society.

1878. Elected July 9.—Dr. E. W. Rogers, President; Dr. F. W. Adriance, Vice-President; Dr. A. P. Hollett, Secretary and Treasurer; Censors, Drs. William Gulick, F. W. Adriance, Alex. V. Stobbs, J. B. Sargent, and D. A. Dean.

The list of members is as follows:

| Names. | Residence. | Date of Election. |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Dr. William Gulick, | Watkins, N. Y., | July 9, 1872. |
| " Alex. V. Stobbs, | Mecklenburgh, N. Y., | " " |
| " G. A. Tracy, | Logan, N. Y., | " " |
| " E. W. Lewis, | Watkins, N. Y., | " " |
| " C. B. Knight, | Orange, N. Y., | " " |
| " A. P. Hollett, | Havana, N. Y., | " " |
| " A. J. Clark,* | Lewisburg, Pa., | Jan. 13, 1874. |
| " T. B. Sellen,† | Watkins, N. Y., | " " |
| " George H. King, | North Hector, N. Y., | July 14, 1874. |
| " Elisha Hill,* | | Jan. 12, 1875. |
| " J. B. Sargent, | Tyrone, N. Y., | July 13, 1875. |
| " E. W. Rogers, | Crystal Springs, N. Y., | " " |
| " F. W. Adriance, | Watkins, N. Y., | July 10, 1877. |
| " D. A. Dean, | Wayne, N. Y., | April 9, 1878. |
| " F. L. H. Willis,‡ | Glenora, N. Y., | Oct. 8, 1872. |
| " Rev. C. W. Brooks, | Watkins, N. Y., | July 14, 1874. |
| " O. W. Sutton, | Dundee, N. Y., | July 9, 1878. |

SCHUYLER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The yeomanry of Schuyler County have always taken a commendable interest in the improvement of their farms, the betterment of their stock, and the general development of everything pertaining to agricultural pursuits. The year following the organization of the county, and less than two years after the passage of the act entitled "an act to facilitate the forming of agricultural and horticultural societies,"§ a number of the best practical farmers and citizens of the county convened for the purpose of organizing the "Schuyler County Agricultural Society," which was done March 14, 1855. It was determined that "the number of trustees, directors, or managers of the society designated to manage the same shall be nine, one for each town in the county, except Hector, which shall be entitled to three." The names of those chosen to manage the affairs of the society for the first year of its existence are as follows: Henry Fish, Mordecai Carman, and Jacob Hendricks, Hector; John Roberts (2d), Reading; Isaac P. Seymour, Tyrone; Robert Hughey, Orange; Solomon Williams, Catharine; John Ennis, Cayuta; George G. Freer, Dix.

The first executive officers of the society were John Woodward, President; William Ross, Cyrus Seabring, Cornelius Haring, Charles Matthews, Colonel Eli C. Frost, and Hiram White, Vice-Presidents; Orlando Hurd, Secretary; Thomas Evans, Treasurer.

The subjoined list contains the names of all those who have occupied the position of president of the society, from its formation to the present, excepting the years 1858 and 1860, for which no records were kept: John Woodward, Daniel Tuttle, J. M. Jackson, Colonel Green Bennitt, Samuel Ross, H. L. Gregory, Timothy Owen, S. C. Beardsley, A. M. Coon (resigned June 19, 1865, and Matthew D. Freer was elected to fill vacancy), Matthew D. Freer (elected to serve in 1866), Colonel Eli C. Frost

* Removed from the county.

† Dead.

‡ Honorary member.

§ Passed June 8, 1853.

(five years), George J. Magee (two years), F. Davis, Jr. (two years), V. T. Brown, Jesse Lyon (two years). The present officers of the society are Jesse Lyon, President; John G. Reynolds, M. H. Gray, Adam Snyder, James P. Sherrer, John W. Warner, Isaac Fero, and William Crowe, Vice-Presidents; S. W. Sackett, Secretary; Alonzo Sellen, Treasurer. The executive committee consists of the following gentlemen, viz.: Scipio C. Beardsley, Jacob Fitzgerald, Charles Bennett, J. W. Thompson, Andrew Scoby, P. C. Durland, James Allen, Daniel Thompson, James Hazlitt, Solomon Williams, Charles W. Matthews, Samuel Ross, R. S. Huey, and Lewis Beach.

The first annual meeting of the society was held on their fair grounds, at Watkins, in the fall of 1855, and its twenty-fifth annual or silver fair was held Sept. 19, 20, and 21, 1878.

THE CATHARINE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized March 8, 1826, as the Union Agricultural Society of the counties of Schuyler, Chemung, Tompkins, Steuben, and Yates, to be located at Havana. It includes the towns of Schuyler County; Catlin and Veteran, in Chemung; Newfield and Enfield, in Tompkins; Hornby, in Steuben; and Starkey, in Yates.

The society was incorporated under the act of April 13, 1855, and the certificate of incorporation was signed by William Vaughn, John C. Larne, A. S. De Witt, A. S. Durkee, H. Cushing, A. G. Everts, E. Shelton, E. K. Manderville, John McIntire, Lewis Thompson, Charles Prince, Nelson Bowlby, Timothy Owens, and Austin J. Bradley.

The officers for 1878 are as follows: President, G. W. Wager; Treasurer, Mr. Palmer; Secretary, Charles A. Tracy. This society has done much to advance the agricultural interests of this section, and is now in a prosperous and healthy condition.

THE SCHUYLER COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY

was organized by the American Bible Society in February, 1856. The donations of the society from its organization to the present time amount to \$2382.77. The cash value of Bibles sold and donated amounts to \$1713.24.

SCHUYLER COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Teachers' Association was organized under Commissioner Beach, and held a few sessions at different points in the county. A similar organization existed for one year under Commissioner Winpuld. It was also reorganized and continued for a short time under Commissioner Thomas.

In April, 1873, Commissioner Andrews issued a circular calling for a meeting of the teachers of the county, on May 3, to organize a teachers' association, which should hold its sessions monthly. This association was intended to supplement the Institute in the instruction of teachers. Its character is clearly set forth in the following extract from the circular mentioned above:

"The objects of this association are an improvement in the qualifications of the teachers, the attainment of uniformity in the methods of instruction throughout the county, and the consequent advantages to the schools. It is not intended for a lyceum or a literary society,

and its exercises will be conducted solely with reference to the practical needs of the teacher in the school-room.

"Instruction in the various branches taught in the common schools, and in the best methods of teaching, will be given for the benefit of younger teachers, and an opportunity will be afforded the more experienced to set forth their methods of government and instruction, that, by mutual comparison and selection, they may fully prepare themselves for the successful practice of their profession.

"A portion of each session will be devoted to advice and suggestions in regard to the perplexing questions or difficult cases in teaching and government that may have arisen in the actual experience of the teachers.

"It is the desire of the Commissioner to make these associations interesting and profitable to the teachers and a benefit to the schools of the county. To this end he asks for the hearty co-operation of not only the teachers, but of the school officers and in general of the friends and patrons of the public schools.

"All who feel interested in elevating the condition of our common schools are earnestly requested to aid us by their efforts or influence; and it is respectfully suggested that pains be taken in each district to furnish the teachers with means of conveyance to and from the various sessions.

"It is particularly necessary that all who purpose teaching in the county during the coming summer should be present at the first meeting; and the Commissioner *desires and expects that no ordinary obstacle will prevent any teacher from attending every session of the association.*"

The association continued under the direct charge of the School Commissioner until December, 1877, when a constitution was adopted providing for officers to be elected semi-annually at the meetings in June and December.

The first officers were D. H. Stoll, Watkins, President; Henry C. Howard, Reading, Vice-President; Sarah Dakin, Watkins, Secretary; Mary E. Duryea, Watkins, Treasurer.

At the meeting in June, 1878, the president and vice-president were re-elected. Mary Huntley, of Watkins, was chosen secretary, and Anna G. Smith, Watkins, treasurer.

The regular meetings are held at Watkins, on the first Saturday of each month, and the original design is adhered to in the programme of exercises, although essays, debates, and orations are not excluded.

On the 16th of August, 1878, an excursion was taken to the coal mines of Antrim, Pennsylvania, under the auspices of this association, and nearly one thousand people participated in the trip.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

STATISTICAL.

Agricultural Statistics—Crops, Produce—Horses, Cattle, Hogs, etc.—Butter and Cheese—Population—Annual Tax List, from 1854 to 1878—Assessment and Taxation, 1854 and 1877.

ACRES of improved land, 147,581; woodland, 38,506; other, 9378. Cash value of farms, \$9,848,118; of farm buildings other than dwellings, \$1,360,591; of stock, \$1,227,868; of tools and implements, \$403,926; amount of gross sales from farms in 1874, \$1,014,412; acres plowed in 1875, 48,992; acres in pasture, 36,499; acres mown, 32,014; hay produced, 34,295 tons; grass-seed produced, 4603 bushels; acres of barley, 11,399; bushels produced, 180,405; acres of buckwheat sown in 1874, 7231;

in 1875, 7409; bushels produced in 1874, 130,944; acres of corn in 1874, 6292; in 1875, 7504; bushels produced in 1874, 234,218; acres of oats sown in 1874, 17,339; in 1875, 19,625; bushels produced in 1874, 421,403; acres of rye in 1874, 1046; in 1875, 1365; bushels produced in 1874, 10,256; acres of spring wheat in 1874, 1668; in 1875, 1188; bushels produced, 13,410; acres of winter wheat in 1873, 11,427; in 1874, 13,207; bushels produced, 166,253; acres of beans in 1874, 384; in 1875, 384; bushels produced, 5272; acres of peas in 1874, 20; in 1875, 14; bushels produced in 1874, 340; acres of hops in 1874, 4; pounds produced, 900; acres of potatoes in 1874, 1499; in 1875, 1385; bushels produced, 163,774; pounds of tobacco produced in 1874, 10,000; bushels of apples produced, 186,082; barrels of cider, 5204; pounds of grapes produced, 598,501; gallons of wine, 3094; pounds of maple-sugar, 3298; gallons of syrup, 464; pounds of honey collected, 32,244.

In 1875 there were 6160 horses and colts on farms; mules, 109; value of poultry owned in 1875, \$28,270; sold, 1874, \$15,044; value of eggs sold, \$23,149; neat cattle on farms, June 1, 1875, two years old, 1463; yearlings, 2044; calves, 2209; bulls of all ages, 1119; working oxen and steers, 1408; average number of milch cows kept in 1875, 7435; cattle slaughtered in 1874, 1045; cows whose milk was sent to factory in 1874, 274; in 1875, 214; butter made in families, 917,602 pounds; cheese made in families, 24,510; milk sold in market, 44,659 gallons.

In 1874 there were 27,591 sheep shorn; in 1875, 26,163; weight of clip in 1874, 133,786; in 1875, 127,705; lambs raised in 1874, 10,860; in 1875, 11,974; sheep slaughtered in 1874, 927; killed by dogs, 287; number of hogs slaughtered on farms in 1874, 4497; pounds of pork made on farms, 1,081,795.

STATISTICS OF BUTTER- AND CHEESE-FACTORIES FOR THE SEASON OF 1874.

Number of establishments, 4; capital, \$2950; wages, \$750; average number of cows, 255; number of days in the season, 595; average number of patrons, 42; total pounds of milk used during the season, 701,000; pounds of milk used in making cheese, 701,000; pounds of cheese made, 70,000.

POPULATION.

| | 1845. | 1850. | 1855. | 1860. | 1865. | 1870. | 1875. |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Catharine..... | 2,611 | 3,096 | 3,517 | 3,688 | 1,622 | 1,629 | 1,551 |
| Cayuta..... | 1,001 | 1,035 | 618 | 708 | 1,636 | 641 | 669 |
| Dix..... | 2,335 | 2,953 | 2,884 | 2,908 | 3,432 | 4,282 | 4,218 |
| Hector..... | 5,904 | 6,052 | 5,629 | 5,623 | 5,048 | 4,905 | 4,970 |
| Montour..... | | | | | 1,854 | 1,828 | 1,855 |
| Orange..... | 1,756 | 2,055 | 2,483 | 2,364 | 2,094 | 1,960 | 1,942 |
| Reading..... | 1,555 | 1,434 | 1,452 | 1,453 | 1,682 | 1,751 | 1,715 |
| Tyrone..... | 2,165 | 1,894 | 2,194 | 2,096 | 2,073 | 1,993 | 1,964 |
| In asylums, penal institutions, etc..... | | | | | | | 14 |
| Total..... | 17,327 | 18,519 | 18,277 | 18,840 | 18,441 | 18,989 | 18,928 |

The following table exhibits the population of the various towns; males and females, number of naturalized citizens, etc., as reported by the assessors for the year 1875:

| TOWNS. | Males. | Females. | Naturalized Citizens. | 21 years old and upwards unable to read and write. |
|----------------|--------|----------|-----------------------|--|
| Catharine..... | 755 | 795 | 7 | 6 |
| Cayuta..... | 335 | 334 | 4 | 9 |
| Dix..... | 2043 | 2167 | 141 | 7 |
| Hector..... | 2478 | 2492 | 75 | 38 |
| Montour..... | 918 | 963 | 46 | 2 |
| Orange..... | 979 | 963 | 56 | 25 |
| Reading..... | 843 | 872 | 71 | 15 |
| Tyrone..... | 969 | 990 | 33 | 27 |
| Total..... | 8230 | 8447 | 422 | 114 |

The following exhibit shows the total tax-list of Schuyler County, annually, from the organization of the county to 1876:

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1855 | \$25,428.25 | 1866..... | \$140,722.62 |
| 1856 | 24,097.68 | 1867..... | 141,930.27 |
| 1857 | 36,452.24 | 1869..... | 129,170.60 |
| 1858 | 30,901.72 | 1870..... | 91,468.19 |
| 1859 | 31,570.68 | 1871..... | 80,142.02 |
| 1860 | 34,963.50 | 1872..... | 72,601.65 |
| 1861 | 41,864.64 | 1873..... | 101,949.87 |
| 1862 | 46,357.28 | 1874..... | 93,372.96 |
| 1863 | 61,612.19 | 1875..... | 80,982.58 |
| 1864 | 148,078.54 | 1876..... | 70,798.45 |

FIRST ASSESSMENT AND TAX-LIST, 1854.

| TOWNS. | Acres. | Assessed Valuation of Real Estate. | Assessed Valuation of Personal Property. | County Tax. | Town Tax. | School Tax. | Road Tax. | Expenses. | Military Tax. | Poor Tax. |
|----------------|---------|------------------------------------|--|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Cayuta | 12,482 | \$83,700 | \$1,200 | \$102.20 | \$405.10 | \$73.36 | \$200.00 | \$131.14 | \$16.00 | |
| Catharine..... | 30,587 | 892,029 | 209,923 | 1265.93 | 1838.53 | 565.22 | 752.15 | 521.16 | 35.50 | |
| Dix..... | 22,739 | 584,652 | 34,115 | 774.02 | 999.03 | 371.16 | 140.00 | 523.27 | 99.00 | |
| Hector..... | 61,906 | 1,604,791 | 71,710 | 2011.37 | 2586.71 | 1166.68 | 500.00 | 738.14 | 51.50 | \$200 |
| Orange..... | 32,299 | 477,655 | 36,291 | 638.18 | 840.28 | 285.00 | 198.00 | 339.02 | 60.00 | |
| Reading..... | 16,215 | 569,346 | 24,050 | 570.34 | 793.09 | 260.00 | 250.00 | 311.01 | 71.00 | |
| Tyrone..... | 23,953 | 638,604 | 35,800 | 718.46 | 660.24 | 325.00 | 100.00 | 236.14 | 81.00 | |
| Total..... | 200,811 | \$4,850,777 | \$413,089 | \$6083.50 | \$8122.98 | \$3046.42 | \$2140.15 | \$2820.53 | \$414.00 | \$200 |

ASSESSMENT AND TAX-LIST OF 1877.

| TOWNS. | Acres. | Valuation of Real Estate. | Valuation of Personal Property. | State Tax. | State School Tax. | County Tax. | Town Tax. | Total. |
|----------------|---------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Catharine..... | 20,084 | \$575,359 | \$61,690 | \$981.68 | \$340.92 | \$1,915.62 | \$1,637.21 | \$4,805.43 |
| Cayuta..... | 12,224 | 54,354 | 2,000 | 117.16 | 97.62 | 345.67 | 481.72 | 1,102.19 |
| Dix..... | 21,942 | 139,938 | 183,325 | 2,630.18 | 1,449.28 | 5,132.52 | 4,620.38 | 13,832.36 |
| Hector..... | 61,795 | 2,107,387 | 275,759 | 4,502.81 | 2,481.14 | 8,786.75 | 4,200.63 | 19,971.33 |
| Montour..... | 10,704 | 651,855 | 88,550 | 1,166.77 | 642.92 | 2,276.84 | 2,475.21 | 6,561.74 |
| Orange..... | 31,777 | 398,696 | 23,343 | 639.61 | 352.44 | 1,248.12 | 1,144.82 | 3,384.99 |
| Reading..... | 16,399 | 1,052,715 | 51,000 | 1,676.36 | 923.71 | 3,271.24 | 2,139.09 | 8,010.40 |
| Tyrone..... | 23,352 | 864,150 | 99,600 | 1,286.64 | 708.97 | 2,510.75 | 810.65 | 5,317.01 |
| Total..... | 198,277 | \$7,428,654 | \$781,267 | \$13,061.21 | \$7,197.00 | \$21,487.53 | \$17,239.71 | \$62,985.45 |

VILLAGE OF WATKINS.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

WATKINS.

IN 1788, Wolcott and Wilson at Havana, Culver and Smith at Watkins, and George Fausett on the Lake Road, near North Hector, having, with their families, slowly and wearily wended their way through the forest to these localities, exclaiming "Alabama!" erected their cabins and began to know the wilderness of Schuyler. In the beginning, as in many an after-scene, distance lent enchantment to the view, and these pioneers were on neighboring terms; so that while Fausett's settlement was a few rods north of Hector line, he was identified with Schuyler as a pioneer. Wilson and Smith were buried in the old grave-yard on the county line, where slabs of native stone tell that they were laid away in 1793 and 1795.

John Dow, a native of Voluntown, Windham Co., Conn., born in 1769, when about twenty years of age set out alone and on horseback (April 6, 1789) for the "Genesee Country," and reached the head of Seneca Lake the latter part of the same month. In the summer of 1791 he "raised a good crop of corn," and was married in the fall to the widow Mallory, a member of the Friends, and mother of Meredith Mallory, formerly a member of Congress from Steuben and Gates. She bore him two daughters. The date of her death is not given. He afterwards married the widow Lake, and in 1794 bought 200 acres of land of John W. Watkins, and in 1798 located at the head of Seneca Lake. His farm was then included in Cayuga County, and was, with other territory, afterwards annexed to Fredericksburg, in Steuben County, from which the town of Reading was subsequently formed. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1805, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1808.

Mr. Dow built the log house that stood a few rods north of the post-office, and boarded the men employed by John W. Watkins while engaged in building the first Watkins mansion, which stood on the west hill, half a mile northwest of the Lake View Hotel. The structure was large, costly, and fine for those days. It occupied a slightly position, and was long known as the "White House." The reason for its being located so far from the lake, and at such an alti-

tude above the valley, was that notwithstanding the noted Watkins and Flint purchase of over 325,000 acres, extending south, east, and west from the head of Seneca Lake, had then been made, it did *not* cover 4000 acres on which most of Watkins and part of Havana now stand, that number having previously been purchased of the State of New York by one Ezra L'Hommedieu, a wealthy French Huguenot, and therefore exempted in the Watkins and Flint patent dated July 25, 1794.

In 1819-20, Mr. Dow was elected to the General Assembly. He was a life-long Democrat and a zealous Methodist.

John W. Watkins represented a company consisting of Royal Flint, Jonathan Lawrence, Robert C. Livingston, John Lamb, Melancthon Smith, James Watson, and John W. Watkins. The application was made to the State by John W. Watkins and Royal Flint, hence the name of "Watkins and Flint Purchase," which has always attached to the territory and the deeds connected with its subsequent division.

John W. erected a large house on the side of the hill, near what is now the western boundary of the village. Charles built a blacksmith-shop and grist-mill on the north bank of what is now called the Glen, known then as the "Big Gully," near what is called "Omega Falls," at the upper end of the second big basin, and grists had to be carried down a steep pathway to and from the mill, on the backs of horses. The almost obscure traces of the old shop and the site of the mill are still visible. He continued this work of out-house, barn, and saw-mill building for a number of years, when he was overtaken with adversity, and returned to New York, after which the estate passed into the hands of their brother, Dr. Samuel Watkins, who came here in 1828 from New York City and remained until he died, in 1851. He laid out and mapped out the village, built the Jefferson House, which was completed in 1834; also several stores, dwellings, flour- and saw-mills. And after his marriage to Miss Cintha Ann Cass he built the fine Watkins residence, now owned by Mrs. Angel, formerly Mrs. D. S. Magee. Dr. Watkins was born on Long Island, about 1771 or 1772. His brothers were natives of Wales, in Great Britain. The doctor was a successful druggist in New York, where he accumulated a handsome fortune. He named this village *Salubria*; but Isaac Q. Leake, an old resident of the place, who then owned the property in the vicinity of the present residences of General



G. J. Magee, A. Stothoff, and F. Davis, Jr., and who built the old Delavan or Miller storehouse, having laid out a rival village, and called it "Savoy," the doctor changed the name of *Salubria* to *Jefferson*, by which it was incorporated April 11, 1842; and an act to change the name of the village of *Jefferson* to that of Watkins was passed April 8, 1852. The charter of the village, embracing the act of reorganization, passed April 3, 1861, and the several amendments and additions from 1861 to 1878.

A map published in 1793 enumerates 100 inhabitants living within the present limits of Schuyler County.

David Culver and family settled on a farm near Mr. Dow, built the first log house, which was on Franklin Street, between where Glen Creek now runs and the Glen Park Hotel. This he used for a residence, and afterwards for a tavern; for a time this settlement was called "Culver's."

Isaac Q. Leake, according to the memory of C. J. Baskin, "spent a few years here at quite an early period. He married a sister of John L. Tillinghas, Esq., author of "Tillinghas' Forms." Mr. Leake's wife was granddaughter of General Lamb, of Revolutionary fame, and through that channel owner of that part of Watkins north of the old county line. Mr. Leake subsequently was editor of the *Albany Argus*, private secretary of Governor Tompkins, and president of a State bank. He returned to Watkins about 1826, and was once or twice elected civil magistrate of the town of Reading.

Origin of the Willows.—The origin of the willow-trees flourishing here and in the vicinity is said to have been from a willow-sprout cut for a whip, and brought to the head of the lake by a Mr. Gilbert (father of Dayton Gilbert, of Reading), who journeyed here from Connecticut about 1807; on his arrival he stuck it into the ground, and it lived, and from this cuttings have been taken and planted with like success.

The First Sunday-School.—Mrs. Wm. R. Williams, one of the oldest early settlers of Watkins, states that a Miss or Mrs. Watkins, sister or widowed sister of John W. Watkins, opened the first Sunday-school in this part of the country at the "White House," and that she was one of the pupils, seven or eight years old, sixty years ago.

The Baskins and Divens, according to C. J. Baskin, in the year 1802 "pulled up stakes" and turned their faces to the west, leaving their homes on the Susquehanna at "Baskin Island." They had pushed their way along to Newtown, and halted for rest and refreshments, and then proceeded to "Mills' Landing" (now Havana); when they arrived they found several white families, their neighbors, the Indians, predominating; in the forest were panthers, wild cats, foxes, wolves, deer, and bear.

Clark J. Baskin, now sixty-four years old, remembers that the first tavern was built in the limits of what is now Watkins, and was located where Henry S. Fleet now lives. It was a frame house, one and a half stories high, two rooms below and two above, painted red, and built about 1810; was occupied by one McChinstre, who died in Watkins about 1825.

J. J. Van Allen remembers a log house on the hill-side above the post-office, which was used for a tavern; this was built about 1800.

The first drug-store was on the bank of the lake, and kept by Dr. Adams, about 1828.

Hiram Chapman kept a store about 1828, according to Baskin.

Prominently identified with the interest of Watkins was Hon. John Magee, who came there from Bath, in 1864, was a man of great energy, and in the truest sense the maker of his own fortune. In 1820 he was appointed marshal of the county of Steuben, and it devolved on him to take the census, which duty he performed on foot, over a territory of more than double the present limits of the county; in this work he showed remarkable powers of memory. He simply took the names of the inhabitants, making no record of their answers to the required questions, carrying them with unfailing exactness in his mind until he returned home in the evening, when his wife, with ready pen and scholarly ability, transferred them to the return books. Upon the completion of his report, he received public thanks for the remarkable faithfulness and accuracy of his returns, accompanied by a handsome set of table silver; he afterwards filled the office of sheriff with satisfaction to the people. Soon after coming to Watkins he made extensive purchases of village property at the head of Seneca Lake, for the location of trestle-works, basins, etc., for the delivery and shipment of coal, for boat-building, a steam flouring-mill, dwellings for his workmen, his own residence, and other purposes. He was president and owner of the Fall Brook Coal Company, one of the projectors of the New York and Erie Railroad, and of the Cohocton Valley Railway, from Corning to Buffalo; a contractor for the construction of the road from Binghamton to Hornellsville, also from Hornellsville to Genesee; was interested in the Blossburgh and Corning Railway, which owes its success chiefly to his energy.

He was a liberal contributor to the erection of county buildings; he built and donated the handsome church of the Presbyterians to that society, and yet was considerate in his liberality, and discountenanced recklessness or extravagance. He used to narrate a case of a person giving two bushels of good wheat in exchange for a yard of narrow ribbon to adorn the hair, denouncing it as unwarrantable extravagance, saying they did not know the value of a dollar, that the wheat was worth \$3 per bushel, and the ribbon a pittance in intrinsic value; whatever he viewed as wrong in policy, or corrupt in principle, he fearlessly condemned.

He died April 5, 1868. The pall-bearers were John Arnot, Asher Tyler, Elmira; Jas. R. Wilson, Mansfield, Penna.; Thomas A. Johnson, Corning, N. Y.; Geo. B. Guinnip, Geo. G. Freer, Wm. Harring, and Daniel Jackson, Watkins, N. Y.

The first dry-goods store was opened about 1815, by Allen & Veader; it was the most attractive store in all this region, and was located near the present site of the post-office. About this time Claudius Townsend opened a tavern in a log house on the hill-side.

VILLAGE BOUNDARIES.

"The territory embraced within the following bounds shall constitute the territory of the village of Watkins, namely: Commencing at an iron pin on the west bank of Seneca Lake, north twenty-three degrees fifty-seven minutes west, thirteen hundred eighty-six feet from

the north edge of the title block of the Madison street stone bridge over Quarter-Mile Creek; thence running south sixty-one degrees thirty-five minutes west, one thousand six hundred and ten feet to an iron pin on land now owned by Charles Mathews; thence south twenty-two degrees forty-two minutes east, seven thousand eight hundred and fourteen feet to an iron pin in the centre of the highway; thence north eighty-one degrees twenty-three minutes east, one thousand and one hundred and thirty-five feet along the centre of said highway to an iron pin in the intersection of the centres of the said highway and the highway known as the Corning Road; thence south seventy degrees ten minutes east, one thousand one hundred and seventy-three feet to an iron pin in the intersection of the south line of the Schuyler Agricultural Fair Grounds and the east line of Franklin street; thence north sixty-nine degrees four minutes east, five thousand and ninety feet along the said south line of Schuyler County Agricultural Fair Grounds, and that line produced to an iron pin in the east line of the highway known as the Rock Cabin Road; thence north sixteen degrees twenty-six minutes west, four hundred and ninety-three feet to an iron pin; thence north twenty-two degrees forty-eight minutes west, eight hundred and forty-two feet to an iron pin; thence north seventeen degrees fifty-two minutes west, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight feet to an iron pin near face of rocks; thence north seven degrees forty-one minutes west, four hundred and one feet to an iron pin near face of rocks; thence north twelve degrees fifty-two minutes west, one thousand two hundred and ninety feet to an iron pin near face of rocks; thence north sixteen degrees thirty minutes west, six hundred and seventy-seven feet to an iron pin driven among the roots on the south side of a large elm-tree near the old toll-gate spring; thence north eighty degrees forty-five minutes west, seven thousand one hundred and thirty feet across Seneca Lake to the place of beginning. All the above bearings are referred to true meridian."

(The above is section 87, village charter, as amended in 1874.)

DESCRIPTIVE.

The village is regularly laid out; the streets, which are of good width, cross each other at right angles. It is most thickly populated on the west side of Seneca Valley, which, at the head or southern terminus of the lake from which it takes its name, is but little over a mile wide. The village is gradually extending southward and up the western and northwestern hill-sides, and along the western shore of the lake. It contains five churches,—Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic,—full accounts of which are given in another part of this work; also six hotels,—Glen Park, Glen Mountain House, Lake View Hotel, Jefferson House, Fall Brook House, and Reading House.

The early records of the village were destroyed by fire in 1856, and the oldest inhabitants are gone, so that reliance must be placed in the memory of the oldest living for the names of the first trustees. Hon. Simeon L. Rood, after the most diligent effort among the old settlers, has been able to give the following names, who are believed to have been the first trustees: Orlando Hurd, Wm. E. White (deceased), Benoni Peck, Winthrop E. Boothe (deceased), George E. Quinn (deceased), Colonel Enoch Armitage, Clerk; William R. Williams, Treasurer. Mr. Williams received every vote in the corporation; he is very old, and his memory not so good as formerly.

The present trustees are Lewis H. Durland, Joseph H. Ellis, George H. Jackson, Charles M. Woodward, James Gray, Richard D. Crum, Lewis H. Durland, President; Wm. H. Herrick, Clerk; E. C. Robins, Treasurer.

THE POST-OFFICE.

In compiling the history of post-offices, there is found no record of the appearance of postmasters at their respec-

tive stations, and the appointment by the department at Washington becomes the only authentic source of information on this subject. The subjoined abstract by the acting first assistant postmaster-general shows the successive postmasters:

The post-office of Watkins, now Schuyler Co., N. Y., was first established by the name of *Cutlin*, in Tioga County, Nov. 27, 1823, John Diven, postmaster. Changed to *Salubria*, Nov. 2, 1829, Samuel J. Beebe, postmaster; Jan. 18, 1830, John Brownell, postmaster; April 21, 1831, Edward Quinn, postmaster, now in Chemung County; Oct. 24, 1840, Alvah Nash, postmaster; July 22, 1845, Judson Hewitt, postmaster; Oct. 9, 1848, Moses Cass, Jr., postmaster; May 8, 1849, Winthrop E. Boothe, postmaster. Changed to Watkins Sept. 20, 1852; June 25, 1853, Horace Ogden, postmaster; now in Schuyler County; June 5, 1858, Ebenezer Thayer, postmaster; Dec. 10, 1861, Henry M. Hillerman, postmaster; Jan. 16, 1871, Levi M. Gano, postmaster; reappointed Jan. 22, 1875.

Receipts for the quarter ending March 31, 1878:

For stamps and box rents..... \$1,087.44

For the quarter ending Jan. 30, 1878:

For stamps and box rents..... 896.97

Total for six months..... \$1,984.41

Orders sold to 1st of September, 1878..... 4,000

Amounting to..... \$28,800

Salary of postmaster..... 1,900

Force employed: Wm. H. Hillerman, Alton G. Warner, clerks.

Established as a money-order office, July 1, 1874.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

was organized in 1852-53. The first foreman was James Haywood, with fifty members. The engine was of the hand pattern, and called "Seneca, No. 1," and worked in connection with Seneca Hose Company, organized under this name, but constituting one company until 1867, and then disbanded, and another company was formed, called "the Champion Hose Company;" Jud Hewitt was first foreman, with about forty members; they used the old Seneca engine and hose.

The Rescue Hook-and-Ladder Company was organized in 1856, Louis Nash, foreman. In 1874 the Glen Hose Company was organized, Richard Baker, foreman, with thirty members. The present foreman is Charles Mills.

The Champion Hose Company was changed to the "Lake Hose Company, No. 3," in 1874, using the same engine and hose. A. C. Frost, present foreman.

About 1875 the trustees bought the hand-engine Citizen No. 5; the Glen Hose Company had charge of it.

The department consists of two hand-engines, one hook-and-ladder company, two hose-carts, one hose-carriage, and about 800 feet of good hose. The engines are in good order.

J. H. Drake is chief engineer of the department.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Ellis & Cotton established this industry in Watkins in 1849, employing from four to five men. The business soon reached \$3000 per annum. At the end of three years Mr. A. Ellis took the shops; the business reached an average

of \$12,000 per annum. The material was obtained in the vicinity, the trimmings in New York, and the work sold at the shop. Mr. Ellis continued the business for twelve years, and it then passed into the hands of J. H. Ellis, who now employs seven men in the business. The business averages \$6000. There are several other establishments of this kind in Watkins that have followed in the wake of this well-deserving industry.

LUMBER TRADE.

This business was organized in the spring of 1855 by Newman & Drake. They have also an extensive sash-, door-, and blind-factory, and manufacture church furniture. Their first building was wooden; their present is of brick, situated near the railroad depot.

BOX- AND BARREL-FACTORY.

This establishment was erected by F. P. & W. T. Hurd, in about the year 1867, and operated by them as a box-factory and planing-mill for several years, when it was purchased by Crandall & Smith. The factory is now in the possession of Geo. Simmons. It is operated by Woodruff Wicks. The buildings and machinery are valued at \$5000. This is a valuable acquisition to the manufacturing interests of Watkins.

THE MALT BUSINESS.

This business was begun in 1857 by F. Davis, Jr.; the first malt-house, located near the Magee Trestle-Works, had a capacity of about 6000 bushels. The cost of the building was about \$18,000. It was operated until about three years ago, since which it has changed hands and is operated by E. B. Parsons, of Rochester. The present building, operated by Davis, was built in 1868, at a cost of \$45,000, with the elevator, and has a capacity of 80,000 bushels, and generally employs fourteen men.

The market for the malt is found in the interior of Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia and New York. The building is located on the western shore, and near the head of Seneca Lake, and has an elevator attached; the whole is eligibly situated to utilize the water in transshipping grain. Nearly all of the grain consumed at this malt-house during the past three years has been purchased from farmers, at an average, during the past year, of 65 cents per bushel.

THE FALL BROOK COAL COMPANY,

chartered in Pennsylvania in 1859, was originated by the late John Magee, who was also first president. The mines are at Fall Brook, in Tioga Co., Pa. The production is about 250,000 tons per year. The principal office is at Watkins, N. Y. Geo. J. Magee, President; John Lang, Secretary and Treasurer. The coal is semi-bituminous; used for smithing, rolling-mills, and generating steam.

Previous to the year 1878 coal was run to Watkins and transferred to canal-boats, and thence by canal to Albany and Troy, and all points on the canal between Buffalo and Albany. The business is now done principally over the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railway, connecting with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at Geneva, N. Y.

THE MORRIS RUN COAL-MINING COMPANY

operate through their office at Watkins, and have mines located in what is known as Morris Run, Tioga Co., Pa. The annual production is about 200,000 tons. The present officers are P. Lynch, President, Syracuse, N. Y.; Geo. J. Magee, Vice-President, Watkins, N. Y.; Daniel Beach, Treasurer, Watkins, N. Y.; W. T. Hamilton, Secretary, Syracuse, N. Y. Principal office, Watkins, N. Y.

THE BLOSSBURG COAL COMPANY.

Mines located at Arnot, Tioga Co., Pa. Annual production about 200,000 tons. The present officers are F. N. Drake, President; H. H. Cook, Treasurer. The principal office, Corning, N. Y.

The united production of these mines is about 700,000 tons of coal annually.

In connection with the coal business, the Fall Brook Coal Company own and operate the Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railway, from Antrim, Pa., to Corning, N. Y., fifty-three miles, and branch extending up the beautiful Cowanesque Valley, from Lawrenceville to Elkland, Pa., a distance of twelve miles. They also are lessees of the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railway, from Corning to Geneva, crossing the celebrated Watkins Glen, and thence along the western shore of Seneca Lake to Geneva, a distance of fifty-seven miles, affording one of the most picturesque rides to be had in any part of the State, passing a number of beautiful towns, either of which will furnish romantic lore for a season. On the east side of the lake the Willard Insane Asylum can be seen, the largest institution of the kind in the State, and presenting a fine appearance both from and across the lake, and admirably adapted for the purpose.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Since the Northern Central Railway Company took possession of the road from Williamsport to Canandaigua in 1866, the passenger travel has rapidly increased, owing largely to the efforts put forth in advertising Watkins Glen.

Prior to this, Watkins Station was a chimerical place. During the past year the passenger receipts were \$17,268.89, and the freight business, \$89,845. Large as this amount is, it does not show the passenger business done here, because travelers almost invariably buy excursion tickets from their point of departure, which carry them to and from without the trouble of purchasing tickets at the turning-point in their journey.

The officers at Watkins are James Gray, station agent since 1864; Harvey S. Abbey, freight clerk; Jno. B. Pool, telegraph operator; B. L. Shay, baggageman since 1850 (deceased); Alex. Gray, assistant baggageman; B. E. Lewis, night operator.

The finest passenger station on the Northern Central Railway north of Williamsport is at Watkins.

GLEN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP.

This establishment was built by Messrs. Rumsey & Banker, about 1868, on the present site. They erected the buildings now in use at a cost of \$4000, and placed in

them machinery and tools amounting to about \$6000, and engaged in the manufacture of light castings and novelties. This enterprise was attended with varying success for six years, when it passed into the hands of A. T. Skinner and R. P. Cooley, and is known by the firm-name of Skinner & Cooley. The business has averaged about \$10,000 annually. The number of men employed ranges from 8 to 15.

EXPRESS BUSINESS.

Wells & Company opened the first express agency in Watkins, about 1848. This was before the railroad had reached here, and was the end of the route. Express matter was brought here by steamer, up the lake.

H. M. Hillerman was the first agent, and continued in that office until August, 1850, when Cameron P. Richmond was appointed. Philander Norton was the first depot agent, appointed at the opening of the road, Dec. 3, 1849. Mr. Cameron P. Richmond succeeded him.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

In 1850 the American Express Company started in, but this gave way to the United States Express Company. The same persons who have charge of the Northern Central Railway Company business also perform the duties of the Express Company. There is a large business done here in the fruit season. The aggregate business done during the past year amounts to \$6320.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

The Watkins office was opened in 1868, with J. H. Newman in charge, who continues in office, with R. F. McNair as assistant. The business averages about \$1000 per quarter.

SENECA LAKE BREWING COMPANY.

All that remains of this is the establishment on the shore of the lake, near Davis' malt-house; it is said to be fully equipped, but there it stands idle.

THE WATKINS GAS-LIGHT WORKS.

These were built in 1869, by Deily & Fowler, for General George J. Magee, Frederick Davis, Orlando Hurd, Bradford C. Hurd, and D. H. Smith. D. H. Smith was Superintendent, and H. E. Taber, engineer and fireman, took charge of the works and manufactured the gas. Mr. Taber threw the first shovelful of coal into the retorts, and has been in charge, as stated, ever since.

In 1874 the works were leased by Samuel D. Backus, who kept them about eighteen months, when they were leased to B. C. Hurd, the present operator. The works as now operated, including the street mains, cost about \$28,000.

The village has about forty street-lamps, lighted with gas. The works are in good condition.

SCHOOLS.

In this department, as in every other properly historic, *the beginning* is sought for the foundation. It would seem an easy task to trace not only the origin, but the succession of schools which those who have attended should remember; but it is a stubborn fact that memory is, on this subject, most treacherous.

The present superintendent, Charles T. Andrews, so well known for his researches that he was the chosen orator to tell the story of the past, and whose zeal in school matters eminently fit him for the position he occupies, is of the opinion that the first school was not in the village, but up towards the Diveu place.

PROFESSOR HUFF'S SELECT SCHOOL.

In 1859-60, Professor A. C. Huff opened a select school in the third story of a building occupied as a grocery by one Mrs. Neil. It was situated on the east side of Main Street, a little below the present site of the Fall Brook House.

THE ACADEMY.

Mrs. George G. Freer, deceased, had by will provided for the partial endowment of an academy, and appointed George G. Freer, M. M. Cass, and Orlando Hurd trustees of the fund designated for this purpose. These gentlemen, in connection with Rev. F. S. Howe, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Watkins, obtained a charter for the proposed academy, and in the spring of 1860 the institution was started in the rooms occupied by Mr. Huff during the winter.

Rev. F. S. Howe, A.M., was the nominal principal, but he took no part in the instruction of the school, though indefatigable in promoting the interests of the academy.

Professor Huff was acting principal and instructor in languages, mathematics, and sciences; Charles T. Andrews was teacher of common English branches.

At the opening of the first term there were but twelve pupils, and only slight additions were made during that term. In the course of the summer a library and considerable apparatus was purchased. In the fall an additional teacher, Miss Mary Catlin, a graduate of Elmira Female College, was employed. There was a large attendance during this term, and the school was removed to the court-house, which was rented for this purpose. The court-house was purchased for school purposes by the trustees, and the school was held here until 1863, when by special act of the Legislature it was merged into the Watkins Academic and Union School.

WATKINS ACADEMIC UNION SCHOOL.

The Watkins Union School District was organized by act of Legislature, passed April 3, 1863. The charter members were S. L. Rood, D. S. Magee, Daniel Howard, Rev. F. S. Howe, F. Davis, Jr., T. H. Abbey, George G. Freer, Orlando Hurd, and M. M. Cass.

Mr. Magee having resigned soon after his appointment, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. M. Hillerman. The last three gentlemen named being permanent trustees of the (then) existing "Watkins Academy Fund" (so called), left by bequest of Mrs. C. A. Freer, hold office "so long as they may respectively choose to act." The term of office of the first three named expired the first Monday in January, 1865. The term of office of the next three expired the first Monday in January, 1866. Vacancies are filled at the annual school-meeting, which occurs the first Monday in October in each

year. The following have served as members of the Board of Trustees for the periods named:

April 3, 1863, to January, 1865, F. S. Howe, President; H. M. Hillerman, Secretary; Daniel Howard, Treasurer; A. J. Graham, Collector.

January, 1865, to January, 1866, Rev. F. S. Howe, F. Davis, Jr., T. H. Abbey, S. L. Rood, H. M. Hillerman, Daniel Howard, George G. Freer, M. M. Cass, Orlando Hurd. President, F. S. Howe; Secretary, H. M. Hillerman; Treasurer, Daniel Howard; Collector, Christopher Shewman.

January, 1866, to January, 1867, M. D. Freer, E. D. Tompkins, George C. Shearer, S. L. Rood, H. M. Hillerman, Daniel Howard, George G. Freer, M. M. Cass, Orlando Hurd. Orlando Hurd, President; H. M. Hillerman, Secretary; Daniel Howard, Treasurer; Christopher Shewman, Collector.

January, 1867, to January, 1868, M. D. Freer, E. D. Tompkins, George C. Shearer, S. L. Rood, Daniel Howard, H. M. Hillerman, George G. Freer, M. M. Cass, Orlando Hurd. Orlando Hurd, President; H. M. Hillerman, Secretary; Daniel Howard, Treasurer; Christopher Shewman, Collector.

January, 1868, to January, 1869, S. L. Rood, Daniel Howard, H. M. Hillerman, M. D. Freer, E. D. Tompkins, George C. Shearer, George G. Freer, M. M. Cass, Orlando Hurd. Orlando Hurd, President; T. H. Abbey, Secretary; Daniel Howard, Treasurer; J. C. Call, Collector.

January, 1869, to January, 1870, L. M. Gano, Daniel Beach, M. D. Freer, S. L. Rood, Daniel Howard, H. M. Hillerman, George G. Freer, M. M. Cass, Orlando Hurd. S. L. Rood, President; T. H. Abbey, Secretary; Orlando Hurd, Treasurer; J. C. Call, Collector.

January, 1870, to January, 1871, L. M. Gano, Daniel Beach, M. D. Freer, S. L. Rood, Daniel Howard, H. M. Hillerman, George G. Freer, M. M. Cass, Orlando Hurd. S. L. Rood, President; J. L. Mack, Secretary; Orlando Hurd, Treasurer; J. C. Call, Collector.

January, 1871, to January, 1872, William Newman, F. Davis, Jr., John M. Smelzer, L. M. Gano, Daniel Beach, M. D. Freer, George G. Freer, M. M. Cass, Orlando Hurd. L. M. Gano, President; J. L. Mack, Secretary; Orlando Hurd, Treasurer; Wm. T. Haas, Collector.

January, 1872, to January, 1873, Wm. Newman, F. Davis, Jr., John M. Smelzer, L. M. Gano, Daniel Beach, M. D. Freer, George G. Freer, M. M. Cass, Orlando Hurd. L. M. Gano, President; J. L. Mack, Secretary; Orlando Hurd, Treasurer; J. C. Call, Collector.

January, 1873, to January, 1874, Wm. Newman, F. Davis, Jr., John M. Smelzer, L. M. Gano, Daniel Beach, M. D. Freer, George G. Freer, M. M. Cass, Orlando Hurd. L. M. Gano, President; J. L. Mack, Secretary; Orlando Hurd, Treasurer; Wm. T. Haas, Collector.

January, 1874, to January, 1875.—William Newman, F. Davis, Jr., John M. Smelzer, L. M. Gano, Daniel Beach, M. D. Freer, Geo. G. Freer, M. M. Cass, Orlando Hurd. L. M. Gano, President; S. S. Johnson, Secretary; Orlando Hurd, Treasurer; Wm. T. Haas, Collector.

January, 1875, to January, 1876.—L. M. Gano, F. Davis, Jr., Orlando Hurd, William Newman, M. M. Cass,

John M. Smelzer, M. D. Freer, Geo. G. Freer, B. W. Woodward. L. M. Gano, President; S. S. Johnson, Secretary; Orlando Hurd, Treasurer; Wm. T. Haas, Collector.

January, 1876, to January, 1877.—L. M. Gano, F. Davis, Jr., B. W. Woodward, M. D. Freer, Wm. Newman, Orlando Hurd, M. M. Cass, John M. Smelzer, Geo. G. Freer. L. M. Gano, President; S. S. Johnson, Secretary; Orlando Hurd, Treasurer; Wm. T. Haas, Collector.

January, 1877, to January, 1878.—F. Davis, Jr., Daniel Beach, B. C. Hurd, Geo. G. Freer, M. M. Cass, Wm. Newman, M. D. Freer, Francis Carney, B. W. Woodward. F. Davis, Jr., President; S. S. Johnson, Secretary; Wm. Newman, Treasurer; Geo. A. Ringer, Collector.

January, 1878, to January, 1879.—F. Davis, Jr., Daniel Beach, M. M. Cass, Wm. Newman, B. C. Hurd, C. S. Frost, James Gray, J. W. Thompson, Geo. G. Freer. T. Davis, Jr., President; S. S. Johnson, Secretary; Wm. Newman, Treasurer; Geo. A. Ringer, Collector.

The principals have been A. C. Hoff, from April, 1863, to March, 1867. Jacob Berry, from March, 1867, to July, 1867. J. Wadhams, from September, 1867, to July, 1868. Edward Abbey, from September, 1868, to July, 1869. J. L. Mack, from September, 1869, to February, 1874.* A. C. Pike, from February, 1874, to July, 1874. S. S. Johnson, from September, 1874, to date.

The following comprise the Board of Education for 1878: F. Davis, Jr., Daniel Beach, C. S. Frost, J. W. Thompson, James Gray, M. M. Cass, Wm. Newman, B. C. Hurd. F. Davis, Jr., President; S. S. Johnson, Secretary; Wm. Newman, Treasurer; Geo. A. Ringer, Collector.

Standing Committees.—*Teachers*, Daniel Beach, J. W. Thompson, F. Davis, Jr.; *Finance*, James Gray, B. C. Hurd; *Repairs and Supplies*, Wm. Newman, C. S. Frost; *Regents' Examination*, M. M. Cass, B. C. Hurd, James Gray; *Library*, Daniel Beach, M. M. Cass.

The instructors for 1878-79 in the academic department are S. S. Johnson, Principal; Fanny A. Munson, Preceptress; Carrie S. Lewis, Assistant Preceptress.

In the grammar school, D. H. Stoll, Sarah T. Dakin, Anna A. Smith, Julia A. Stanton.

In the primary department, Ida Westerfield, Mary E. Duryea, Linda Drake.

In the North primary, Sarah M. Terrill.

Mrs. S. S. Johnson, Teacher of Vocal Music; S. S. Johnson, Librarian; L. B. Davis, Janitor.

The grounds on which the academy and grammar-school buildings are situated are bounded on the north by Ninth Street, on the east by Porter Street, on the south by Tenth Street, and on the west by Decatur Street, occupying an entire square, 300 by 400 feet.

The academy building, situated on the corner of Decatur and Tenth Streets, is of wood, two stories above the basement, 75 feet long by 40 feet wide.

The grammar-school building is situated on the corner of Porter and Ninth Streets, is of wood, two stories high, with cellar for store-room, 40 feet square.

The North primary building, situated on the hill-side, in the northwestern part of the village, is of brick, two stories

* Died in February, 1874.

high, with cellar for coal, wood, etc. Grounds, 150 by 200 feet. 40 feet long by 30 feet wide. Present estimated value of buildings and grounds, \$20,000.

The following shows the receipts and expenditures of Watkins Union School District, from Oct. 1, 1876, to Oct. 1, 1877 :

| RECEIPTS. | |
|--|-------------|
| Public money : | |
| On district quota..... | \$558.80 |
| “ number of pupils..... | 663.44 |
| “ average daily attendance..... | 711.60 |
| library..... | 33.75 |
| | \$1,967.59 |
| From Regents of University..... | 61.39 |
| Tuition..... | 235.25 |
| Tax on property..... | 4,502.53 |
| | \$6,766.76 |
| Total..... | 3,240.23 |
| Balance in treasurer's hands Oct. 1, 1876..... | |
| Total receipts, including balance in treasurer's hands Oct. 1, 1876..... | \$10,006.99 |

| EXPENDITURES. | |
|---|------------|
| Teachers' wages and clerk's salary..... | \$4,872.09 |
| Maps and apparatus..... | 50.40 |
| School furniture..... | 2.00 |
| Library..... | 80.00 |
| Books for indigent pupils..... | 5.81 |
| Fuel (for two years)..... | 475.15 |

| Incidentals. | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Janitor (fourteen months)..... | \$453.50 |
| Delivering notices to parents..... | 17.55 |
| Other incidentals..... | 65.46 |
| Hardware..... | 82.55 |
| Stationery and printing..... | 177.51 |
| Improvements and repairs..... | 459.10 |
| Insurance..... | 46.50 |
| Interest on note of board..... | 11.46 |
| | \$6,799.21 |

| RECAPITULATION. | |
|--|-------------|
| Total receipts, including balance in treasurer's hands Oct. 1, 1876..... | \$10,006.99 |
| Less expenditures..... | 6,799.21 |
| Balance, Oct. 1, 1877..... | 3,207.78 |

The school is well supplied with musical instruments, maps, charts, fireproof safe, etc.

Value of philosophical and chemical apparatus, \$400 ; number of volumes in library, 679 ; number of children in district between five and twenty-one, 912.

The following is a summary of attendance at Watkins Academic Union School for the year ending June 28, 1878 :

| DEPARTMENTS. | No. of Pupils Registered. | Average No. Belonging. | Days' Attendance. | Average Daily Attendance. | Per Cent. of Attendance. | No. of School Days. | Days of Absence. | Cases of Tardiness. | Time Lost. |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Academic..... | 108 | 70.5 | 13,009 | 68.1 | 96.7 | 191 | 708 | 161 | h. m. |
| Fourth Grammar..... | 75 | 38. | 7,247 | 36.7 | 96.5 | 197 | 453 | 52 | 29 22 |
| Third “..... | 98 | 53.9 | 9,825 | 51.8 | 96.2 | 197 | 610 | 58 | 8 45 |
| Second “..... | 98 | 52. | 9,848 | 49.9 | 96. | 197 | 599 | 53 | 7 30 |
| First “..... | 87 | 48.9 | 9,257 | 46.9 | 95.9 | 197 | 639 | 54 | 9 51 |
| Third Primary..... | 93 | 53.3 | 9,931 | 50.4 | 94.7 | 197 | 606 | 86 | 11 18 |
| Second “..... | 93 | 47.8 | 8,804 | 44.7 | 93.3 | 197 | 855 | 38 | 10 20 |
| First “..... | 99 | 47.8 | 8,507 | 43.2 | 90.3 | 197 | 1,268 | 142 | 29 24 |
| North “..... | 58 | 36. | 6,151 | 32. | 89. | 197 | 795 | 168 | 33 27 |
| Totals..... | 630 | 448.2 | 82,579 | 423.7 | 94.3 | 197 | 6533 | 812 | 153 38 |

CHURCHES.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized Sept. 8, 1818. Wm. Baskin and wife Catharine, Elijah Bacon and wife Ruth, John Diven and wife

Eleanor, Charles T. Brown, Bradley Thompson, Miss Olive Bacon, Miss Sarah Thompson, Miss Sarah Vanzant, Mrs. Anna Norton, Mrs. Polly Smith, Mrs. Patty Phinney, Mrs. Jane Baskin, and Miss Elizabeth Diven were examined by Mr. Higgins and by each other concerning their knowledge of doctrine, experimental and practical religion, and their willingness to enter into solemn covenant with God and one another to observe the important duties and ordinances of the gospel ; and all agree to receive and adopt the Presbyterian confession of faith and system of discipline. Certified by David Higgins, minister of the gospel, and Elders Wm. Baskin and Elijah Bacon.

Then followed the baptism of a number of persons and children, June 20, 1819, by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Parker.

These met at the house of Daniel C. Norris for worship and the Lord's Supper, Nov. 20, 1819. Feb. 17, 1821, the church met and elected John Diven, Sr., Elder. July 29, 1821, Rev. Samuel Parker, Pastor. Feb. 24, 1822, the church of Catharine and Reading this day reported to the Presbytery 21 members in communion. Bradley Thompson, Clerk.

THE FIRST CHURCH

in Jefferson, now Watkins, was completed May 10, 1833, and cost \$1000, and had a seating capacity of 400 ; was of frame, and situated on the side-hill at the head of the lake, on Monroe Street, between Cross and Partition Streets ; was afterwards sold to the Catholics, about 1846-47 ; is still standing, though not used for church purposes.

Rev. Samuel White was present at the new church services. At a meeting of the church called for the purpose, Wm. H. Hellerman was unanimously chosen trustee in place of Newman Abbey, whose term expired. Report to Presbytery, Jan. 1, 1835, 72 members at communion, \$50 raised for missionary purposes, and \$20 for clothing, forwarded to Rev. Ansel D. Eddy, Canandaigua, Agent for the Missionary Society.

1837, Jan. 29.—The Session met ; Rev. Royal West, Moderator. Elders Elijah Bacon, Luther Cleveland, and C. S. Deming opened with prayer. “Resolved, That Elder Luther Cleveland be our delegate to the next meeting of Presbytery.” Examined and approved by Presbytery, Feb. 6, 1837. J. H. Hotchkiss, Moderator.

Aug. 16, 1847.—In pursuance of notice, a meeting of the church and society was held at the school-house for the purpose of electing a pastor of this church. J. Hewitt was chosen Moderator, and, by unanimous vote, S. B. Shearer was elected ; and P. Norton, Wm. Denton, and M. S. Phinney were chosen a select committee in the name of the church to subscribe to their call. Attest, M. S. Phinney, Clerk.

The call was made and duly signed by said committee, agreeing to pay said Rev. S. B. Shearer the sum of \$400 per annum for his services. Said call was put into the hands of the Presbytery of Chemung, and by them presented to Rev. S. B. Shearer and by him accepted, and he was duly installed pastor of this church by said Presbytery, Sept. 28, 1847. M. S. Phinney, Clerk.

June 14, 1848.—At a meeting of the church and congre-

DEACON B. L. SHAY

was born in Connecticut, December 27, 1816. When but a child he came with his parents to this section of country, being the second of nine children, and lived in and within ten miles of Watkins all the rest of his life. He helped to build the Jefferson House; was for a time a boatman, and at one time a farmer, thus carrying out in his life and character the scriptural injunction, "Do what thy hands findeth to do." During the ministration of Elder Marvin, he joined the Christian Church at Pine Grove, about forty years ago, and remained an active member until his death, for many years holding the office of deacon. For twenty-eight years he was baggage-master at the Watkins depot of the Northern Central Railway, and was among the company's most faithful and efficient employees. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity for fifteen years, and had risen to the high degree of Knight Templar, being one of the Knights Templar of St. Omar's Commandery, of Elmira.

Deacon Shay took but little interest in politics, other than in his endeavors to mould the will of the voter to the Prohibition platform. He sought no political distinction, but for three years was a trustee of the village of Watkins. For a number of years he was the leader of the gospel temperance movement in Schuyler County. And it was in the rôle of a temperance reformer and advocate that Deacon Shay was best known, and perhaps most highly esteemed. Indeed, his whole character was estimable; but in the cause of temperance his time and his energies were largely engaged; and there can be no doubt but that his death was prematurely hastened by his self-sacrificing labors and unrelenting exertions for years past in behalf of the temperance cause. Months prior to the inauguration of the Murphy movement he, in connection with Dr. Skinner and a few others, opened the temperance reform in Watkins and Schuyler Counties, and had thousands of names on the pledge in advance of the Murphy advent. He died a martyr to the cause he loved so well, and for which he labored so incessantly. Being

admonished, a few days before his death (which occurred Sept. 2, 1878, at the North Heeter camp-meeting ground), that he was going beyond his strength, he replied in these characteristic words, "I shall continue to fight while I live; if I die, let this inscription be placed upon my monument, 'He fought whisky until death.'"

We quote from the *Elmira Advertiser* the subjoined tribute to the memory of Deacon Shay:

"The death of this apostle of temperance was a most fitting and glorious consummation of a well-rounded life. A temperance landmark is gone. One of the lion-hearted leaders of Schuyler has gone to his reward. He died, like John Quincy Adams, at his post, and with his harness on.

"No more magnificent ending could have been selected for such a life as that granted by God to Deacon Shay.

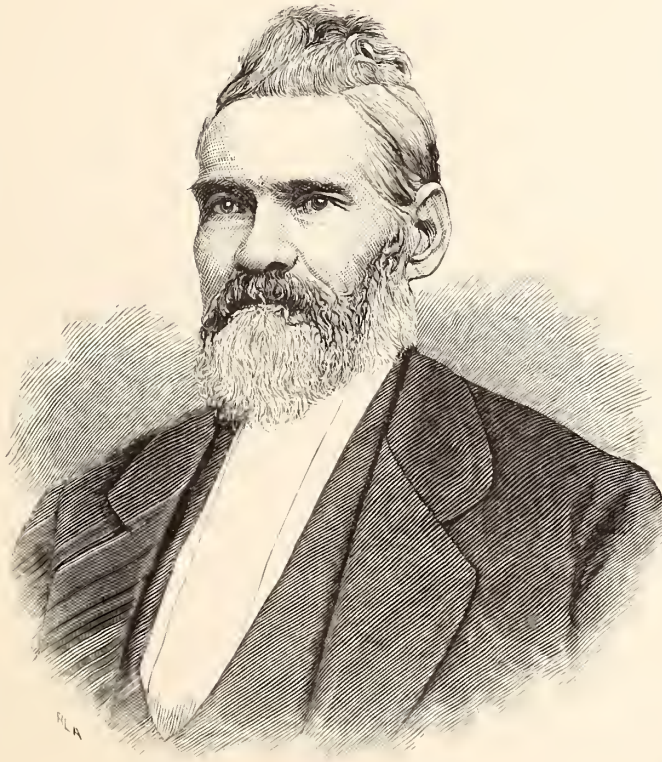
His towering form and gray head have been foremost and conspicuous during all the session of this camp-meeting, and his voice has been prominent among all the wealth of talent and eloquence that has distinguished the present meeting."

* * * *

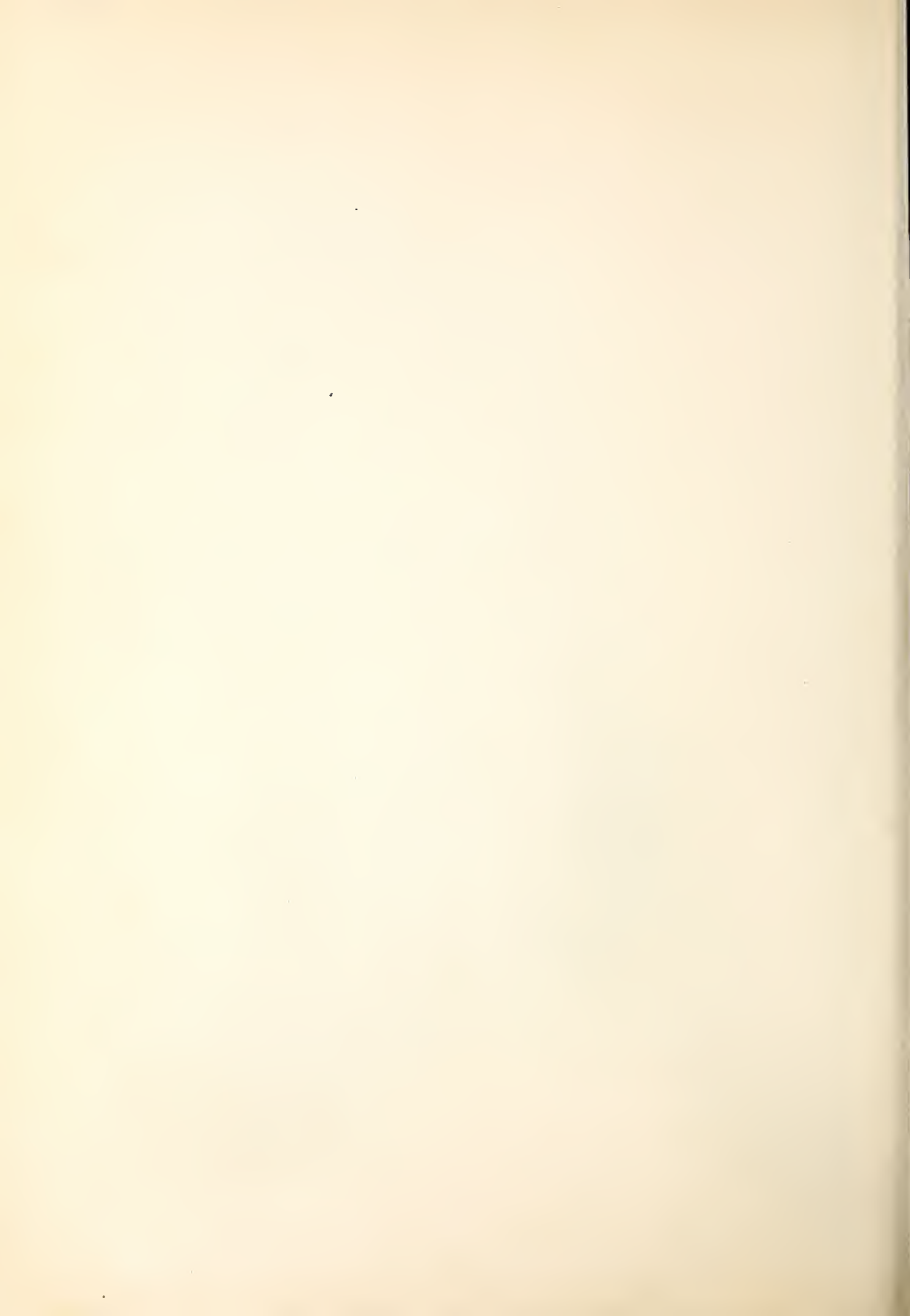
Deacon Shay was twice married; first to Mary Sowers, by whom he had six children, namely: Chas. T., William, Solon, Matthew, Marvin, and Maggie. His second wife, who survives, was Samantha J. Drake, whom he married June 11, 1855. Their children were named as follows: Fremont, Mary Ettie, Henry, Frank M.,

George B., Climenta, Leella, and Albert. Those now living are Matthew, Marvin, George B., Leella, and Albert.

As a general summary of the character of Deacon Shay, we may add that he was a kind husband, an affectionate father, a most excellent neighbor, and an honor to the church of which he was an exemplary member and deacon. He was a man of large heart, warm impulses and sympathies, highly esteemed and respected by all; a man whose virtues so far transcended the weaknesses common to our human nature, that the former will be remembered and beam forth in living light when the latter are wholly forgotten.



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Watkins, July 17, 1858.—At a meeting of session of the Church of Reading, held in a room over T. H. Abbey's store, in the village of Watkins—the church being without a pastor or stated supply, and it being inconvenient to call one, A. T. Sillsbee was appointed Moderator.

April 1, 1873.—Reported to Presbytery, 210 members; sundry items, amounting to \$2650, for expenses of church and society, and the sum paid on debt of \$1500, and amount paid for lot for parsonage, \$2000,—making a total of \$6150. M. S. Phinney, Clerk.

April, 1874.—Reported to Presbytery 223 members, and for benevolent purposes, \$417.89; amount paid towards parsonage, \$6300; expenses of church and society, \$2695,—making a total of \$9462.89. Sunday-school scholars, 190; teachers, 19. M. S. Phinney, Clerk.

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Hon. John Magee was the builder and donor of the present beautiful and commodious church, one of the neatest brick structures in the country. The church was not quite finished when he died; but in view of the great interest he had taken in the cause of religion and this particular church, the audience-room was put in the best possible condition for the occasion, and his funeral obsequies were held there. The cost of this fine church was \$50,000. The organ, carpets, cushions, and furniture, furnished by the congregation, cost about \$6000. The present membership is 205; the present Sunday-school numbers 327.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

At the Annual Conference held in Elmira in August, 1849, Tyrone and Jefferson Circuit was divided, and the following places set off to constitute Jefferson Circuit, viz.: Reading, Jefferson, Sugar Hill, Partridge, and County Line.

The first official record in relation to preaching at this point is indefinite. Jefferson, at the head of Seneca Lake, was visited, however, by a Methodist preacher as early as 1810, and meetings held at the house of John Dow, one of the first settlers of this county, but there was no regular appointment until some time after.

In 1840 and 1843, S. W. Alder and S. W. Wooster had regular appointments at Jefferson; Reading had been a regular appointment for years previous. In 1846, Jefferson appointment belonged with Havana, Rev. C. S. Davis, pastor. Reading was supplied from Tyrone by Rev. L. B. Castle in 1847–48. This appointment belonged to Tyrone, Revs. L. B. Castle and C. Wheeler, preachers. In 1848–49 supplied by S. S. Congdon and C. Wheeler; in 1850 by Luther Northway, during whose second term the church at Jefferson was built. In 1851–52 it was supplied by Charles M. Gardner, and in 1853–54 by Rev. A. H. Shurtliff; in 1855, Rev. H. Harrington was pastor. In 1856, Rev. J. W. Nevins was presiding elder. The balance of the year Rev. T. B. Hudson was pastor; he was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Staey.

The Watkins and Reading Society was revised by John H. Blades, pastor, in 1861, and again, in 1866, by S. L. Congdon, P. E. In 1871 the pastor was authorized to write certain names of persons who could not be found as withdrawn; this was done by resolution of Geneva Conference.

The membership was revised again, in July and August, 1877, by Thomas Tousey, pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Watkins is in Central New York Conference. The present elegant brick church was built in 1874, completed and consecrated in 1876; cost about \$27,000. The present membership is over 200; the Sunday-school about 100; the present pastor is Rev. A. Roe (first year); the presiding elder is Rev. Manley Hard. The church is in the Elmira district.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From "an address delivered at the laying of the cornerstone of St. James' church, in the village of Watkins, Aug. 11, 1863, by the rector, Rev. D. C. Mann," the main facts of its history are obtained.

On the 14th September, 1830, a meeting of persons attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church residing in the town of Reading, Steuben Co., and in the town of Catlin, Tioga Co., was held for the purpose of organizing a church. Rev. Amos G. Baldwin presided over the meeting, and Isaac G. Leake acted as secretary. The name of the parish proposed was St. James' Church, of Watkins and Reading, and this name was adopted.

The following persons were elected vestrymen; Wm. B. Ireland, Winthrop E. Booth, Alanson G. Evarts, Asa A. Norton, Charles Tillinghast, Samuel J. Beebe, Ebenezer Harvey, and John Mitchell.

The following were elected wardens: Isaac Q. Leake and Henry C. Leonard.

The new parish was admitted into union with the Convention of the Diocese of New York, Oct. 7, 1830. About this time measures were taken to procure means to erect a suitable church building for the use of the parish, and shortly after the organization Dr. Samuel Watkins gave a lot on which to build, and, April 4, 1831, Mr. Samuel J. Beebe agreed to assume the responsibility of erecting the church. The first services were held on the first Sunday in August, 1831, though the building was not then completed. In 1836 the structure was finished, and a donation



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of \$300 received from Trinity Church, New York, to aid in paying the debt. This house was located on the southwest corner of Division and First Streets (on the side-hill); it is now used for a dwelling.

The first service in the old church was held by the Rev. Dr. Mason, president of Geneva College, the first Sunday in August, 1831.

The succession of clergymen in charge of the parish was as follows: Revs. — Baldwin, 1831; — Gilbert, 1831–35; Robt. Smith, 1836; — Dickinson, 1836–43. From 1843 to 1847, no record; it is not thought that the church had any settled pastor during this time. It was visited occasionally by the bishop of the diocese, but appears to have been too weak to maintain regular services.

In April, 1857, Rev. Peter S. Ruth was in charge of the parish and made a vigorous effort to revive the church. Mr. Ruth labored with the church until 1859, and from that time until November, 1861, no regular services were held, when Rev. Duncan C. Mann took charge of the parish. The old church was deemed unfit for use, and services were held elsewhere. A new church became a necessity, and the corner-stone was laid August 11, 1863, by the Rt. Rev. Wm. H. De Lancey, Bishop of Western New York.

Christmas morning, 1864, the first services were held in the new church. The church could not be consecrated at this time on account of a debt of more than \$4000 resting upon it; the entire cost of the church was \$8000.

This debt was finally paid by vigorous efforts of the congregation, and the special liberality of one member to whom the debt was due, and who canceled half of it.

August 18, 1866, the church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. A. C. Coxe, Bishop of Western New York. The seating capacity of the building is about 275 persons.

In March, 1868, a new organ was purchased; and in 1870 a bell was placed in the tower.

Nov. 3, 1875, the rector to whom the parish owed its prosperity—Rev. Duncan C. Mann—died, in the fifty-third year of his age.

Jan. 1, 1876, Rev. Cameron Mann,* a deacon in the diocese of Albany, accepted the rectorship, and on St. Martin's day, 1876, he was advanced to the priesthood in the parish church by the Rt. Rev. A. C. Coxe. In the summer of 1878 the church was enlarged by building a new chancel and vestry-room, and its seating capacity increased to 375.

The Rev. D. C. Mann began a new parish register Nov. 1, 1861; from that date to Aug. 15, 1878, the number of baptisms has been 289; confirmations, 127; marriages, 65; burials, 122; the present number of communicants, a little more than 100; in Sunday-school, 80; teachers, 20. The parish is in the diocese of Western New York.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first missionary to Watkins is not known,—no record having been kept of his work.

The first church in Jefferson, now Watkins, was built by the Presbyterians, and completed May 10, 1833, at a cost of \$1000, had a seating capacity of 400, was situated

on the side-hill, at the head of the lake, on Monroe Street, between Cross and Partition Streets, and a few years afterwards purchased from the Presbyterians by the Catholic Church; this part of the record is obtained from the Presbyterian Church. Rev. James Cunningham, of Elmira, visited Watkins from 1850 to 1854; and other missionaries followed without transmitting any record.

The present church, called *St. Mary's*, was built in 1865, under the supervision of Father Dennis English, who resided at Penn Yan. This is a beautiful brick structure, with open Gothic roof, handsomely slated, with a seating capacity of 400, and cost about \$22,000. The church is on the corner of Ninth and Decatur Streets. The number of communicants is about 700; the Sunday-school averages about 110.

The grounds on which the church and parsonage stand were donated by the late Judge Freer.

The first resident pastor was Father James C. McManus, who came in February, 1869, and remained three years.

The present pastor is Rev. H. M. Leddy, and Rev. Thomas Herrick, assistant.

This church is in the diocese of Buffalo, N. Y. Right Rev. Steven Vineent Ryan, Bishop.

SOCIETIES IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Young Men's Temperance Society.—Organized with 30 members, 1876, by Thomas Kelly. Thomas H. Barrett, President; John Moran, Vice-President.

This society is doing a good work in the church. The present officers are Michael McCarty, President; Richard Moran, Secretary. Meet in their own—Temperance—hall, first and third Sundays, at five P.M.

Saint Mary's Temperance Cadets.—Organized January, 1873, with 45 members. This society is for the juvenile members of the church. Thomas H. Barrett, President; Michael McCarty, Vice-President; John Moran, Secretary. Present officers, William Maloney, President; Charles Barrett, Secretary. Meet in same hall as above, second and fourth Sundays.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist Church of Jefferson (now Watkins) was organized by Elder T. S. Sheardown, without calling the council of sister-churches, as was the custom for the purpose of organizing a church.

Elder Sheardown had been preaching for some time in the village, and finding a number of Baptist brethren and sisters in and about the village, called them together on the 2d of October, 1846, in the old district school-house, at which meeting Elder T. S. Sheardown was chosen moderator, and T. L. McWhorter, clerk. Elder Sheardown presented to this meeting what he called "a compendium of gospel truths believed in by the First Baptist Church in the village of Jefferson."

The following resolution was unanimously passed: "We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, agree to covenant, and to be known by the name of the First Baptist Church in the village of Jefferson." Signed by John Mosier, Albert Wilson, William Kivmer, William Pratt, T. L. McWhorter, Ropunah Russ, Mary Kinny, Caroline Mosier, Sarah Pratt, Emeline Mosier, Lucinda Cass, Char-

* Son of Duncan C. Mann.

lotte Mosier, Helen Edgerton, Fanny Winfield, Sarah Wilson.

Elder Sheardown resigned his first pastoral charge of the church Sept. 4, 1852, and the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Andrew Wilkin. He resigned his pastoral charge April 1, 1854.

April 8, 1855, Rev. William McCarthy became the pastor, and continued until May 1, 1857, when he was succeeded by Rev. Hezekiah West, when he was succeeded by Rev. L. Lowe, Oct. 3, 1859.

Eugene O. Allen was chosen clerk, Sept. 26, 1856; resigned Aug. 6, 1859.

Mr. Lowe was dismissed by the church July 10, 1859, as unworthy to occupy the pulpit, and left for parts unknown.

Rev. H. West again became the pastor, Sept. 6, 1859, and H. Atwood church clerk, and served till 1862. April 5, 1862, Hiram Van Tassel was chosen church clerk, and held the office till Oct. 2, 1869, when E. O. Allen was elected clerk, and now fills that office.

Rev. H. S. Card became pastor in the spring of 1861, and continued four years. His successors were Rev. H. E. Ford, until May, 1868; Rev. C. M. Brook, from 1870 to April, 1875; Rev. Thomas G. Wright, Sept. 4, 1875, to 1877; since which time the church has been without a pastor, Rev. Starkweather, of Havana, supplying the pulpit a part of the time.

The church was built about 1851, is situated on Porter Street, and cost \$8000. The membership is about 137. The Sunday-school numbers about 100.

WATKINS LIBRARY,

organized Jan. 1, 1870, under the name of Ladies' Library.

The first officers were Mrs. Louise Holden Dent, President; Mrs. Daniel Beach, Mrs. T. B. Sellen, Mrs. De Witt Freer, and Mrs. Mary Roe, Vice-Presidents; Miss Helen Kingsbury, Recording Secretary.

They first occupied a private room in the Second National Bank, donated for several years by Orlando Hurd. The number of volumes in the beginning was 35. The present number of volumes is 1038.

The Library Association is indebted to the late Hon. John Magee for a donation of \$500. The present officers are Mrs. George Magee, President; Mrs. O. S. Holden and Mrs. William Baldwin, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. J. D. Payne, Treasurer; Mrs. John Newman, Secretary; Miss Julia Stanton, Librarian; Miss Helen Gray and Miss Dora Baker, Assistant Librarians. The rooms are rented of George N. Hitchcock, 108 Franklin Street.

The following are the Board of Directors: Mrs. Lang, Mrs. Phinney, Mrs. G. J. Magee, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Kingsbury, Mrs. H. S. Magee, Mrs. Wm. Newman, Mrs. F. Holden, Mrs. Moore, Miss Hasbrouck, Miss May Hurd; Mrs. D. C. Roe, Chairman.

Honorary members are Mrs. McNair, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Gano, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Scobey, Mrs. Leisenring, Mrs. W. Baldwin, and Mrs. Ells.

WATKINS' DEAD.

In the beginning the dead were buried about one mile outside the present corporation limits, in a westerly direc-

tion, on what is known as "the county-line road," and where the people of this region continued to bury for many years.

Glenwood Cemetery.—Dr. Samuel Watkins built a vault on the site now called Glenwood. Some of his family were placed there,—they were *the first*,—and when the doctor died, in 1851, his body was entombed there. This was a private burial-place, with no thought of making it a cemetery. The first person buried outside the vault was Miss Hannah Slaght, who died Jan. 27, 1858, aged nineteen years and ten days. She had expressed a wish to be buried on the slope, where she had spent so many pleasant hours contemplating the beauties of the lake that laved the shore seemingly at her feet, and whither she had delighted to wander. Her request was granted, permission being obtained from the owner, the late Judge George G. Freer,—and subsequently Judge Freer laid out a small cemetery for private use. Several graves were made when John Magee came to Watkins, and finding no cemetery, took steps to secure one, and proposed to Mr. Freer to lay out some ground on the hill, where the dead might be laid and cared for. Public attention being called to this matter the board of trustees, by vote of the inhabitants, appropriated \$1000 to purchase suitable grounds, and the trustees were authorized to make a selection. After examining a number of places, and failing to make a selection, Mr. Magee suggested to Mr. Freer to take a ride with him and look out a place. They selected the present site, embracing about twenty-two and a half acres, which grounds included the vault of Dr. Watkins. Magee proposed to Freer to purchase the ground at \$100 per acre, and that he would pay \$50 per acre and donate it to the village, and that Mr. Freer should donate the other. This was agreed to, and the property was conveyed to the trustees by deed from Freer, dated April 14, 1865,—on record March 15, 1865, liber ii. of deeds, pp. 324–27. Mr. Magee gave Mr. Freer his check for the amount he had proposed to give; and the \$1000 that had been appropriated and \$500 additional—also raised by tax—was added for the improvement of the grounds, including fencing. The trustees then proposed to Mr. Freer and Mr. Magee to select grounds for themselves, which they did.

These grounds overlook the village and the lake,—a charming site,—and the grade is such that the natural beauty of the surface is preserved. The drives and walks are wide, and in graceful curves. The forest-trees are grand old heroes, and the evergreen-trees that dot the grounds lend an additional charm to the view. The monumental architecture is in good taste, and quite fashionable withal.

The Magee grounds are perhaps the most attractive, on account of the handsome inclosure, including their capacious and enduring vault, the fountains and flowers that adorn the yard, and the solemn stillness that reigns there, for nothing disturbs the quiet but the murmuring of the waters almost lost in the gorges of the glen near by.

Dr. Watkins' vault is nearer to the haunts of life, just on the brow of the hill, with the mountain overlooking; and within these quiet walls rests the man who did so much for the village. There are others of his kindred here also. This is a solitary-looking spot, yet one of beauty.

The Catholic Burial-Ground.—Just beyond, where the pines hold requiem, and the minor tones of the music of the waters chant responsive to the dirges, is the Catholic graveyard, somewhat tastefully arranged. There are handsome monuments here, but the simple cross predominates.

MASONIC.

Jefferson Lodge, No. 332.—On the 19th of December, 1853, R. W. Joseph D. Evans, D. G. M., granted a dispensation to Lemuel Hudson, W. M., Abel B. Terrell, S. W., Ebenezer Thayre, J. W., and the following Master Masons: George B. Guinnip, Oscar Holden, Benoni Peck, Judson Heath, and Alonzo Simmons. Their petition was recommended by the officers of Chemung Lodge, No. 131, located at Havana. They continued to meet under dispensation until June, 1854, when they surrendered their dispensation and received a warrant.

Aug. 9, 1854, the lodge was instituted, and the following officers installed, by Worshipful Brother James S. French, assisted by Esquire Newton, of Union Lodge, No. 95, located in Elmira: Lemuel Hudson, W. M.; Judson Hewett, S. W.; Ebenezer Thayre, J. W.; Lot B. Davis, S. D.; Wm. Thompson, J. D.; George B. Guinnip, Treas.; Oscar Holden, Sec.; Lemuel H. Thompson, Tyler.

The following have served as Masters: Judson Hewett, 1855–57; Lot B. Davis, 1858; Isaac S. Marshall, 1859–60; Cornelius Van Allen, 1861; Edwin D. Tompkins, 1862–63; John J. Smith, 1864–67; Levi M. Gano, 1868–77; Warren Barnum; B. L. Shay.

The officers for 1878 are John B. Pool, W. M.; Wm. H. Hillerman, S. W.; Charles P. Cumphu, J. W.; Martin L. Edgett, Treas.; J. Hobert Drake, Sec.

The following are the Trustees: Charles M. Woodward, George D. Norman, William Totten. The membership, June 1, 1878, was 157. Of the original petitioners for the dispensation, three only survive, Peck, Thayre, and Holden.

Watkins Chapter, No. 182, R. A. M.—On the 20th of June, 1864, Darius A. Ogden, Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of New York, issued a dispensation to Isaac S. Marshall, H. P.; David P. Dey, K.; Daniel Beach, S.; and Companions O. W. Lackey, Israel Jacobson, A. I. Van Gorder, Daniel Disbrow, David C. Row, Abram Beals, John McIntyre, W. A. Bronson, and Lemuel Hudson, to form a chapter of R. A. M. at Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

The first regular meeting was held July 28, 1864. At the expiration of the dispensation a warrant was granted by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter, at its annual convocation Feb. 7, 1865, to Companions Edwin D. Tompkins, H. P.; Albert Ellis, K.; and George G. Freer, S.; and their associates. Regular convocation, second and fourth Mondays.

The following companions have served as H. P.: Edwin D. Tompkins, 1865–69; Edwin C. Robbins, 1870–78.

The total number of members of the chapter, February, 1878, was 95.

The officers for 1878 are E. C. Robbins, H. P.; C. M. Woodward, K.; Wm. N. Love, S.; J. H. Ellis, Treas.; E. B. Russell, Sec.; G. D. Norman, C. H.; M. L. Edgett, P. S.; John P. Pool, R. A. C.; Andrew Wasson, M. 3d

Degree; James Decker, M. 2d Degree; E. Ingalls, M. 1st Degree; B. L. Shay, Chaplain; J. H. Ellis, Organist; W. T. Haas, Tyler.

Seneca Council, Royal and Select Masters.—Dispensation granted to Companions M. L. Edgett, N. E. Woodward, C. E. Robbins, J. H. Ellis, George Norman, George Bradly, Adnah Barker, and S. W. Cass, to form a council of Royal and Select Masters, to be held at Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y.

The first assembly was held April 28, 1870; at the expiration of the dispensation a warrant was granted by the Grand Council at its annual assembly, held at Albany, Feb. 7, 1871, to Companions W. E. Woodward, T. I. M.; G. D. Norman, D. M.; M. L. Edgett, P. C. of W., and their associates, to hold a council, to be called Seneca Council, No. 38, of Royal and Select Masters.

Regular assemblies, first Friday in each month. The following companions have served this council as T. I. M.: W. E. Woodward, 1870–71; M. L. Edgett, 1872–77; John J. Smith, 1878.

The officers for 1878 are John J. Smith, T. I. M.; L. M. Gano, D. M.; E. Ingalls, P. C. of W.; George D. Norman, Treas.; C. M. Woodward, Rec.; J. H. Ellis, C. of G.; E. C. Robbins, C. of C.; W. A. Spence, Steward; B. L. Shay, Chaplain; W. T. Haas, Sentinel.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

Canadesaga Lodge, No. 196.—Dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, Aug. 20, 1868. G. J. Gardner, Grand Master; Nicholas L. Pettit, D. G. M.; Daniel Wood, G. W.; C. N. Clark, G. Sec.; Jacob Russels, G. Treas.; C. A. Marvin, G. Reps.; J. Dunbar Houghton, G. Chaplain; Thomas Pruden, G. Marshal; L. W. Brisket, G. Conductor; Jacob Levi, G. Guardian; G. T. Hinman, Act'g D. D. G. M. The following are the P. G. M.'s.: John H. White, Abraham Lent, John Medole, William Gould, George Smith, Cornelius Glen.

From the old record it appears that a lodge meeting was held Oct. 28, 1856, and at irregular periods subsequently until the present lodge was organized, but nothing is to be found of the old charter or the number of the lodge. J. B. Coryell was Sec. *pro tem*.

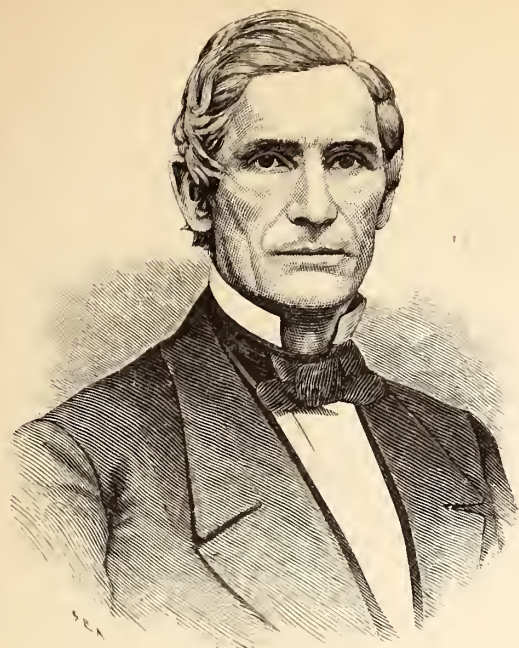
Application was made March 17, 1868, for a charter. The first officers were C. Bothick, N. G.; H. D. Starving, V. G.; J. D. Booth, Sec.; H. J. Baldwin, Treas. These were also charter members.

Officers in 1869, April 5.—William Newman, N. G.; J. E. Birdsall, V. G.; G. F. Gates, Sec.; O. S. Ladow, Treas.; G. T. Hinman, D. D. G. M.

Officers for 1870, April.—L. H. Banford, N. G.; G. S. Rowley, V. G.; O. S. Ladow, Sec.; W. L. Abbott, Treas.; W. L. Gibson, D. D. G. M. October, 1870.—W. A. Spence, N. G.; W. Hotchkiss, V. G.; A. Gilbert, Sec.; A. Robbins, Treas.

Officers for 1871, April.—William G. Newman, N. G.; C. F. McCoy, V. G.; A. Gilbert, Sec.; A. Robbins, Treas. October, 1871.—C. F. McCoy, N. G.; G. F. Bates, V. G.; J. L. Buck, Sec.; James Lloyd, Treas.

Officers for 1872, April.—G. F. Gates, N. G.; Abner Gilbert, V. G.; J. L. Beach, Sec.; A. Wasson, Treas. Oc-



WILLIAM HARING.



ELIZA HARING.

WILLIAM HARING

was born in Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1808. When he was eight years old his father, Garrett Haring, moved his family from Genoa to the town of Reading, now in the county of Schuyler. He remained with his father until he was of age, working on the farm summers and teaching school winters. He then came to Watkins (then Jefferson) to learn the mason's trade. He was some time in the employ of Dr. Samuel Watkins, the founder of the village. His first work for that gentleman was the hewing of the stone steps of the Jefferson House. Having worked at his trade for one year, and having contracted the ague, which was very prevalent in the place, he left, and for one year was employed as superintendent of a line of boats on the Erie Canal, belonging to S. G. Townsend, of Big Stream, Yates Co., N. Y. He then superintended, at Millport, Chemung Co., the mill and mercantile interests of Araul & Shannon, of Geneva, N. Y.

When he was twenty-six years old he entered the mercantile business at Rock Stream, Yates Co., remained there one year, and then removed to Irelandville, town of Reading, where he resided and engaged in the mercantile trade, in company with the late Alonzo Simmons, for seven years.

In 1843 he removed to Watkins and began business there on what is now known as the old Haring Corner, Franklin Street. He soon worked up a profitable trade, which he retained until his retirement from business in 1865. He retired with ample means, and with the respect and esteem of his business contemporaries and the public generally.

Mr. Haring was a straightforward, thoroughgoing business man. The fortune left by him was the result of careful management and slow accumulation. He had a well-founded faith in the accumulative power of money at interest; yet he never took more than lawful interest, and never took advantage of the misfortunes of his debtors. He was kind and accom-

modating to the unfortunate, and consistent in all his dealings. During his extended business career, Mr. Haring held several minor offices of trust; was postmaster of Irelandville, and lieutenant-colonel in the State Militia. Several years after his retirement from business, in 1870 and 1871, he held the office of supervisor of the town of Dix; was vice-president of the First National Bank of Watkins.

In the performance of all his official duties he was as zealous and as watchful for the interests of the town and county as he could have been had these interests, in all respects, been identical with his own. His public services always gave entire satisfaction. In politics he was a Democrat. Though not a member of any church, he was a regular attendant, and contributed his share of means towards its support. He died in Watkins, Nov. 21, 1875.

While a resident of Irelandville he was married, Nov. 23, 1836, to Eliza Cox, daughter of Jesse and Anna Cox, residents of Reading.

Mrs. Haring was born in Mount Pleasant, Westchester Co., N. Y., May 12, 1811. She survived her husband less than two years. Her death occurred June 24, 1877. Both are buried in Glenwood Cemetery, at Watkins. Their sons, Charles and George, both residents of Watkins, are their only children.

Charles Haring was married to Jane M. Shepard, daughter of John and Naney Shepard, of Reading. She was born in Reading, Sept. 12, 1841. Their children are John S., born April 10, 1866, and William S., born Nov. 9, 1867.

George Haring was born Oct. 21, 1841; married March 1, 1865, to Sarah A. Canfield, daughter of Jonas and Margaret Canfield, residents of the town of Hector, Schuyler Co., N. Y. Mrs. Haring was born Feb. 14, 1844. Their children are Margaret Eliza, born April 10, 1868; Georgiana, born Nov. 3, 1869; Jessie C., born Oct. 7, 1874.



tober, 1872.—Abner Gilbert, N. G.; G. M. Thompson, V. G.; M. W. Gates, Sec.; William Shewman, Treas.

Officers for 1873, April.—G. M. Thompson, N. G.; William Bartrand, V. G.; M. W. Gates, Sec.; G. F. Hibbard, Treas.

The term changed by the Grand Lodge to the 1st of January and 1st of July.

Officers for 1874, January.—William Bartrand, N. G.; William Shewman, V. G.; M. W. Gates, Sec.; C. F. McCoy, Treas. July, 1874.—William Shewman, N. G.; A. Robbins, V. G.; M. W. Gates, Sec.; G. V. Hazzard, Treas.

Officers for January, 1875.—William Shewman, N. G.; G. V. Hazzard, V. G.; A. Gilbert, Sec.; A. Robbins, Treas. July, 1875.—Ira W. Rawson, N. G.; R. W. Shewman, V. G.; L. M. Perry, Sec.; R. W. Williams, Treas.

Officers for 1877, January.—R. W. Shewman, N. G.; G. F. Hebbard, V. G.; Abner Gilbert, Sec.; W. R. Williams, Treas. July, 1877.—G. F. Hebbard, N. G.; L. M. Perry, V. G.; William Shewman, Sec.; W. R. Williams, Treas.

Officers for 1878, January.—L. M. Perry, N. G.; James Lloyd, V. G.; A. Gilbert, Sec.; W. A. Spence, Treas.

The present officers for 1878. July.—J. Lloyd, N. G.; J. L. Coon, V. G.; A. Gilbert, Sec.; W. A. Spence, Treas.; Samuel A. Brown, D. D. G. M.

The present membership is 65; the total number has been 87. William Shewman, Representative to G. L.

BANKS.

Schuyler County Bank.—This is a reorganization of the First National Bank, of Watkins, N. Y. The last-named institution was organized in March, 1864, with a capital of \$50,000, and was the first national bank incorporated in Schuyler County. The original incorporators were the late Hon. George G. Freer, John Knight, Martin S. Phinney, John B. Kinnan, and E. L. Sawyer. Judge Freer was the first president of the bank, and occupied that position until his election as county judge, in 1871, when he resigned and was succeeded by J. D. Payne, who has filled the office up to the present time. The present officers are J. D. Payne, President; John Knight, Vice-President; Edgar S. Payne, Cashier; M. D. Carpenter, Assistant Cashier. The present capital is \$75,000.

The Schuyler County Bank is the financial institution of Schuyler County.

From the beginning, and during the times when banks have been swept away in numbers, its doors have never been closed nor its paper dishonored.

The bank is pleasantly located in the Opera-House Block, the rooms first occupied.

The Watkins Exchange Bank began July 17, 1876. The Second National Bank had been closed by the comp-troller of the currency; during the succeeding days parties who had been doing business at the national bank raised the question as to whether the entire banking business should be left in the hands of one institution, or the opening of another bank should be left to new-comers or an organization effected among the friends of the Second National Bank; the latter was determined upon, and Henry

C. Silsbee, John N. Beach, and Benjamin W. Seobey associated themselves in partnership for the purpose of doing banking business, and adopted the name, "The Watkins Exchange Bank." Arrangements were made with the receiver of the Watkins National Bank for the occupancy of the rooms of the old bank. Account was opened with the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New York, and the opening duly announced.

Mr. Silsbee and Mr. Beach each having business requiring their personal supervision during nearly the entire year, the management of the new bank was placed in the hands of Mr. Seobey, who was made cashier, no other officer being named; and until June 8, 1878, no other officers were named, when, for convenience, Mr. Silsbee was named for president, and Mr. Beach for vice-president.

THE CHORAL UNION.

Organized June 1, 1875, under the direction of Prof. Geo. Whelpton, with a membership of thirty-seven.

The following officers were elected: C. S. Frost, President, and held the office till 1878; A. A. Cowing, Vice-President; E. S. Payne, Secretary; A. T. Abbey, Treasurer; Geo. Whelpton, Director; Mrs. O. S. Holden, Pianist, has held over till the present.

The growth of the society has been strong and steady; it now numbers ninety-six members.

The annual election of officers takes place the first Tuesday in May.

The Choral Union has held two conventions under L. O. Emerson, and rendered three oratorios, "Esther," "Belshazzar," and "Joseph's Bondage." And has done much other work of a minor character, attaining a fair degree of proficiency. Is free of debt, and has a fine collection of music.

The present officers are A. A. Cowing, President; A. C. Pike, Vice-President; Dr. C. H. Firman, Secretary; E. S. Payne, Treasurer; E. B. Stull, Director; Mrs. A. S. Cowing, Assistant Director; Mrs. O. S. Holden, Pianist.

The executive committee is J. S. Budd, O. S. Holden, and J. D. Payne.

CORNET BAND.

Organized by E. B. Stoll, Nov. 6, 1877, who is also the leader.

This is one of the attractions in and about Watkins.

The following are the members: E. B. Stoll, Leader on the E Cornet; N. E. Frost, 2d E Cornet; Stanley Holden, 1st B flat Cornet; H. Sayer, 2d B flat Cornet; C. A. Shewman, Solo Alto; W. Traverse, 2d Alto; L. Seamore, 1st Tenor; A. Ladow, 2d Tenor; R. A. Shewman, Baritone; M. Cole, B Bass; C. Drake, E Bass; Geo. Thompson, Tenor Drum; Sid. Shewman, Bass Drum.

From the above rare combination it is reasonable to expect choice music; the members have evinced considerable talent, of which Watkinsians are justly proud.

Meet over the post-office Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays.

THE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Organized Jan. 1, 1877, Dr. M. Skinner and B. L. Shay original movers.

At the opening meeting the following ladies were selected to take part in the work: Mrs. Malette, Mrs. O. E. Allen, Mrs. Elder Brooks, and Mrs. M. Hillerman.

The society held a series of meetings, and then occupied the Baptist church; during the winter about 2600 names were enrolled.

The present officers are M. J. Sunderland, Attorney, President; Wm. Kingsbury, Secretary; Wm. M. Pellet, Treasurer.

Executive Committee: B. L. Shay, Joel Voak, J. D. Payne, George Foot, E. F. Loomis, Mrs. O. Patterson, Mrs. M. J. Sunderland, Mrs. Wm. Newman, Mrs. A. F. Stothoff, Samuel Cass, L. H. Durham.

The population of the county is about 18,000, and of this number over 12,000 have enrolled their names under this banner.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Division No. 148, Watkins, New York.—Organized May 25, 1846. The following were the charter members: Wm. R. Williams, Barsalil Shay, Halsey Shuman, Wm. Shuman, Alvah Nash, N. R. Norton, James A. Drake, and Ebenezer Nash.

This society passed away without much benefit accruing.

THE DRIVING PARK.

The Watkins Driving Park Association have 20 acres in the agricultural grounds inclosed, on which they have made a handsome half-mile track.

The President is Jesse Lyon; Secretary, Samuel Sackett; Treasurer, Alonzo Sellen.

WATKINS GLEN, NEW YORK.

This extraordinary freak of nature is a narrow and winding gorge, with rocky and ragged cliffs from 100 to 300 feet high, and extending in a general easterly and westerly direction several miles, with numerous cascades, falls, pools, and a wealth of foliage rarely found in this climate; and was first opened as a summer resort in 1863, by Mr. M. Ells, a resident of the village of Watkins, who abandoned the editorial profession to bring this series of scenic attractions before the world, by making the different sections of the gorge accessible by stairways and paths properly guarded, and located with reference to obtaining the best views, many of which are truly grand.

The glen is situated in Schuyler County, near the head of Seneca Lake, in the western ridge of the two ranges of hills forming the boundary of Seneca Valley, and which seem to have been torn asunder in the formation of this narrow valley. It consists of a number of glens rising one above another, and extending several miles in all, forming a series of rocky arcades, galleries, and grottoes, subterranean at times, and again widening into vast amphitheatres, the grandeur of which cannot be fully realized from description. It was regarded as almost worthless property; but within six years after opening, it was sold to Mr. E. B. Parsons, of Troy, Pa., for \$25,000, and hardly had the effect of the inspirations born of it begun to find expression in print, when it was sold to Mr. John J. Lytle, of Philadelphia, in 1872, for \$100,000.

The glen, famous to the traveling public, with the de-

lightful grounds and palace home at Glen Park Hotel, and a moonlight ride on the lake, make Watkins a most enjoyable summer resort. The glen is so unique and striking in its formation, and the succession of beautiful views it presents so grand, and so centrally located and easy of access, that although but a few years since first brought to notice, its pools, cascades, and falls, grottoes, verdant recesses, and walks, its rich display of ferns, and the rare formation of its rocky walls, present a combination of the wonderful and beautiful seldom found, affording a rare opportunity to study some of the mysteries of geology, and unsurpassed enjoyment to the curious.

The glen forms the outlet of the little stream that here seeks the lake, after pursuing an eccentric course, making a descent of about 800 feet, from section to section, and forming many cascades and falls of wondrous beauty. "Entrance Cascade," "Glen Alpha," and "Sentry Bridge" bring the tourist to a halt. The air as it draws down through the glen is cool, fresh, and bracing, and laden with sweet odors. One of the sensations usually experienced when visiting the glen for the first time is that of apparent danger, but what appear to be dangerous places are not so in reality. Looking upward from this standpoint through towering cliffs of dark rock, that rise one above another till they appear to reach the clouds, a little narrow streak of sky is all that reminds you of the world left without.

"All the air a solemn stillness holds,"

unbroken save by the plashing of a distant cascade. "Still-water Gorge," "Minnehaha," and "Fairy Cascade" are themes for the dreamer; "Neptune's Pool," "Cavern Gorge," "Cavern Cascade," and "The Grotto" are the amphitheatres for the student of geology. "The Vista," "Suspension Bridge," "Point Look-off," and "Rainbow Falls" afford the widest range for thought on the sublime. Just below the "Tripple Cascade," on the south side, a little brook leaps over the irregular surface of the rock until it reaches a point twelve or fifteen feet above the pathway, and here it falls over a projecting shelf, the edge of which is curved outward in a crescent form. The water does not descend in a smooth sheet, but in a myriad of tiny threads and drops, forming a sparkling, crystal veil, behind which the pathway passes. This novel cascade is known as "Rainbow Falls." Here, when the sun's rays penetrate,—generally from four to five P.M.,—the most beautiful rainbow appears. Beyond, and above the "Tripple Cascade," spanning a narrow pass, is the Platform Staircase, while above, on the north bank, "Castle Cliff" is seen through the trees. "Emerald Pool," "Frowning Cliff," and "Pillar of Beauty" present scenes of strangest contrast, and awaken reveries on the first cause; while "Artist's Dream" unfolds a vista of inviting study alluring to all; to the artist, perhaps, more than others, because the grand powers of his soul enable him to see not only the eternal fitness of things, but discern the delicate tracery of the colors and shadows found here, and whose eye comprehends the intent of the many tints of the foliage, and the artistic masonry of the majestic walls of this glorious temple.

The gorge below is known as the "Narrow Pass," and is full of interest. The walls tower high on either side, and approach each other nearer perhaps than anywhere else. Passing around an angle, we come in site of "Pluto Falls." Into this pass the rays of the sun never shine. The air is damp and cold, and the dashing and rumbling of the Pluto Fall, as it echoes through the pass, adds to the gloom of the spot; ascending a short staircase a fine view of these falls is had, one of singular beauty, and essentially different from any yet seen. The water tumbles into a basin below, which is very deep, and runs for about thirty feet out under the bed of the stream. "Cavern Pool," "Pool of the Nymphs," and "Elfin Gorge" serve as a redeeming peroration from such gloomy contemplation. "Elfin Gorge" is a scene of rare beauty.

Watkins Glen has an individuality of its own, and is sharing the attention with "Niagara Falls," "Saratoga," "White Mountains," the "Catskills," "Mammoth Cave," and other wonders of the country so fertile with phenomena.

The bridge of the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railway is a newly added attraction to the glen; it is 150 feet high above the stream, and 450 feet in length, crossing the gorge about two and a half miles west from the entrance; the course of the bridge is nearly north and south. There is an airiness about it that looks like a spider-web, and as you gaze upward from the bottom of the gorge, and behold a train loaded with passengers pass over, something like a shudder comes over you, and you almost hear the crash of sundered trestles, and the shrieks of the victims; but "the Rubicon is passed" in safety, and the network of iron sinews and bolts, put together by master-workmen, remain intact, and constrain you to admire the skill of the builder, and you go away with a feeling akin to triumph.

WATKINS GLEN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Watkins Glen Improvement Company, held at the office of B. W. & C. M. Woodward, in this village, July 23, 1878, the requisite number of shares, 2587, of the 5000 into which the capital stock has been divided having been taken, and the required percentage paid in, the following directors were chosen to hold office until the next annual meeting in February, 1879, namely: John J. Lytle, Thomas Lippincott, Samuel M. Bines, Edward Lippincott, Philadelphia; Josiah D. Payne, Daniel Beach, William Kennard, A. S. Stothoff, James Gray, Watkins. From this new organization no doubt the glen will be made more agreeable to peregrinate, and if possible new charms brought to view.

President, Daniel Beach; Treasurer, J. D. Payne; Secretary, John J. Lytle.

MAGNETIC AND SULPHUR SPRINGS HOUSE.

The Watkins Magnetic and Sulphur Spring is considered one of the best mineral waters known. It is different from many other mineral waters in that it is valuable both for drinking and bathing purposes. It is cathartic, antiseptic, alterative, and tonic.

The analysis of the Watkins Magnetic and Sulphur Springs:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Chloride of sodium..... | 46.022 |
| Bicarbonate of magnesia..... | 31.415 |
| Sulphur..... | 18.124 |
| Bicarbonate of iron..... | 35.813 |
| Sulphate of lime..... | 18.103 |
| Oxide of iron and alumina..... | 4.068 |
| Sulphuric acid..... | 25.125 |
| Iodine..... | 4.421 |
| Sulphuretted hydrogen..... | 32.692 |
| Bicarbonate of lime..... | 63.086 |
| Bicarbonate of soda..... | 35.168 |
| Carbonic acid gas..... | 208.452 |

F. W. RANKIN, *Chemist.*

The above-mentioned springs are convenient to the Glen Park Hotel, the largest in Watkins, and nearest to the entrance of the famous "Watkins Glen."

Considering the advantages and benefits derived from certain altitudes, the magnetic and sulphur water, the glen, the lake, the scenic attractions that surround this locality, it assumes a historic character well worthy the general comprehension.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Under the provision of the village charter a Board of Health was organized in the spring of 1872. Owing to the fact that the duties are purely nominal, no records of this body have been kept, and the following is all that can be given.

The present board consists of Dr. J. W. Thompson, Dr. J. F. Barnes, Dr. William T. Haas.

SENECA LAKE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Incorporated March 14, 1870. Directors: First President, John W. Barker, Syracuse; Wm. T. Hamilton, Syracuse; Geo. J. Magee, Watkins; First Vice-President, David P. Dey, Watkins; Stephen T. Arnot, Elmira. Capital, \$100,000, which was increased, February, 1873, to \$200,000. The steamers now are the "Elmira," "Onondaga," "Schuyler," "D. S. Magee," and "Ontario." The "Elmira" is much the largest, and is mainly used in the freight business.

The "Onondaga" and "Schuyler" are finished in handsome style, and do a fine passenger business; also carry considerable freight. The "Onondaga" is 175 feet long, 27 feet beam, 8 feet hold, and low-pressure engine. The "Schuyler" is 185 feet long, 28 feet beam, and 9 feet hold. These two latter will carry comfortably 500 passengers.

The present officers of the company are S. T. Arnot, President; J. D. Payne, Secretary, Treasurer, and Superintendent.

As implied in the title of this company, these steamers travel Seneca Lake, one of the most beautiful and remarkable sheets of water in the world. It is about thirty-six miles long, from two to four miles wide, and has been sounded to the depth of eight hundred feet. Its waters are pure and clear as crystal, and it very rarely freezes in winter, steam navigation being kept up the year round.

Its shores rise out of the water in rocky and perpendicular cliffs twenty-five to one hundred and fifty feet high, from the summits of which they slope gracefully back for miles on either side, and are in a fine state of cultivation, with stretches of woodland between fields of grain, meadows, orchards, and vineyards, presenting in summer a matchless panorama of ever-changing green and gold. Occasionally

these slopes extend down to the water's edge, like emerald bands clasped in the silvery sheen just at the shore. In the transit from Watkins to Geneva a number of the most bewitching little towns appear, oftentimes nearly concealed by the jutting headlands, or the foliage of grand old trees, deceiving one into thinking them some gentleman's country-seat. The sea is generally calm, and as the steamers cross and recross, in their zigzag course from town to town, the beauties of the scenery are constantly startling.

THE PARK.

This is beautifully situated, between Decatur and Porter Streets, and Fourth and Fifth Streets. The streets leading to it are among the smoothest in the village, their long lines of handsome shade-trees presenting a most enchanting view as we gaze on their rich profusion of foliage, embowering the streets and the walks, shutting out the glare of the sun at noonday, and in springtime, when the birds are wooing with their tenderest song, affording a rare retreat for young and old.

The park is the inner sanctuary of these shady bowers. Here the trees seem to vie with each other in umbrageous beauty, inviting the wayfarer as well as the denizens of the village to loiter and enjoy the refreshing rest found here. It is just the place it was intended for,—outdoor gatherings.

There is a stand provided for orators and music, and a neat and substantial fence adorns the grounds.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN MAGEE,

of Watkins, N. Y., formerly of Bath, N. Y., was born near Easton, Northampton Co., Pa., Sept. 3, 1794.

His parents, Henry Magee and Sarah Mulhollon Magee, came to this country from County Antrim, in the north of Ireland, about the year 1784. Henry Magee was a descendant from an ancient family of note, often mentioned in the early history of Ireland. He was a first cousin of the late Rev. William Magee, D.D., Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, who is extensively known as an author.

In 1805, John Magee, with his parents, removed to Groveland, Livingston Co., N. Y., where his mother died October 12, 1805. In 1808, the family, consisting of the father and five children,—Rebecca, John, Hugh, Thomas J., and Mary,—removed to Michigan, and settled in the vicinity of Detroit.

In May, 1812, John Magee, with his father and brother Hugh, enlisted at Detroit, in the rifle-company of Captain A. de Quindra. This company went immediately into active service, had several skirmishes with the Indians, and took part in the battle of Brownstown on the 8th of August of that year. His company, belonging to the command of General Hull, was surrendered, with his army, to the British forces, under General Brock, on the 16th of the same month. He remained a prisoner, on parole, until January, 1813, when he was sent, with the captured

troops, to St. Catherines, C. W., and thence across the country to Fort George. In the following month of March, obtaining his release, he joined Major Cyrenius Chapin's command of mounted rangers. In the mean time, Forts Erie and George had been taken by the American forces, under General Dearborn; and the British army, in their retreat, had scattered their supplies over the country. Major Chapin's command were engaged in gathering up these supplies, and in making other foraging expeditions, in the region lying between the Lakes Erie and Ontario. He was again taken prisoner at the battle of Beaver Dams, near St. Catherines, in June, 1813. Finding his confinement excessively irksome, he determined to escape; and though dissuaded by his commanding officer from making the attempt, he obtained possession of his horse, and set out at full speed across the lines towards Fort George, under a shower of bullets from the guard. On the way, a small boy begged so earnestly to be permitted to ride behind him, and take his chances for escape, that he allowed him to do so; but the poor lad was killed by the fire of the sentinels; his own clothes were riddled by their balls; his horse was wounded and fell under him, though not until he had reached General Dearborn's pickets; and gaining the fort with but slight injury, he reported to the officer in command the disaster at Beaver Dams. That officer did not fail to avail himself of the courage and address which this young soldier had exhibited. He was immediately appointed as a messenger, to carry dispatches for the government between Fort Niagara and Washington, and to points along the frontier. This duty, attended as it was by many hardships and perils, he discharged with a degree of skill and endurance rarely equaled. On one occasion, when dispatches of great importance were forwarded by him to the Department of War, at Washington, he continued in the saddle for forty-eight hours, procuring fresh horses from time to time, until he reached Northumberland, Pa., when, becoming completely exhausted, he obtained a reliable person to proceed to Washington with the papers, and to obtain the requisite answers, which, as soon as they reached him, he conveyed to General Wilkinson, then in command. On arriving at headquarters, the general refused to believe that he could possibly have been to Washington in the short time that had elapsed, until he had received and read the answers to his communications, when, eyeing John with astonishment, he mentally expressed his admiration, and, proceeding to his military chest, he presented to him five hundred dollars in gold. This money *was not made "the germ of his subsequent fortune"* (as has been repeatedly stated), but was generously given, every dollar of it, to poor widows with needy children, whose husbands had been killed by the Indians. Leaving the service of the government, in the spring of 1816, John, in company with his brother Jefferson, made the journey from Buffalo to Bath, Steuben Co., on foot; their road for a good part of the distance being only a path designated by marked trees.

His first employment was cutting cord-wood for Captain William Bull at twenty-five cents per cord. It had been a result of the removals of his father's family, the want of schools, and other privations met in the newly-settled state

of the country that he had entered upon the work of life almost destitute of education. This deficiency he deeply felt, and applied himself very earnestly to supply by reading and study. During the years 1816-17 he engaged in farming with his brother-in-law, Adam Haverling,—part of the time at a compensation of eight dollars per month.

In the spring of 1818 he was elected to the office of constable and collector of the town of Bath, and in 1819 he was appointed to the office of deputy sheriff under George McClure, the duties of which he continued to discharge until 1820. In the year 1820 he was appointed marshal for the county of Steuben to take the census.

On the 6th of January, 1820, he was married to Sarah McBurney, daughter of Hon. Thomas McBurney. She died May 15, 1828, leaving no children.

The arduous duties of marshal he performed generally on foot, traversing a territory which extended to Ontario County on the north, to Livingston County on the west, and to Tompkins County on the east, embracing a territory more than double the present limits of Steuben County. Upon the completion of his report he received the public thanks of the authorities for the remarkable faithfulness and accuracy of his returns, accompanied by a handsome set of table-silver. In the year 1821 the office of high-sheriff becoming vacant by the death of Henry Schriver he was appointed in his place. In 1823, when a change in the constitution of the State took place, the office of high-sheriff, which had previously been conferred by a council of appointment, became elective, and he was then chosen by the people to that office, and served till 1826. During the last years of his life he referred to an elm-tree still standing within the limits of the village of Watkins, which marked the boundary-line between the counties of Steuben and Tompkins, under which he had more than once watched in the night for fugitives from justice, who had motives for crossing the bounds at unseasonable hours. While discharging the duties of his office, he engaged with characteristic public spirit in establishing lines of mail-coaches between the principal towns of Southwestern New York and Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. In this branch of business he was associated with Judge Cook, of Bath, and others. In the management of these lines of stages, which were of great public utility at that period, he became strongly impressed with the importance of railroad facilities, in the promotion of which he subsequently took so conspicuous a part. In the year 1826, Mr. Magee was brought forward by his fellow-citizens as a candidate for Congress. He was elected by a very considerable majority, and was again a successful candidate for the same office.

During both these terms in Congress he took a prominent position. General Jackson, who at that time occupied the presidential chair, regarded him as a man of extraordinary sagacity and soundness of judgment, and made him his confidential friend and adviser. He often consulted him upon important questions, and offered him a seat in his cabinet, which Mr. Magee, however, declined.

Mr. Magee was married to Arabella Stewart, Feb. 22, 1861, at Washington. She died at Watkins, May 16, 1864. She was the mother of ten children, four of whom survived

her and her husband, namely, Duncan S., George J., John, and Hebe P. Magee, and only two of whom are now living, viz., General George J. Magee, of Watkins, and Mrs. Hebe P. Ellsworth.

In 1831 the Steuben County Bank was established. Mr. Magee was chosen its first president, and evinced much skill and fidelity in conducting its affairs until his death, a period of thirty-seven years.

During his residence at Bath, Mr. Magee was one of the projectors of the New York and Erie Railroad, and devoted himself with characteristic energy to the carrying forward of that great enterprise, strongly anticipating as he did its great influence in the development of the resources of the "Southern Tier" counties of the State and its general utility. He was associated with John Arnot, Constant Cook, Charles Cook, J. H. Chedell, and J. S. T. Stranahan in constructing the road from Binghamton westerly to Hornellsville.

Mr. Magee was the projector and largely instrumental in the building of the Cohocton Valley Railroad from Corning to Buffalo, a work in which the interests of the citizens of Steuben County were immediately concerned. His efforts and personal sacrifices in its behalf are well known among his neighbors, the older citizens of that county.

In 1851 he became interested in the Blossburg and Corning Railroad, which was chiefly indebted to his energetic co-operation for its completion. At that period the coal business had assumed but little importance in the Tioga Valley. Mr. Magee made his first purchase of coal lands in 1859, and opened the mines at Fall Brook in the same year. Entering upon this new field with his usual resolution and sagacity, overcoming obstacles which, to other minds, might have appeared insurmountable, he soon found this work growing so rapidly upon his hands as to demand his constant attention, and his later years were chiefly devoted to its prosecution.

In 1864, Mr. Magee removed from Bath to Watkins, in the county of Schuyler. Prior to this time, in 1859 and afterwards, he made extensive purchases of village property at the head of Seneca Lake, for the location of trestle-works, basins, etc., for the delivery and shipment of coal; for the purpose of boat-building; for a steam flouring-mill; for dwellings for his workmen; for his own residence; and for other purposes. These buildings and improvements demanded a very large outlay, and furnished employment to a large number of laborers. The business interests of the village received a visible impulse from the commencement of these operations, and these interests Mr. Magee always manifested a cordial desire to promote in a substantial manner. He was a liberal contributor for the purchase and improvement of the present cemetery grounds near Watkins.

He was an earnest and faithful attendant upon the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, and provided for the erection of the large Presbyterian church edifice in Watkins at a cost of \$50,000.

In 1867, Mr. Magee was chosen a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York, and his last public services were rendered as a member of that body. He did not live to see the work of that convention completed, but his influence as a member was conservative and valuable, and his opinions were regarded with respect.

Mr. Magee died of paralysis, at Watkins, N. Y., April 5, 1868, and was buried in Glenwood Cemetery, in the plat of ground which he had provided and tastefully improved for his family burial-place.

John Magee was an honest man. He could not abide trickery. He never stooped to any meanness in all his varied and gigantic transactions. He always did business in a direct, honest, straightforward way. He wanted every one to come right to the point, for he was already there himself. There was no double-dealing with him. He hated shams of all kinds, pretensions, and superficial seemings.

He was an original and marked man. He constitutes a notable specimen of the American growth which starts from poverty and develops into wealth, statesmanship, wide personal influence, and financial control.

In his intercourse with the people of all classes Mr. Magee was courteous and affable, and ready always to do a kindness. He had a strong sympathy with young men who, like himself, were obliged to struggle with privations and to surmount obstacles in the commencement of their career. Many instances of his generous assistance to such persons are remembered with gratitude. Industry, economy, and self-reliance he commended, and was ready to aid; while idleness, wastefulness, and any lack of honesty, integrity, or of straightforward diligence and thrift, met from him only the most severe reprehension. If actual misfortune had overtaken a man, if the real wants of the widow or the orphan reached his knowledge, his heart was ready to respond and his hand prompt to offer relief.

A statesman, second to none in the republic, writes of him as follows:

"To me he was an attractive man. He was a strong man upon those points where I feel my own weakness, and it always gave me pleasure to talk with him. Beyond any one I have known he was quick in his perceptions of character, keen in seeing through the facts of matters with which he had to deal, and prompt in his action. While he was resolute in his purposes, firm in demanding his rights, he had, what is rare with men of his cast of character, great charity for the weaknesses of others, and a kindly generosity in helping those who made mistakes or who fell into trouble from want of wisdom or skill. I never knew another whose sharp questionings, stern probings, and close scrutinies always ended in such liberal and generous conclusions. I have known more or less of the leading men of our country during the last thirty years. Not one of them made more marked and deep impressions upon me than John Magee."

And one of the first judges of the land says of him that "He was one of those sterling and able men whose names we are accustomed to associate with the stability and prosperity of the state, and whose weight of character far transcends the dignity of mere official position."

DUNCAN S. MAGEE,

of Watkins, N. Y., eldest son of John Magee and Arabella Steuart Magee, was born at Bath, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1831. At an early age he engaged in business with his father, in various extensive enterprises, and entered at once upon an

active and successful business career. In the purchase and improvement of the Blossburg and Corning Railroad, and in the purchase and development of coal lands in Tioga Co., Pa., he was especially prominent. The opening of the Fall Brook coal mines is due in a great measure to his foresight as a business man, and the introduction and extensive use of the celebrated "Blossburg coal" which followed the development of those mines were largely the result of his pioneer labors in that useful and important branch of production and commerce. He was closely identified with the politics of the State of New York; was for several years a member of the Democratic State Committee, and was always prominent in the counsels of his party.

He was married in 1853 to Catherine E. Gansevoort, daughter of Dr. Ten Eyck Gansevoort. Their only children were Arabella S., now Mrs. Alfred L. Edwards, of Hudson, N. Y., and Helen G., now Mrs. Lewis Edwards, of New York City.

Soon after his marriage he removed to Corning, N. Y., thence to Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where he resided until his death, May 8, 1869, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. The business interests of those localities were largely promoted by his sagacity and enterprise, and his death at so early an age was justly regarded as a great calamity and public loss to the community in which he resided.

It was said of Duncan S. Magee, by one who knew him intimately, "The many virtues and noble qualities of his head and heart gave him a strong hold upon the respect and esteem of all who knew him. The grasp of his mind was remarkable, and he was able, with ease, to form and carry out plans of great scope and intricacy. His success was not due alone to his ability. Animated by enlarged and generous purposes, his mental vigor was not weakened or contracted by narrow or selfish views."

Few men have accomplished so much of general utility as he did in so short a time.

JUDGE OLIVER P. HURD.

This gentleman was born in Burdett, town of Heeter, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1838, the eldest child of William A. and Jane Hurd. His father was a native of Clinton, Middlesex Co., Conn.; his mother, of Lodi, Seneca Co., N. Y. She was a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Neal.

The Hurd family trace their origin to Caleb Leet Hurd, one of three brothers who emigrated to this country from Wales. His great-grandfather was born in Wales, Jan. 23, 1753, and was married, May 4, 1775, to Mary Griswold, by whom he had thirteen children. His son, Elias, Judge Hurd's grandfather, was born April 6, 1780, and died Nov. 25, 1840. After his marriage, William A. Hurd, father of the judge, settled on a farm in Burdett, where he still resides. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed it for many years. Judge Hurd received his education in the common schools, the Ovid Academy, Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and Genesee College. After leaving college,



Benj W. Woodward Amos T. Smith



Oliver P. Hurd Hiram S. Weaver



commenced the study of law with John J. Van Allen, at Watkins, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1864.

In August, 1864, received an appointment of clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury under William P. Fessenden. Remained there one year. Returned to Watkins in August, 1865, and opened a law-office in Watkins, and has since continued there the practice of his profession. He was elected to the office of district attorney in the fall of 1867, and held the office one term. Was elected county judge in the fall of 1876, and is the present incumbent of that office. He was married, March, 1865, to Cynthia A. Disbro. They have had three children, two of whom, viz., Harvey C. and Clara W., died in infancy. William D. resides at home. Mrs. Hurd died in the month of September, 1869. The judge was again married Dec. 28, 1871, to Louisa C. Boyd, daughter of Storm Van Der Zee Boyd, of Albany. By her he has three children, viz., Hebe L., Oliver P., Jr., and Jennie Boyd. In politics the judge is Republican.

WILLIAM H. WAIT

was born in Hoosic, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 26, 1842, the only son of Nathan and Maria Wait. His father was twice married. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Lucy Millerman, he had one child, Betsey, who is deceased. The first wife died in Hoosic. He married for his second wife Maria Bowers, and William H. is their only child. Nathan Wait was engaged extensively in cotton manufacture in Hoosic, and accumulated a handsome property for those days. He moved from Hoosic, and settled in Hector, then Tompkins County. Served as justice of the peace in Hector a number of years, and was a number of times elected to the office of justice of sessions. He was first a Whig, then Republican, and always took an active part in local politics. He died, at his residence in Hector, Oct. 23, 1863. His widow still resides at the old homestead in that town.

William H. Wait received his education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and in the select school at Peach Orchard under the instruction of Professor John A. Gillett. He was married, March 7, 1872, to Mary E. Wickham, daughter of George C. and Martha Wickham, of Hector. Mrs. Wait was born Oct. 19, 1843. They have had three children, viz.: Nathan M., born Jan. 9, 1873, died Jan. 26, 1877; George C., born July 4, 1874; Esther W., born Sept. 16, 1876. In the fall of 1873, Mr. Wait was elected treasurer of Schuyler County. He purchased a place in Watkins, and resides there. He was re-elected to the office in the fall of 1876, and is its present incumbent. The portraits of Mr. Wait and his father, Nathan Wait, appear on other pages of this work.

HON. MYRON H. WEAVER

was born in Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., March 21, 1821, the eldest child of Solomon D. and Elizabeth C. Weaver. Josiah Weaver, his great-grandfather, was a native of Con-

necticut, and served as sergeant under General Stark, in the Revolutionary war, and died at the advanced age of ninety-six. His grandfather, James Weaver, was born in Connecticut, Feb. 14, 1771. His wife was Anna Davis, and her family was one of the first to settle in the town of Reading. She was born in Saratoga, Saratoga Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1777. The family moved from Connecticut, and settled in Saratoga in 1791. In the fall of 1823 they removed to Reading, and both grandfather and grandmother died there; the former Aug. 13, 1863, the latter Oct. 25, 1865.

Solomon D. Weaver, his father, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1796; married Feb. 23, 1820, to Elizabeth C. Gamble, who was born June 21, 1800, at Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Their children were Myron H.; Llewellyn J., born July 3, 1823; Louis S., born Dec. 15, 1824; George S., born July 9, 1826; Hellen E., born Sept. 4, 1829. Llewellyn died Oct. 15, 1861, at Williamsburg, N. Y.; Hellen E. at Dover, N. H., Jan. 16, 1870; Louis S. at Omaha, Jan. 17, 1873. George S. Weaver is a lumber merchant, residing in Albany, N. Y. The father moved from Saratoga to Dryden, Tompkins Co.; thence to Penn Yan, Yates Co., March 20, 1817. Here, in company with the late George Sherman, he engaged in the flouring and lumber business, in what is known as Sherman & Weaver's Hollow, near Penn Yan. Remained there twelve years; then moved to Branchport, Yates Co., where he continued in the lumber trade up to the year 1874. He still resides there. His wife died July 8, 1862.

Myron H. Weaver lived with his grandmother Weed to the age of thirteen. He was clerk for W. H. & F. H. Proudly, dry goods, and for Gamby & Lapham, druggists. Was three years a partner with W. S. Eaton and E. H. Goodrich, in general merchandising, at Branchport. Thereafter with his uncle, James H. Gamby, for three years, and his brother, S. S. Weaver, he continued the business. In 1848 he bought out his brother's interest, and from that time to 1863 carried on the business by himself. He moved to Havana in May of that year, where, in company with Thomas Perrin, he dealt extensively in square timber. At the end of three years, selling his interest to Mr. Perrin, he went to East Saginaw, where he continued to carry on the same trade for four years. Returning to Havana, he carried on a general mercantile trade there for seven years. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to the office of county clerk, and is its present incumbent. He served as supervisor of the town of Jerusalem, Yates Co.; postmaster at Branchport four years; nominated by the Whigs for Assembly in 1851, but was defeated. In 1856 received the nomination from the Republicans, but declined it. Was appointed Presidential Elector—Lincoln and Johnson—for the Twenty-sixth Congressional District. In 1875, elected supervisor of the town of Montour. He was married Nov. 20, 1845, to Mary Elizabeth Briggs, who was born Feb. 24, 1823, at Skaneateles, Onondaga Co., N. Y. Their children are as follows: Myron Dwight, born Feb. 6, 1847, died Nov. 13, 1848; Edwin Goodrich, born March 7, 1848, died Dec. 25, 1848; Cora Susan, born Sept. 19, 1862, died July 26, 1863; Mary Cornelia, born Sept. 7, 1849, died Jan. 10, 1866; George Sherman,

born Sept. 5, 1851, clerk in the surveyor's department, Custom-House, New York City; Dwight Edward, born March 29, 1856, living at home; S. Dunham, born July 4, 1858, also living at home.

BENJAMIN WESTON WOODWARD.

Judge Woodward is of English descent. His grandfather, John Woodward, Sr., was educated for a physician; but after his marriage to Sarah, daughter of John Venn, a gentleman of the county of Devon, he passed some years upon a farm, and subsequently became a merchant in London, from whence, in April, 1823, he came to America. Both his own and his wife's families were well descended, and their lineage is traced back many generations,—of the latter family, five generations of the name of Venn having inhabited the same house during a period of over two hundred and fifty years, and the estates still remain in the family.

The great-grandfather of John Woodward, Sr. (Benjamin Woodward), was a country gentleman of the county of Chester, England, who in 1650 raised a regiment in the service of Oliver Cromwell, and passed into Ireland, where, after the war, he received a considerable grant of land as a reward for his services, a portion of which still remains in the family estate, and is known as the demesne of Drumbarrow, county of West Meath.

Benjamin, a son of Major Benjamin Woodward, and grandfather of John Woodward, Sr., married Judith, a sister of Sir John Meredith, by whom he had three children, the second of whom, Benjamin by name, was the father of John Woodward, Sr., and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He afterwards became a wholesale wine merchant in Dublin, and married Elizabeth Grant, a niece of the Right Hon. Thomas Waite, then Secretary of State, in Dublin. The latter part of her school days were spent under the tutelage of Hannah More; she was a lady of superior education, great piety, and a devoted member of the Church of England. Her husband died in 1816, and a few years later she, with several of her sons and their families, came to America and settled in Tompkins Co., N. Y.,—herself and her sons John and Henry locating at Peach Orchard, in Hector. There she secured the organization of a parish known as Trinity Church, Hector, and with her own means built a neat little chapel, and contributed largely for many years to the support of its rector. The little chapel yet remains (1878), though much out of repair, and rapidly going to decay. In the family lot adjoining lie buried the remains of that esteemed and remarkable lady, who died at the residence of her grandson, Captain John Woodward, in Hector, April, 1848, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. She left many of her manuscripts and writings upon moral and religious subjects, some of which have been printed. Her son, John Woodward, was for many years justice of the peace at Hector, at the same time cultivating his farm. Of his large family only three sons now survive, namely: William Woodward, M.D., of Big Flats; Henry, of Frankfort, Mich.; and Rev. Charles Woodward, of Rochester, Minn.

John,* the eldest son, married Mary Peck, whose family migrated to New York from Connecticut. They had six children, all of whom are now living,—John H., a lawyer and county judge at Portland, Oregon; Benjamin Weston, residing at Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y.; Harriet A. Woodward, M.D., of Albany, N. Y.; Charles M. Woodward, of Tecumseh, Mich.; Arthur C., of Watkins, N. Y.; and Mary L., wife of Oliver H. Budd, of Hector. They all had the advantages of a good common-school education, but their parents were unable to give them further facilities. The two elder sons, therefore, determined to pursue a more advanced course of study, preparatory to the profession they had already chosen,—the law. By their own earnings, from teaching and other resources, they finally reached the object of their desire,—John H. being admitted to the bar as an attorney and counselor, in 1860, and Benjamin W. five years later, having meanwhile pursued a full classical course at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., from which institution he was graduated July 17, 1862, receiving the first Cobb prize medal for the best English essay.

Soon after his admission to the practice of the law Benjamin W. Woodward located at Watkins, N. Y., where he still resides. In 1866, at the early age of twenty-nine years, he was chosen judge of the county of Schuyler, which position he filled four years. On retiring from this office Judge Woodward associated with himself in the legal business Charles M. Woodward, his cousin, and son of Dr. William Woodward, of Big Flats, which copartnership still continues, and has the reputation of being one of the leading law firms of the Sixth Judicial district.

In July, 1864, he married Helen E., daughter of the late D. H. Pitcher, a near relative of the late Lieutenant-Governor Pitcher, and had six children, viz.: Robertson Pitcher, Thomas Carleton, Georgianna, John Meredith, and Helen Pitcher,—one son, Benjamin Brooke, having died Nov. 18, 1876.

MARTIN J. SUNDERLIN

was born in the town of Barrington, Yates Co., N. Y., April 11, 1833, the third child and eldest son of Dellazon J. and Louisa Sunderlin. His father was born February, 1809, in Putnam Co., N. Y.; studied law with Judge Lewis John, of Penn Yan, and practiced law in Yates County, ranking among the best lawyers in his locality for more than thirty years. He died Sept. 8, 1878.

Martin J. Sunderlin, except two terms at the Dundee Academy, received a common-school education; studied law with his father; was admitted to the bar June 2, 1856, at the city of Auburn, N. Y. In December of the same year formed a law partnership with his father, which continued till February, 1864. At that time, on account of his health,

* John Woodward, father of Judge Woodward, was a farmer at Hector, and for many years was connected with the agricultural societies of Tompkins and Schuyler Counties, for two years being president of the latter organization. He engaged but little in politics, and held no office, except that of supervisor of the town of Hector for two years. He died at his residence in Hector, in August, 1865, aged fifty-two years.

left the practice of his profession and went on to a farm in Barrington.

April 1, 1872, he moved to Watkins, and opened a law-office there May 11, 1874, in partnership with Charles W. Davis, which continued till October, 1876. Formed part-



M. J. Sunderlin

nership with Ambrose C. Pike, under the firm-name of Sunderlin & Pike, December, 1876, which partnership still continues.

Mr. Sunderlin was united in marriage, Nov. 18, 1876, to Eliza J. Sharp, daughter of Stephen and Susan A. Sharp, of Starkey, Yates Co. They have no children.

In politics, Mr. Sunderlin is identified with the Democratic party, and is an active worker. In his profession he ranks among the first in his locality.

SIMEON L. ROOD.

the subject of this sketch, was born in the town of Sandgate, Bennington Co., Vt., on the 19th day of March, 1804. Both parents from the State of Connecticut. At the age of eleven years he was apprenticed to the book-binding business in the city of Troy, N. Y.

In the spring of 1817, being then thirteen years old, he left his employer without leave, but for good and sufficient cause, traveled on foot with his pack on his back to the town of Cato, in the northern part of Cayuga County.

The following five years he worked by the month at farming and on the Erie Canal in its construction in the summer season, and at chopping fallow in the winter. Not having attended school a single day since leaving the parental roof in the fall of 1822, he procured Pike's arithmetic, Kirkham's grammar, Cobb's spelling-book, an English reader,

paper, pencil, and inkstand, and equipped himself for going to school at an expense of \$4.50, which he paid in chopping maple-wood at thirty-two cents a cord and boarding himself, walking two miles morning and evening in going to and from his work. Thus equipped he attended a country



S. L. Rood

district school during that and the following winter, doing chores night and morning and working one day in the week for his board. On the 24th of March, 1825, he was married to Miss Cynthia Ladow, and settled on a small farm which he rented in the town of Conquest, Cayuga Co. For the following six years, during which time he resided as above, he was honored with various town offices, such as school commissioner, assessor, constable, etc.

In 1831 he removed with his family to the then town of Catlin, county of Tioga, now the town of Dix, county of Schuyler. On the division of Tioga County and the formation of Chemung, in the year 1836, he was appointed by the Governor and Senate one of the associate judges of the new county of Chemung, of which Joseph L. Darling was the first judge. His associates on the bench were Jacob Westlake, of Horseheads, James Huson, of Big Flats, and Guy Hulett, of Veteran, all of whom are now dead. The term of office at that time was five years, and having served four years of the term he resigned. In 1840, at the general election, he was elected county clerk of Chemung County, and held that office two terms, at the expiration of which he removed to his farm in Dix, with a full determination not to mingle any more with public or political life. The next eight years were spent in accordance with this determination, seldom appearing in public except as a temperance advocate, and taking no part in politics.

In 1854 the county of Schuyler was legislated into being. Without his knowledge or consent he was made the people's candidate for the judgeship, and was elected by a plurality

vote over Marcus Crawford and Benjamin Franklin, the party candidates, both of whom were highly-reputable lawyers of practice and experience.

Through the importunity of friends he was induced to accept the office, which he did, and entered upon its duties on the 1st day of January, 1855, opening his office at the village of Watkins. There was at the time a strong rivalry between the villages of Watkins and Havana for the county-seat. The commissioners appointed for that purpose had fixed the location at Havana. Five of the seven towns of the county represented by their supervisors repudiated the act of the locating commissioner, refused to accept the site for the county buildings or to provide for their erection. Both parties by turns appealed to the courts and importuned the Legislature, the strife waxed warm and bitter, even descending to personal animosity, and Judge Rood, who espoused the cause of the people, and, as he claimed, stood firmly by the law of the case, was made the special target of the opposition. With but a single exception, he was the only advocate of the northern or Watkins interest before the different legislative committees having the matter in charge, and several times argued that question both before the committees of the Legislature and in the courts. In 1859 he was honored by the highest compliment in the power of the Supreme Court at general term to confer, by being tendered admittance to practice in all the courts of the State without an examination. Judge Rood was twice elected to the same office, the duties of which, as judge and surrogate, he continued to discharge to the close of the year 1852, since which time he has been and still is engaged in the active practice of his profession.

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

CATHARINE.

WITHIN the limits of the original town of Catharine* were effected the earliest settlements in what now constitutes Schuyler County, and among the earliest in the old county of Tioga. But the earlier settled portion of the town has been detached, and is now included in the recently organized town of Montour, in the history of which (and of Havana) can be found much interesting data pertaining thereto. The town received its name from Catharine Montour, the celebrated half-breed queen of the *Senecas*, who once resided in this section of country, and whose residence was near Havana, formerly called "Catharinestown."

The soil is chiefly a gravelly loam intermixed with clay, of a fertile nature, and under the excellent cultivation it receives is highly productive. Cayuta Lake lies in the northeastern part of the town, and its outlet flows south into the Susquehanna. Catharine Mills Creek waters the north and west parts of the town. In the territory now included in Catharine, settlements were made a few years prior to the commencement of the present century. Through the same energy that characterized the pioneers of the other towns, the forests disappeared and fertile fields and

verdant meadows are now interspersed throughout the town. The experiences of the early settlers were similar to those in all new countries, and required indomitable enterprise to develop the natural resources the town possessed. That it was successfully done, is shown by the present prosperity of the town, the productions of which, in some respects, are without a rival.

THE SETTLEMENT.

At and around the present villages of Catharine and Odessa the pioneers of the town located.

Johnson's Settlement.—John Mitchell, who came in the spring of 1799, was the pioneer of this section of country. He was soon followed by Josiah Hinman, from Trumbull, Fairfield Co., Conn., purchased his place on lot No. 7, in 1799, and settled thereon that year. His son, Elijah S. Hinman, and father of the present Elijah S. Hinman, came the same year, and in 1802 settled the eastern half of lot No. 8.

David Beardsley, from the same county in Connecticut as the above, having come West by way of Geneva, and having settled for a short time on the place where John Jackson now lives, in the town of Montour, finally settled on lot 1, on the farm now occupied by Lucius Beardsley, his son. He died many years since, at an advanced age. His son, Lewis Beardsley (1st), still lives in the town at the age of eighty-two years, having been born March 4, 1796. One daughter, Lucy M., wife of Benjamin Stribling, of Virginia, Ill., also survives. Ebenezer Mallory settled the farm now occupied by his grandson, Alexander Mallory, near Alpine, in 1799. The farm has remained in the family fourscore years.

Samuel Winton, from Fairfield Co., Conn., came in 1800, and settled on part of lot 22. His sons were Burr and George, both deceased, and Samuel. Solomon Booth settled on lot No. 1, in 1800, afterwards known as the Osterhout farm. Elijah and Isaac Booth, sons of the above, settled on the old Barnabas Miller farm the same year. His sons were Ransom E., Solomon S., Dr. Winthrop E., and John J. Booth, all deceased. John Coe and Ichabod Meeker, from Fairfield County, also came in 1800; and Simeon Lovell, who was the first blacksmith in town, and noted as an excellent workman, the same year.

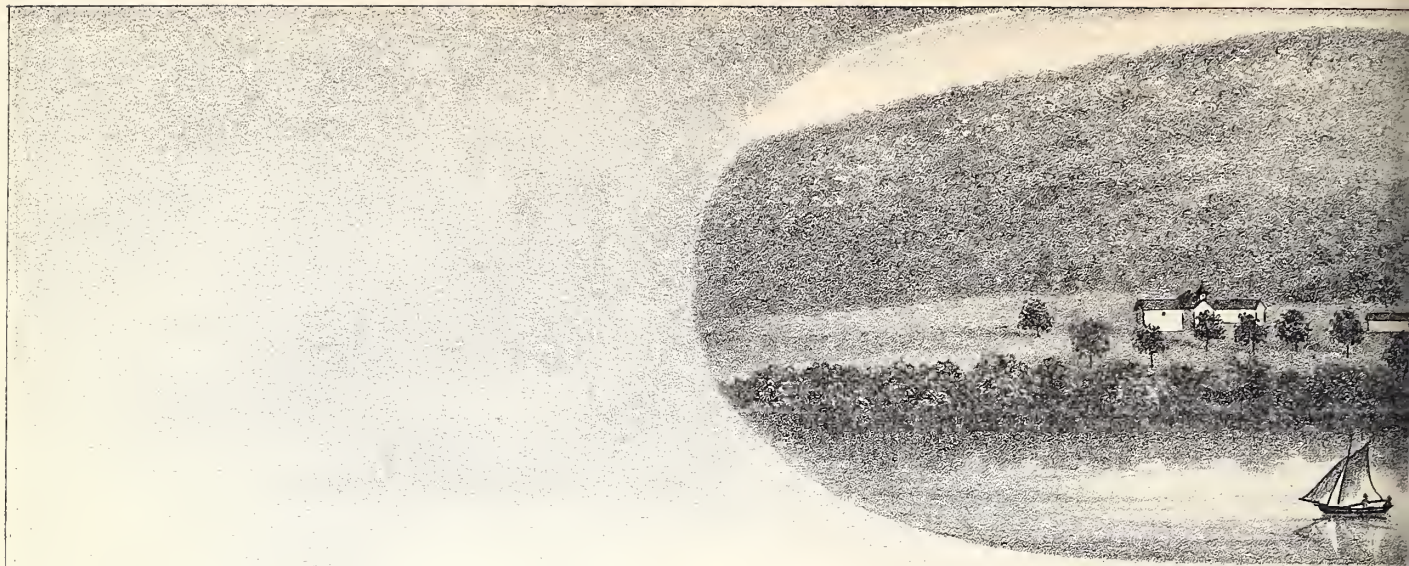
In 1804, Isaac Lyon came in from Fairfield Co., Conn., and settled on lot No. 9, on the south side of the road, just east of the Corners. He died April 1, 1821. His sons were Joseph, Jesse, Asa, Walter, Edward, and John. Walter, father of Jesse Lyon, is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. His residence adjoins that of his son Jesse, at Catharine. Jesse Lyon is the president of the Schuyler County Agricultural Society, and was for nine years in succession supervisor of the town, one-third of which time he was chairman of the board. He is the present Noble Grand of Havana Lodge, No. 56, I. O. of O. F., and a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Churches at Catharine and Odessa. He is essentially one of the solid and influential men of his town and county.

The same year (1804) John Stiles arrived, and soon afterwards died at the house of David Beardsley.

In 1806, Lemuel Shelton came in and settled on lot No. 21. He had eleven children, at one time all residents of the town; but as they grew up most of them moved West.

* See under head of "Civil Organization."

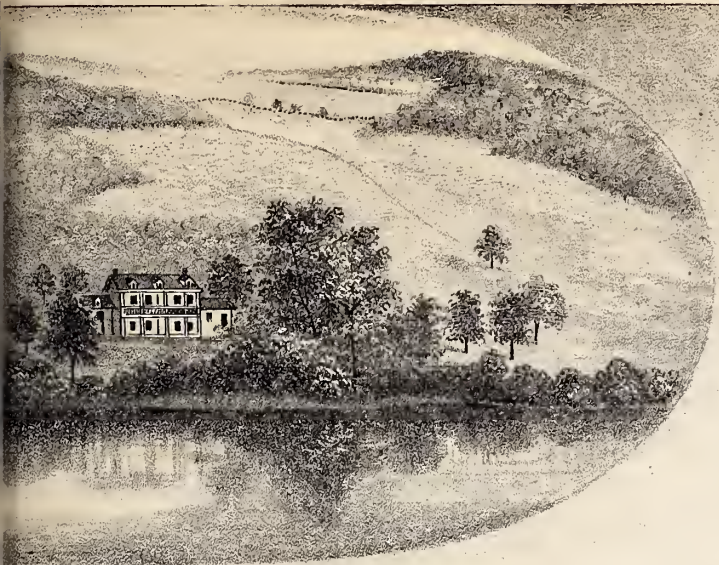




EAST OR



RESIDENCE OF ABRAHAM LAY



VIEW CAYUTA.



CATHARINE, SCHUYLER COUNTY, N.Y.

LITH BY L. N. EVERTS, PHILADA



One of his sons, Nichols, is the father of D. L. Shelton, the well-known merchant of Havana. The same year Zachariah Beardsley settled on lot No. 3, about half a mile south of Odessa.

William H. Prince, from Dutchess Co., N. Y., settled on lot No. 22; his sons were Munsen, James N., and Charles; the last, who alone survives, resides in Havana.

James Osterhout came in 1811, from Ulster Co., N. Y.

Zachary A. Lewis came in 1812, and settled on lot No. 6, about one and a half miles from the Corners. He died in March, 1852; his sons, Thompson and Frederick, died several years since. His son, Francis, occupies the old homestead.

Eli Beardsley settled on lot No. 21, in 1812. His son, Cyrus, is still living in the town.

Eaton Agard came in from Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1813, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Eton J. Agard. Mr. Agard was justice of the peace from 1837 to 1855; supervisor in 1846-47, and at one time an associate judge of the county. He died Oct. 7, 1863. Eaton J. Agard was supervisor of the town from 1865 to 1867, inclusive. Dr. Daniel M. Agard, another son, was born in the town, graduated from the Geneva Medical College, studied with Dr. Nelson Winton, at Havana, and died April 13, 1870.

Barnabas Miller came in 1814, from East Hampton, L. I., and settled on the place first occupied by Elijah Booth and afterwards by Poland Downs. He died in February, 1872.

In 1824, Phineas Catlin, Esq., settled on a farm now included in Odessa. He was born in the old town of Catharine, Jan. 30, 1795, whither his father, Judge Phineas Catlin, had moved from Fairfield Co., Conn., in 1792.* Phineas Catlin, Esq., is the father of the present sheriff of the county, Henry B. Catlin, and was himself three years supervisor of his town, and several years town clerk.

Rev. J. W. Nevins was ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1829, and in 1837 was stationed in this town. In 1844 he was appointed presiding elder, and traveled the Elmira District three years. In 1847 he was appointed presiding elder of the Geneva District, and traveled the same three years. He is one of the oldest ministers of the gospel in the county.

Dr. Van Veecken arrived at Johnson's Settlement in 1830-31, and practiced medicine there for many years. He was one of the earliest physicians in that part of the town.

SETTLEMENT IN THE NORTHERN PART.†

Previous to 1813 the northern part of the present town of Catharine, being about two-thirds of its area, remained in the hands of non-resident owners. A few small openings had been made, generally by girdling the trees, in the neighborhood of Cayuta Lake, mostly by men of that migratory class who usually precede permanent settlers, and who regard agricultural pursuits as subordinate to fishing

and hunting. Tradition has handed down the name of — Paulding as the earliest of these, and probably the first white man residing within the present limits of the town.

The earliest settlers at Johnson's Settlement remembered his cabin standing on the point near the subsequent location of the residence of Joseph Lawrence. About 1800, Isaac Buckalew made a girdling about half a mile southwest from the lake on lot 44; it is now a part of the George Burge farm. It lay on the line of the Indian trail passing from the head of the Seneca to the head of Cayuga Lake, which ran on the west side of the lake. The Buckalew clearing was for many years a well-known landmark in "the seven-mile woods," lying between the north settlement in Catharine and the Harvey settlement in Hector. Its identity is now effaced by the removal of the surrounding woods. About 1803, James Smith made an opening on the east side of the lake, near the subsequent place of residence of Wm. T. Lawrence; he was killed about 1816 by the accidental discharge of his rifle. His two sons, William and Hooker Smith, long resided near Cayutaville, and left numerous descendants. Smith Valley, in Hector, derives its name from the sons of James Smith, who were half-brothers of Hooker and William Smith. Gerrard Smith also settled at an early day on the east side of the lake. He was drowned in the lake in 1815, and was buried on the point, which, in commemoration of him, is still called "Garret's Point." He said that he had visited the lake in 1779 while acting as a scout for Sullivan's army. About 1812, Sylvanus A. Beeman commenced a clearing on lot 35, near the present location of Daniel Krum's Hotel. His "betterments" were subsequently purchased by Joseph Lawrence, as they came within the limits of what he intended for his farm. In 1813, — Connor occupied a cabin near the lake, within the present limits of the lawn surrounding the residence of Abraham Lawrence. In July, 1813, Samuel and Joseph Lawrence, who were sons of Jonathan Lawrence, one of the partners in the Watkins and Flint Purchase, and who had inherited from their father the principal part of the northeast section of township No. 3 in that purchase, constituting about half of the present town of Catharine, having determined to fix their residence on the west side of Cayuta Lake, contracted with the late Samuel Winton, of Johnson's Settlement, to erect houses for them, to be completed within the following year. In the fulfillment of this contract the late David Beardsley and Elijah S. Himuan afterwards became partners.

Leaving New York early in October, 1814, they passed from Hoboken north to Montgomery, on the Newbury and Cochocton turnpike, following it west of the Delaware River, which they crossed at Cochocton, and went thence through the "beech woods" to Great Bend on the Susquehanna, which they crossed, and followed its north bank to Owego; thence passing up the Owego, Catatunk, and Cayuta Creeks through the Dutch settlement to Johnson's Settlement, the journey having occupied about two weeks. Remaining there two weeks (as neither of the houses at the lake was yet fitted for occupancy), they removed to the house which was intended for the residence of Joseph Lawrence, and both families occupied it until the following spring, when Samuel removed with his family to the house

* See, also, in history of Montour.

† From Hon. Abraham Lawrence's contribution to the "Centennial History of the Town," published under the supervision of Charles T. Andrews, Esq.

in which he resided during the remainder of his life, and which is still the home of those of his family residing in Schuyler County. During the following years—1815–16—their houses and outbuildings were completed. Within the same period they employed Isaac Swartwood to erect a saw-mill on the east branch of Catlin's Mill Creek, just north of the present location of the Magee Fish Ponds, for the purpose of furnishing lumber to complete their buildings, and to increase the building facilities for settlers in the northern part of their tract.

In 1816 a settlement was begun on Oak Hill, situated directly south of the lake; Titus F. Mix having contracted to buy from Samuel and Joseph Lawrence the southwest quarter of lot No. 7; his brother, Samuel F. Mix, the southeast quarter of lot No. 14; David Olmstead, Jr., the southeast quarter of lot 7, and northeast quarter of lot 14; his brother, Coleman Olmstead, the northeast quarter of lot 17; Richard Wilcox, the northwest quarter of lot 14; and about the same time David Olmstead, Sr., the southeast quarter of lot No. 8.

In 1815 settlements were begun about one mile west from the lake, in the valley of the east branch of Catlin's Mill Creek, extending up that valley to the south line of Hector, and westerly along that line. Elijah and David Sturdevant contracted to buy lot 49; Jonathan Sturdevant, No. 50; John and Henry Chapman, No. 51; — Sackett, No. 54; — Mead, No. 55; Abijah Wakeman, No. 56; and Isaac Ganung, No. 57. In October, 1816, Joseph Lawrence, whose health had become very much impaired, left with his family to pass the winter in Newtown, Queen's Co., where his wife's family resided. He died at Bloomingburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y., on his return in the following April.

His family never returned to reside on the place in Catharine. His widow is still living at Newtown, Queen's Co., N. Y., aged eighty-five years. The death of Joseph Lawrence caused a cessation in the sale of lands held jointly by him and his brother until 1820, when their interests were divided by the late Judge Phineas Catlin and Elijah S. Hinman, Esq., who had been appointed by a special act of the Legislature commissioners for that purpose. The lands assigned to the heirs of Joseph Lawrence (excepting such as had been already contracted) remained unsold until 1838, when his youngest son became of age. Those of Samuel Lawrence continued to be sold.

Judge Wm. T. Lawrence, younger brother of Samuel and Joseph Lawrence, came in 1825, and settled on the farm now owned by his heirs, on the east side of the lake. His widow occupied the old homestead until her decease, in 1877. Judge Lawrence died in 1859.

Cayuta Lake is a very beautiful sheet of water, containing about 350 acres, located on the original Lawrence Tract, and now owned by Hon. Abraham Lawrence, and others whose property surrounds it. The lake abounds in various kinds of fish, and affords both sport and recreation to those residing in its vicinity.

The first birth in the town was that of Charles, son of John Mitchell, in 1801.

The first marriage was that in which the high contracting parties were Samuel Winton and Alice Hinman.

The first death was that of Abel Peet, in 1800. Lewis Beardsley was killed by the falling of a tree, in 1802.

The first store was kept by Elijah Booth, in the old red house, on the farm subsequently owned and occupied by Barnabas Miller, in 1800.

The first school was taught by Abraham Garry, near where Joseph Lyon now lives, probably about 1803.

The first church society organized was the Methodist Episcopal, in 1805. This was the first in the county.

The first saw-mill was erected by Isaac Swartwood, for Robert C. Johnson, in 1799, at Odessa.

The first grist-mill was built by David Beardsley, John Coe, and Robert C. Johnson, in 1801; also located at Odessa.

The first road was laid out June 1, 1799, from George Mills' to Phineas Catlin's; the record being signed by John W. Watkins and Phineas Catlin, Overseers of Highways.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

By a statute passed May 15, A.D. 1798, the northern half of townships Nos. 1 and 4, and the whole of townships Nos. 2 and 3, of John W. Watkins' patent, were incorporated into a town by the name of Catharinestown.* This town then contained twenty-six families and 89,407 acres. It was originally a part of Newtown (now Elmira, Chemung Co.). Catlin and Veteran (Chemung County) were taken off, April 16, 1823; a part of Newfield (Tompkins County) was annexed June 4, 1853, and a part was annexed to Cayuta, April 17, 1854. Finally, Montour was taken off and organized into a separate and distinct town, March 3, 1860.

The town officers appointed the first year, 1798, were as follows, viz.: Phineas Catlin, Supervisor; Joshua Ferris, Town Clerk; David Culver, James Bowers, and Selah Saterley, Assessors; George Mills, Jr., Collector; John W. Watkins and Phineas Catlin, Overseers of the Poor; James Brodrick, Commissioner of Highways; George Mills, Jr., Abraham Coryell, David Culver, Jr., Constables; David Culver, Selah Saterley, and Isaac Tewilliger, Overseers of Highways; John W. Watkins, Phineas Catlin, and James Brodrick, School Commissioners.

The town-meeting for 1799 was held at the house of David Culver, and that for 1800 at the residence of Thomas McClure. At the town-meeting in 1799, it was

"Voted, that a good and sufficient fence four feet four inches high shall be a lawful fence against all kinds of cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs."

"May 3, 1799, the inspectors of the annual election returned 19 votes for Vincent Mathews for State Senator, and 13 votes for Joseph White for the same position; 33 votes for John Miller for member of Assembly, and 1 for Matthew Carpenter ditto."

Supervisors from 1798 to 1878 (inclusive), Phineas Catlin (13 years), Elijah S. Hinman (3 years), Elijah Y. Barnes, Elijah S. Hinman, Samuel Lawrence (2 years), Amos Bonny, Elijah S. Hinman (3 years), Samuel Lawrence, Joseph L. Darling (11 years), John G. Henry (4 years), Phineas Catlin (3 years), Eli C. Frost (5 years),

* So spelled in the statutes of 1798.





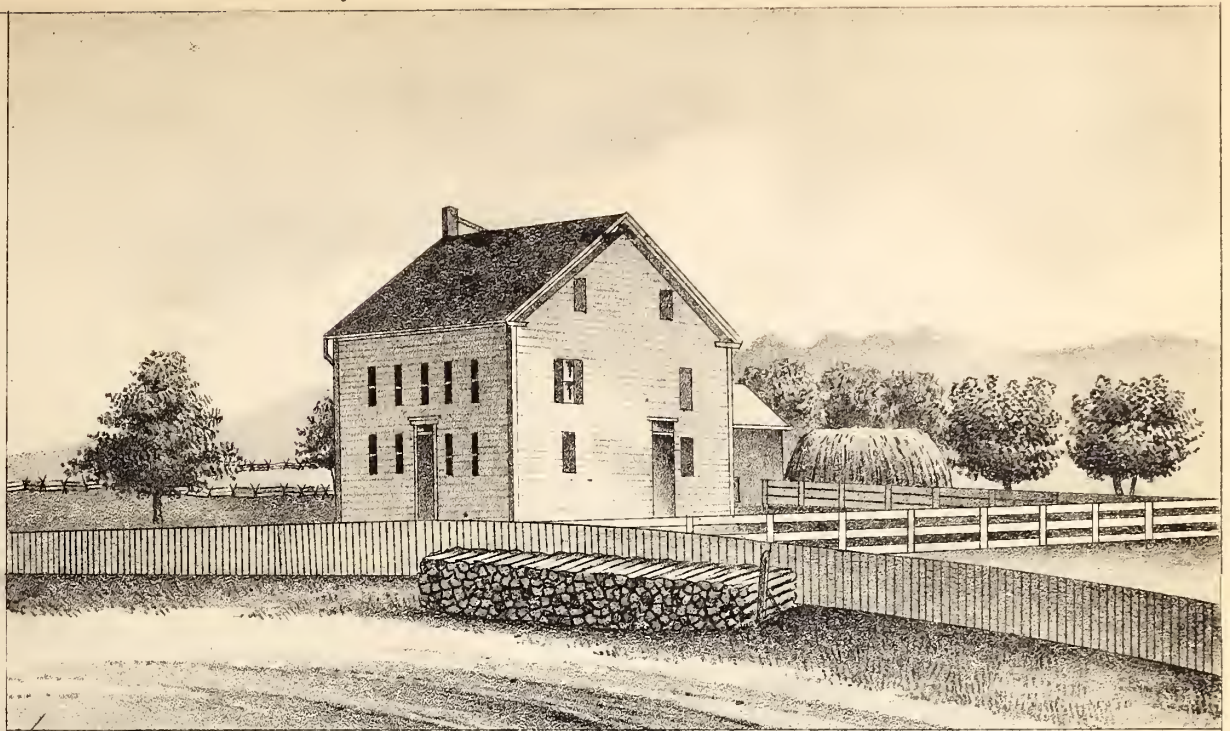
EAST VIEW OF RESIDENCE.



Jesse



RESIDENCE OF JESSE LY



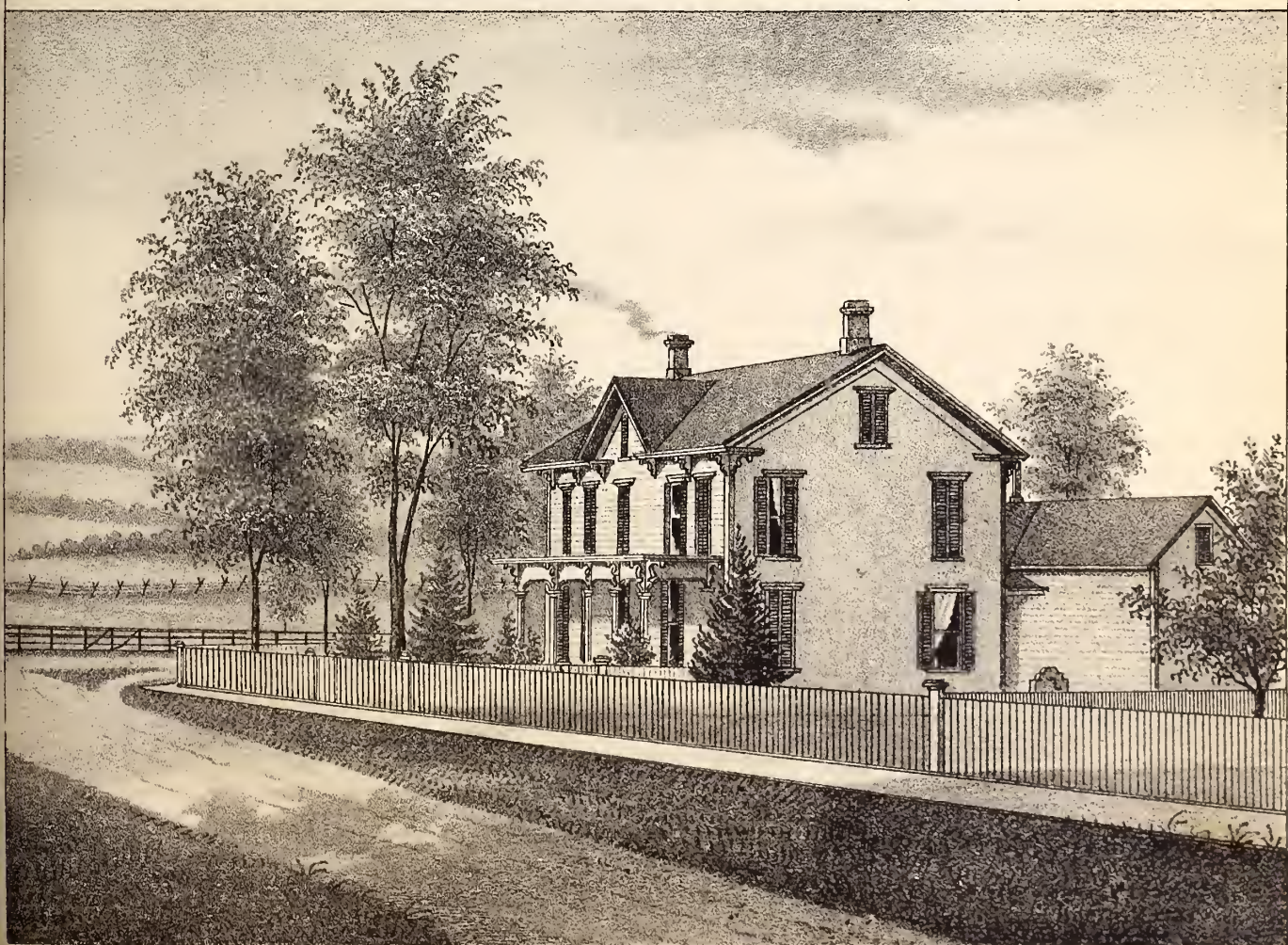
OLD HOME. 1806.







VIEW OF WESLEYAN AND FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCHES, ODESSA, N.Y.



N.E. VIEW OF PHINEAS CATLIN'S RESIDENCE, CATHARINE, SCHUYLER CO. N.Y.

DESIGNED BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA. PA.



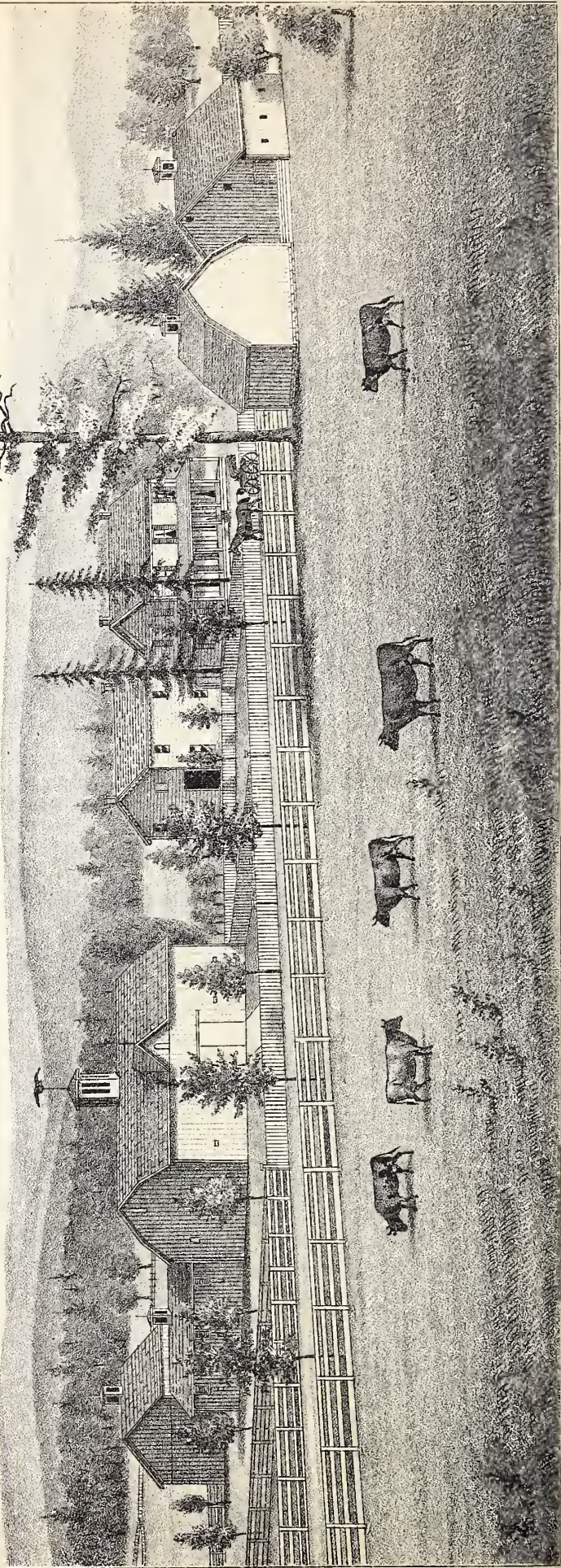
PHOTO BY C. M. MARSH

G. W. Pratt



PHOTO BY C. M. MARSH

Melvire Pratt



Eaton Agard (2 years), Marcus Crawford (2 years), Herman Van Vectan (2 years), Adam G. Campbell (2 years), Phineas Catlin (3 years), Abraham Lawrence, H. Downs, Charles Cook (2 years), Alanson J. Cleveland, John McCarty, Abraham Lawrence (2 years), Eaton J. Agard (3 years), Jesse Lyon (9 years), Martin D. Hall (2 years), present incumbent.

Town Clerks, Joshua Ferris (2 years), John W. Watkins (3 years), George Mills, Jr. (5 years), Uriel Bennett, Phineas Catlin, Elijah S. Hinman, Phineas Catlin (2 years), Eli Y. Barnes, Samuel Winton (12 years), Phineas Catlin, Phineas, Jr. (2 years), Phineas Catlin (10 years), Francis Lewis, Reuben K. Eastman, Nathan Coryell, Adam G. Campbell (4 years), Marcus Crawford (3 years), John Campbell (2 years), John W. Harvard, Archibald Campbell, John J. Lawrence, David L. Shelton (2 years), Barr Shelton, John H. Hall, Marvin Bulkley, A. J. Cleveland, Alpheus Keyser, John H. Hall, Henry B. Catlin (3 years), Jesse Lyon (3 years), Charles Shelton (5 years), Rosalvo Bulkley, Stearns J. Catlin, Charles Shelton, present incumbent (4 years).

Justices of the Peace from 1830 to 1878 (inclusive), Samuel Winton, Thomas Mills, John Foot, Joseph L. Darling, Samuel Winton, Thomas Mills, William T. Jackson, Eaton Agard, Samuel Winton, Josiah C. Robinson, Almon Bucher, Eaton Agard, William P. Jackson (vacancy), Thomas L. Fanton, John G. Henry (vacancy), William P. Jackson, John G. Henry, Samuel G. Crawford (vacancy), Eaton Agard, Thomas L. Fanton, Erastus P. Hart, John G. Henry, Eaton Agard, Sydney S. Decker (vacancy), Levi H. Hazen, Minor T. Brodriek, John G. Henry, William Morgan, John McCarty, Elam Beardsley, Rufus W. Swan, Nathaniel Tracy (vacancy), Joseph L. Darling, Charles Broas (vacancy), J. W. Nevin, Minor T. Brodriek, Charles J. Broas, Henry T. Ward, J. W. Nevin, Eli S. Dickens, Andrew Stroughton, Thomas Couch, John W. Nevin, Nathaniel Tracy, Henry T. Ward (vacancy), Robert B. Swan, John H. Hall, Henry B. Catlin, Albert Beebe (vacancy), Austin B. Rumsey, Henry B. Catlin, Albert Beebe, John D. Wager, John H. Hall, George W. Paine.

The present town officers other than those contained in the above list are Thomas J. Dove, Abel S. Dewitt, and Peter Cooper, Assessors; Nelson Bradley, Overseer of the Poor; Abel Prince, Commissioner of Highways; Henry Lyon and Scipio C. Beardsley, Auditors; William F. Henry, Martin V. Thompson, and John L. Halpin, Inspectors of Election; Lewis Wait, Collector; David Thompson, Lewis Wait, James Benson, David Shappee, and Tillinghurst Brow, Constables; William J. Mitchell, Game Constable.

ODESSA.

This village is pleasantly situated on Catharine's Mills Creek, in the western part of the town. It was laid out by Phineas Catlin, Esq., and surveyed by John Foster, about the year 1827. The name was suggested by the last-named gentleman and adopted by the proprietor of the site, as shown in the original draft of the plat now in his possession. Among the early settlers were Phineas Catlin, John Foster, Coleman Olmstead, George Shelton, and others.

The first store was erected by John Foster, and kept by him about 1838.

The first tavern was also kept by him about two years earlier. The "Odessa House" occupies the same site, and a part of the old frame was included in the construction of the present building.

The first saw-mill was erected in 1799, by Isaac Swartwood for Robert Charles Johnson; and the first grist-mill in 1801, by Messrs. David Beardsley, John Coe, and Robert C. Johnson, and conducted under the firm-name of Johnson, Coe & Beardsley.

The first school-house was erected about 1825, and the first church edifice, that built by the Free-Will Baptists, in 1856.

The place now contains one general, one grocery-, and one drug-store, one millinery establishment, two blacksmithies, one wagon-shop, one grist-mill, and three saw-mills (at the place or close by), one planing-mill, a hotel, three churches,—one each of the Methodist Episcopal, Free-Will Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist denominations,—a public school, two resident physicians, three ministers of the gospel, and one justice of the peace. Its population is reasonably estimated at 300.

Odessa Flouring-Mill.—The original grist-mill was erected as above mentioned, in 1801. It has been erroneously stated that the first mill was built in 1798, but we have seen documents that prove that it was not commenced until the spring of 1801. It had but one run of stone, and was quite a primitive affair. R. C. Johnson, the original proprietor, sold the mill and privilege to Phineas Catlin, who operated it until, time-worn and decayed, he tore it down and erected another mill on the site of the old one in 1836. This had three runs of stone, and was quite an extensive mill for those days. This was destroyed by fire about 1850. The present mill was erected, still on the same site, by Cornelius Misner, who conducted the business until 1870, when he sold to R. B. Lockhart, and he to his son, Richard, the present proprietor. It has three runs of stone, grinds about 20,000 bushels of custom work per annum, and is valued at about \$15,000.

The Odessa Saw-Mill was first erected, as before stated, in 1799, and *not* in 1796, as some suppose. It passed through several hands, and finally rotted down. The present mill was built about 1844, by Daniel Owens for Phineas Catlin; was originally propelled by a flutter-wheel, and had an upright saw; at present by an overshot-wheel, and has a circular saw. The proprietors are Messrs. Wood & Fowler; saw about 250,000 feet per annum; water-power excellent. These were the first mills erected within the present limits of Schuyler County.

ALPINE

is located in the south part of the town, and up to 1875 was partly in the town of Cayuta. In the legislative session of 1875-76, a bill was passed annexing the north half of lot No. 1, and lots Nos. 89 and 88, and the north part of lot No. 87 of Cayuta, to the town of Catharine, thus locating all of Alpine in the latter town. Among the early settlers of the place were Aaron E. and William P. Mallory, Caleb Robinson, Robert Lockesby, John H.

Rumsey, and others. The post-office was established about 1852-53, and Samuel C. Mix was appointed postmaster.

The place now contains two general stores, one grocery-store, a hotel, two meat markets, three blacksmithies, two wagon-shops, a cabinet-shop, a pump-manufactory, two shoe-shops, one tin-shop, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one planing-mill, one Baptist church and a Methodist Episcopal Society, a public school, two resident physicians, one undertaker, and a resident minister of the gospel. The population is estimated at 300.

Alpine Flouring-Mills were erected by Sylvester and Samuel Mix, in 1851. The latter subsequently retired from the business, and his interest is now owned by Miller Hall. Has three runs of stone, and grinds about 15,000 bushels of custom work per annum.

The saw-mill was originally erected by Messrs. Mallory & Mix, on the site of the present mill, which was built in 1868 by Mix & Company, by whom it is still operated. Saws about 250,000 feet a year.

CATHARINE

is situated about two miles southeast of Odessa, and is the oldest settled spot in the town. It is the centre of the old Johnson's Settlement, and the names of the pioneers of that location are given elsewhere in the history of this town. Here were erected the first church edifices in the county,—that of the Methodist Episcopal Society, in 1809, and that by the Protestant Episcopalians, about 1810. Both of these old landmarks are still standing. The place now has a good general store, two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, one tannery, two churches,—one Methodist Episcopal and one Protestant Episcopal,—a public school, and about two hundred inhabitants. The post-office was established here about 1816. The first postmaster appointed was Chester W. Lord. The present incumbent is W. H. Beach.

RELIGIOUS.

Very soon after the pioneer settlement of the town, religious services were inaugurated, as usual in olden times, held in dwellings, barns, and school-houses. Probably the first religious organization within the present limits of Schuyler County was effected in this town at what was called "Johnson's Settlement," now Catharine post-office. We find that

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY OF CATHARINE

was organized in 1805, and meetings were held in private houses until 1809, when a church building was erected. This old meeting-house is still standing on the premises of Jesse Lyon, and is used by him for storing agricultural implements. Its antiquity is greater than that of any public building now standing in the county, and few, if any, private houses antedate it. Its venerable age entitles it to preservation until the inevitable ravages of "Father Time" shall crumble it to dust. The present house of worship was erected in 1834. The first trustees were Samuel Agard, Jesse Lyon, Sewall Pike, Levi Mallett, and Simeon Lovell. The present pastor is Rev. U. S. Hall; membership, 84; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 126; Superintendent, Jesse Lyon; present trustees, Samuel A.

Beardsley (President), Jesse Lyon (Secretary), David Dayton, S. C. Beardsley, Daniel Millsbaugh, Hamilton Keyser, Arthur Brown, James M. Cure, and David Crane.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY OF ALPINE

was formed March 19, 1874, and the church edifice completed by them and dedicated in July of the same year. The first pastor was Rev. G. S. Watson. The church building was commenced by the "First Presbyterian Society," which was organized June 1, 1870. In March, 1872, an order was issued by Judge G. Freer, of the county court, to take effect on the first of February following, whereby the society was changed to a Free-Will Baptist organization, and work on the house of worship was continued by them. In March, 1874, the Methodists purchased the uncompleted building and finished it as above stated. It will comfortably seat 500 persons, and is valued at \$5000. The present trustees are Jesse Lyon, S. C. Beardsley, Charles Howard, S. C. Bolyen, Jacob Fitzgerald, Alonzo Graham, John D. Wager,* and L. T. White; present pastor, Rev. U. S. Hall; membership, 35; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, about 100; Superintendent, Mrs. Ellen Smith.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ODESSA

was organized Oct. 19, 1877, by Rev. U. S. Hall, with 62 members. A class had been formed in 1870 with about 20 members. The church edifice was erected in the summer of 1877, and dedicated Feb. 13, 1878, by Rev. B. S. Ives, assisted by Presiding Elder M. S. Hard, of Ithaca. The building will seat 350 persons, and is valued at \$2500. The present trustees are Stephen Beardsley, James Beardsley, Sewall Beardsley, Warren Fowler, R. B. Lockhart,—the latter is also class-leader; present pastor, Rev. U. S. Hall; membership, 62; teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 60; Superintendent, Stephen Beardsley.

THE FIRST WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF ODESSA

is a consolidation of the societies of the Foote's Hill and East Hollow Societies, of that denomination, and was organized in 1856 by Rev. P. S. Lawson, with about 25 members. The house of worship was built in 1856, and dedicated in the fall of that year by Rev. Luther Lee. It will seat 300 persons, and is valued at \$2000. First trustees, John A. Reed, John Rumsey, Daniel Adams, and Lorenzo Brown; membership, 45; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 58; Superintendent, Timothy Couch; present pastor, Rev. C. H. Harris; Trustees, William Dolph, William Henry, Gilbert Woodward, Charles Howard, and L. J. Robinson.

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CATHARINE

was organized in 1809, and soon thereafter a church building was erected, which is still standing, and like the old Methodist house, stands on the premises of Jesse Lyon, and is by him used as an out-house. It is a shingled building, and the shingles on the north side of the roof are appa-

* By whom above information was furnished.



Walter Lyon 81

WALTER LYON.

As time rolls on the circle of pioneers lessens, and very soon none will remain to recount the story of their early toil and labor, and to repeat the history of the early settlements. Among the limited number of the very early settlers of the old town of Catharine none occupy a more exalted position than Walter Lyon and his estimable wife. For nearly three-quarters of a century has he resided within a few rods of where we find him to-day, and where doubtless the final summons will reach him in God's good time. Here on the old homestead he has experienced many joys, and also many sorrows. Amid the humble scenes of the home where he has spent all, save seven years, of his long and busy life, he cherished a fond desire to close all earthly toil and care, and when he passes hence he will leave those behind to fill his place, for

"Generations in their course decay,
So flourish these when those have passed away."

Walter Lyon was born in Fairfield Co., Conn., Oct. 2, 1797. In 1804 his parents, Isaac and Rachel (Edwards) Lyon, removed from Fairfield County to what is now Catharine, Schuyler Co., N. Y., and located with their family of ten children upon the lands subsequently owned and occupied by Walter Lyon, and now by his son Jesse. Isaac Lyon died April 1, 1821, aged seventy-six years, his wife having preceded him to the grave nearly six years, dying Sept. 24, 1815, in the fifty-eighth year of her age. A few years after the death of his father, Walter Lyon married Miss Nancy Coe, with whom he has lived for nearly fifty-five years. On the event of their golden wedding, May 1, 1874, a large number of relatives and friends assembled to do honor to the worthy couple, who together had passed through a half-century of toil and care in wedlock; and many substantial proofs of affectionate regard were bestowed upon them. They have three children,—Jesse, Lucy, and Mary. Jesse resides on the old homestead; Lucy married A. J. Cleveland, and resides at Peoria, Illinois; and Mary married David Turner, Jr., and resides in Chemung County. It is a somewhat remarkable fact connected with this family that for more than fifty years there has not been a single death, either among the parent stock or the children. The old couple enjoy excellent health, and retain all of their faculties. During the past summer they visited their married daughter residing in Illinois, and suffered no apparent inconvenience from that extended trip. They remain as old landmarks of the past, and may they yet tarry with us many years is our earnest wish.



Nancy Lyon 76

JESSE LYON.

Residing on the old Lyon homestead, as before stated, is Jesse, son of Walter and Nancy (Coe) Lyon. He was born within a few rods of where he now lives, March 20, 1825. He had the advantages of a common school only until he attained his eighteenth year, when he entered the Ithaca Academy, where he completed his education. He subsequently engaged in teaching during the winter, working on his father's farm during the summer months. At the age of twenty-five he commenced a course of study at Lima Seminary, and spent a number of terms in connection with that institution and Genesee College. In 1856 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Gaylord, of Penn Yan, since which time he has been engaged in agricultural pursuits; and also in trade a part of the time. He held the position of postmaster at Catharine a number of years; served four years as superintendent of schools in the old town of Catharine, and has held various official positions, among others representing his town in the County Board of Supervisors for nine consecutive years, four of which he was chairman of the board.

In 1872, Mr. Lyon was placed in nomination by the Republican party of Schuyler County as a candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by a small majority by Hon. Jeremiah McGuire.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have two sons and three daughters, all of whom reside at home. Upon the premises of Mr. Lyon are still standing the original edifices of the Methodist Episcopal and Protestant Episcopal Societies, the former having been erected in 1809, and the latter in 1810. The old dwelling-house built by his grandfather is also standing, and is occupied as a tenant-house. It was one of the first frame structures erected in this section, and required, when raised, the assistance of the adult male inhabitants of what now constitutes five towns.

Mr. Lyon has been actively and officially connected with the Schuyler County Agricultural Society for some years, and for the last two years has been its president. He is also State Deputy of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry. In the many responsible positions Mr. Lyon has been called upon to occupy, he has always faithfully discharged the duties thereof, and has acquired a reputation for honesty and personal worth of which he may well be proud.

An illustration of his beautiful residence and surroundings, together with portraits of his venerable parents, can be found elsewhere in this volume.



LEWIS BEARDSLEY.

Near the dawn of the present century a representative family among the pioneers of the old town of Catharine came in. It consisted of David Beardsley, wife, and children; among the latter he whose name heads this sketch, then a child of almost four years. David Beardsley settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Lucius C., arriving there on the 14th of February, in the year 1800. He was a native of Connecticut, and a man of indomitable energy, and of remarkable enterprise. He was identified with many of the most important material improvements of the then thinly settled town, among which was the erection of the original Odessa grist-mill. In agricultural matters he was largely engaged, and as a good, practical farmer perhaps he was best known. Lewis Beardsley, the elder son of David Beardsley, was born in Fairfield Co., Conn., March 4, 1796. He received what little of education he had time to acquire in the district schools of the town to which his parents removed as above stated, and by application and self-study possessed himself of enough useful knowledge, so as to become in after-life a successful farmer, and a good business man generally. On the 11th of March, 1821, he married Nancy, daughter of Zachary A. Lewis, a pioneer of Catharine, and as such mentioned in the history of that town elsewhere in this volume. This worthy woman and exemplary housewife lived with her husband until death took her hence, June 19, 1867, after a married life of nearly forty-six years. They raised a family of six children, all of whom survive. Their names and the dates of their birth are as follows:

Sherman, born Jan. 13, 1823; Francis Schuyler, born May 14, 1825; Maria Louisa, born Dec. 2, 1827; Lucy Ann, born July 28, 1829; David Curtis, born Oct. 10, 1832; Jonathan Lawrence, born Aug. 28, 1837. For his second wife, Mr. Beardsley married Mrs. Elizabeth B. Lyon, who died on the 12th of February, 1873. Since this bereavement he has lived with his son, Francis S., who is married, and purposes to spend his declining years with them. He bears the weight of his fourscore and three years remarkably well, and presents an admirable specimen of a well-preserved and vigorous manhood. He never aspired to political preferment of any kind, and could not be induced to accept any office, except occasionally that of highway commissioner in his district, where his duty was to see that the roads were kept in good repair, which he did faithfully and well. He served in the Light Horse Company of the State Militia, and was always actuated by feelings of true patriotism at all times when the honor of the nation required an expression of opinion. In politics he is a Republican, having witnessed the organization alike of that and of the old Whig party. In religious matters he entertains liberal views, and never affiliated with any sectarian denomination. It was, doubtless, an example of a life and character similar to that of Mr. Beardsley's that the poet had in his mind's eye when he wrote,

"To live in hearts we leave behind
Is not to die."

For surely he will live in the hearts of those who know him best long after his body shall have mouldered to dust.

rently as sound as ever they were. It enjoys a venerable antiquity, and is, therefore, deserving of preservation, as one of the few existing landmarks of "ye olden time." The present church edifice was erected in 1835. The first church wardens were William H. Prince and Isaac Lyon. The present number of communicants is 98; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 41; Superintendent, Rev. Noble Palmer; Assistant Superintendent, Austin J. Bradley; Wardens, L. W. Frost and Joel M. Coueh; Vestrymen, Peter Cooper, George S. Hitchcock, Van Rensselaer Brown, Austin G. Bradley, John H. Hall, Herman Cushing, and Charles Stone; Rector, Rev. Noble Palmer.

THE FIRST FREE-WILL BAPTIST SOCIETY OF ODESSA was formed July 2, 1841, at the house of John Foster. There were 13 constituent members, most of whom were dismissed from the parent church of Veteran (Chemung County), for the purpose of organizing a branch society. July 1, 1854, it became an independent church, the first pastor of which was Elder Francis A. Wildman. The edifice was erected in 1856, and dedicated in the fall of that year, the Rev. David Waterman officiating. The society was incorporated according to law, Feb. 12, 1855, as recorded in the office of the county clerk at Watkins. The first trustees were Eaton Agard, Sylvester Mix, John Mitchell, Lorenzo Brown, and Phineas Catlin. The present pastor is Elder Jeremiah Cooper; membership, 42. Sunday-school Superintendent, Charles Rundell; Trustees, Eaton J. Agard, John Charles, Perry Babcock, and Myron Hewitt; Deacons, Sylvester Mix and E. J. Agard.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ALPINE was originally a branch of the Havana Church, and was formed by Rev. J. Hendricks, as a separate society, July 11, 1874, with 15 constituent members. The society has no church edifice, but worships in the Methodist meeting-house. The present pastor is Rev. Charles Berry; Trustees, M. D. Hall, George Dewey, L. R. Rosebrook, Burr Swartwood, A. H. Rarrick, A. S. Brown, J. M. Clark, William P. Mallory, and Alexander Lawhead; membership, 36. Sunday-school during the winter months in connection with the Methodists.

Highland Grange, No. 22, of Catharine, organized Nov. 4, 1873, with 13 charter members. The first officers were Jesse Lyon, Master; Milo Hitchcock, Overseer; George N. Wager, Sec.; George Winter, Treas.; Mrs. Ellen Hitchcock, Ceres; Cynthia Cushing, Pomona; Sarah E. Hall, Flora. The present officers are Jesse Lyon, M.; George Hitchcock, O.; David Crane, Sec.; Isaac Estabrook, Treas.; Mrs. Cora Crane, Ceres; Mrs. Nellie Estabrook, Pomona; Miss Belle Lyon, Flora. Present membership, 44.

Alpine Grange, No. 229, P. of H., was organized August 24, 1874, with Jacob Fitzgerald as Master; A. S. Brown, Overseer; S. C. Bolgen, Treas.; J. B. Farr, Sec.; Mrs. S. C. Bolgen, Ceres; Miss Rhoda Cure, Pomona; Mrs. Mary Van Low, Flora. The present chief officers are Jacob Fitzgerald, Master; Alexander Mallory, Overseer; George Carpenter, Treas.; J. B. Farr, Sec.; Eda Mallory, Ceres; Jesse Farrington, Pomona; Violet Van Low, Flora. Present membership not given.

CATHARINE LIBRARY.

The "Catharine Library Association" was formed under the act of the Legislature of April 1, 1817.

The subscription for the shares in it bears date of Jan. 13, 1817. The names of forty subscribers are on the paper, most of whom, with one or two exceptions, took a share each. The first meeting of the stockholders was held at Catharine, where the library was kept until its discontinuance on the 13th of May, 1817. The next meeting was held in 1818, and the third in 1819. In 1820 no record is left of there being any held, nor in 1832; with these exceptions a regular annual meeting was held on the first Tuesday of each year.

The following is a list of its first officers: Trustees, Samuel Agard, Wm. H. Prince, Uriah Parsons, Enoch Marchant, Geo. Hibbard, Chester W. Lord, and Elijah S. Hinman. Wm. H. Prince was the first treasurer, and Chester W. Lord, the originator of the library, was the first librarian. The number of books in the catalogue in 1853 was 446, including many old and rare volumes. These, as near as could be arrived at from the old bills, cost about \$500, which was derived from the sale of shares and yearly dues. In the society library of "The Brothers of Unity," at Yale College, New Haven, there hangs a catalogue of that library which was written over a hundred years ago. Nothing within its walls attracts more attention than that old relic. None are now alive of the forty subscribers. Though silent is the lesson which the old subscription list tells of the past, yet the dim old writing, "we the subscribers," speaks eloquently and effectively.

THE ALPINE GREENBACK CLUB

was organized Oct. 11, 1877, with J. D. Wager as Chairman, and Henry Lyon Secretary. The same day a "Greenback Pole," said to be the first in the county, was raised. The present membership of the club is 105.

THE MAGEE TROUT PONDS

were established by John Magee, Jr., and fixed up at a cost of several thousand dollars. The grounds proper contain 18 acres, and there are about 57 acres more that go with the property. In the spring of 1877, C. L. Kellogg purchased the place. There are now nine ponds and one hatchery, containing beautiful salmon, California speckled (brook) trout, from pin fish to glorious old five-pounders.

CAYUTA LAKE.

This beautiful sheet of water contains about 350 acres, and is a part of the Lawrence tract, and is still in possession of members of the Lawrence family, as in selling lots on its borders they always reserved the right to the lake. It abounds in fish, and affords fine sport to the owners and their friends, and to those residing in its immediate vicinity having permission to fish therein.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

The primitive log school-house of three-quarters of a century ago has been succeeded by more commodious houses; and in proportion to this material development,

the system of teaching has also progressed. From a few children, clad in homespun garments, and trudging miles to attend school, dozens now attend, and the houses are located at convenient distances, as easily accessible as is the knowledge disseminated therein. Soon after the commencement of the present century, schools were taught at Odessa and Johnson's Settlement (Catharine). To trace the development of the system, and the organization of the various districts, would be an interesting task, but one requiring much more space than we have at command. As showing the present status of educational matters in the town, we subjoin the following statistics from the last annual report of the School Commissioner, Charles T. Andrews:

State appropriation, \$1386.20; raised by tax, \$1005.79; other sources, total, \$2524.31; number of districts, 14; number of school-houses, 12; teachers, 27 (11 males and 16 females); children of school age in district, 507; scholars, 474; weeks taught, 363½.

POPULATION.

From the compilations of the State census from 1845 to 1875, inclusive, we find the population of the town to have been, for each lustrum, as follows: In 1845, 2611; in 1850, 3096; in 1855, 3517; in 1860, 3688; in 1865, 1622;* in 1870, 1629; in 1875, 1551.

The largest accession to the population of the town, made at any one time in the natural way, was on the 22d of July, 1855, when the wife of Mr. Foster Ervay presented him with four children at one birth, three girls and one boy. They were named Ida A., Irvin A., Ada A., and Joy O. The boy and one girl were living at last accounts.

The information contained in the above history of the town of Catharine was obtained chiefly from the following persons and authorities, namely: Hull Fanton, Esq., Phineas Catlin, Esq., Jesse Lyon, A. J. Agard, Hon. Abraham Lawrence, Lewis Beardsley (1st), R. B. Lockhart, E. S. Hinman, Mrs. Sarah Lockerley, J. D. Wager, the pastors of the various churches, Charles F. Andrews, "Centennial History," French's and Hough's State Gazetteers, and Hamilton Childs' Historical Directory, etc.

MILITARY RECORD.

The total amount of money paid by the town of Catharine (previous to the last call for troops in 1865) for bounties, exclusive of amounts paid for county bounties, was \$12,857. The following bounties were paid to volunteers at the periods named: in 1862, from \$25 to \$100; 1863, \$300; 1864, \$200.

In the year 1864, in addition to the bounty above mentioned, a county bounty of \$600 each was paid to volunteers.

The subjoined list of the soldiers of Catharine who served in the war of the Rebellion is procured by the united assistance of Hon. Abraham Lawrence and Eaton J. Agard, who were prominently identified with military

affairs during the period of 1861-65. The list is not as complete as we desired, but as no records are on file, either in the town clerk's office or in the Adjutant-General's Department at Albany, the names and data here given are procured by actual research, principally by the gentlemen above named, and also Captain H. L. Couch, of Havana, to whom we acknowledge ourselves indebted for the information furnished.

John W. Adams, 50th Regt., Co. G; enl. Sept. 2, 1861; disch. Dec. 1863; re-enlisted.
 William Allen, 50th Regt., Co. G; enl. July 2, 1862.
 Edwin F. Ames, 161st Regt.; enl. Oct. 15, 1862.
 Orson Bowhly, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April, 1861; served full term and re-enl. in 14th N. Y. Art.
 William H. Brown, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861; served full term and re-enl.
 John W. Beardsley, 89th Regt., Co. B; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. on account of sickness.
 Channcey B. Button, enl. Aug. 1861.
 Eli L. Beardsley, 50th Regt., Co. G; enl. Aug. 1862; died at Washington.
 Washington L. Beckwith, 141st Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Nelson Bacon, 141st Regt., Co. A; enl. July 4, 1862.
 Nehemiah Beardsley, 50th Regt., Co. G; enl. July 2, 1862.
 Theodore S. Brown, 107th Regt.; enl. July, 1862; disch. for disability.
 Joseph Bishop, 161st Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. for disability.
 Albanus Beckwith.
 Clark Beckwith.
 Albert Beckwith, private, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861; disch.
 Myron G. Couch, 107th Regt., Co. H; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed at battle of Dallas.
 Charles H. Cooper, 38th Regt., Co. I; enl. April, 1861; supposed killed at Bull Run.
 Michael Connolly, leader of band, 48th Regt.
 Jefferson J. Cooper, 14th Inf.; disch.; re-enl.
 Abram Chapman, 161st Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862; died in Pennsylvania.
 Walter D. Cooper, 141st Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862.
 William A. Cooley, 141st Regt., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Andrew J. Charles, 161st Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862.
 John E. Culver, 141st Regt., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Charles A. Cotton, 161st Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Joseph Cornell, 141st Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862.
 William Catlin.
 Riker De Bond.
 Jeremiah R. De Baun, enl. Aug. 1862.
 Irving Dean, 161st Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; died in Louisiana.
 Channcey Denning, 141st Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Elijah Drake, private, 109th Regt., Co. G; enl. Dec. 28, 1861; disch.
 Jason J. Emmons, private, 107th Regt., Co. H; enl. July 22, 1862; died at Wash-ville, Aug. 8, 1864.
 John Evans, 141st Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Martin L. Frost, private, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.
 Henry Foot.
 Livingston Foot.
 Joseph Fish, 75th Regt.; enl. 1861.
 Reuben Francisco, 89th Regt., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1861; killed at Antietam.
 William Francisco, 141st Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862.
 David V. Fish, 141st Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862.
 William H. Gray, private, 50th Regt., Co. G; enl. Aug. 1862; re-enl. in Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.
 Oscar C. Griffin, private, 141st Regt., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; killed at Chickamauga.
 Henry B. Griffin, private, 141st Regt., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; killed at Chickamauga.
 Robert S. Ganung, private, 107th Regt.; enl. July, 1862.
 Alonzo Graham, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. G.
 Jerome Graham, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. G.
 Lewis Hewitt, private, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 25, 1863.
 Elijah Hendrickson, private, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861.
 James Hedgeland, private, 64th Regt.; enl. July, 1862.
 Oliver L. Hogenkamp, private, 89th Regt., Co. A; enl. June, 1861; disch. for disability in 1862.
 James E. Hunt, 161st Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Augustus Hill, 107th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Albert Ham, 107th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Lyman Hall, 141st Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Jacob Hausner.
 Oliver H. Ingersoll, private, 3d Regt., Co. H; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863; re-enlisted.
 William Jones, enl. July, 1862.
 George W. Johnson, 141st Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862.
 Henry J. Lyon, 107th Regt., Co. H; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 26, 1863.
 Hobart Lyon, 5th Cav., Co. C; enl. May, 1862; disch. June 20, 1865.

* In 1860 Montour erected from Catharine.



P. Leattin

Huson W. Mallett, private, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 14, 1863; re-enlisted, and died in prison.
 Henry McKelbub, private, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861.
 Hiram G. Morris, private, 107th Regt., Co. H; enl. July 29, 1862; wounded in battle of Dallas, Ga.; pro. to corp.
 Henry McCalet, private, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April, 1861.
 Charles Morgan, engineer, 10th Cav., Co. D; enl. Sept. 1861; discharged; re-enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 John Mann, 89th Regt., Co. B; enl. Sept. 1861; re-enl. in Art., July 4, 1863.
 Freeman Miller, 107th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 John W. Mervin, 161st Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Harrison O. Mitchell, 107th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 William Nichols, 107th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Henry J. Ogden, private, 107th Regt., Co. H; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Charles Owen, private, 89th Regt., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1861; discharged.
 Isaac N. Peck, 141st Regt., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862.
 John Perrigo, 161st Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Samuel A. Paine, 89th Regt., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1861; disch. on account of sickness; re-enlisted.
 Daniel Perrigo, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April, 1861.
 James W. Riley, enl. 1861.
 Austin B. Rumsey, 64th Regt., Co. E; pro. to captain.
 Benjamin F. Smith, private, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.
 William J. Sterling, private, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.
 Albert E. Swan, 50th Regt., Co. G; enl. 1861.
 William Stanley, 141st Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Wesley Stanley, 141st Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862.
 George A. Smith, 50th Regt., Co. G; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Daniel K. Smith, private, 94th Regt., Co. A; enl. March 26, 1865; disch. May 26, 1865.
 William H. Taber, 107th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 George W. Thomas, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav., Co. G.
 Ira Tompkins.
 Horace S. Updike, 141st Regt., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862.
 George W. Ullman, 161st Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862.
 Syraus Ullman, 107th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1862.
 John Van Loon, 107th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. on account of wounds received at Chancellorsville.
 Frederick Van Loon, 107th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862.
 John F. Vandemark, 141st Regt.
 David L. West, private, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.
 Milo West, private, 3d Regt., Co. K; enl. Aug. 1861; disch. Aug. 1863; re-enl.
 James A. Youmans, private, 107th Regt., Co. H; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.

IN NAVY FROM MONTOUR.*

Robert Hunter, coal-passenger on "Seneca"; disch. June 11, 1865.
 William Mallett, coal-passenger on "Seneca"; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Henry Rightmire, coal-passenger on "Seneca"; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Charles Slocum, coal-passenger on "Honduras"; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Albert Simmons, coal-passenger on "Seneca"; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Joel B. Smith, coal-passenger on "Seneca"; disch. June 11, 1865.

IN NAVY FROM DIX.

Charles R. King, coal-passenger on "Seneca"; disch. June 11, 1865.
 Wm. W. Vanderpool, coal-passenger on "Seneca"; disch. June 11, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

G. W. PRATT.

This gentleman, now one of the most enterprising farmers of the town of Catharine, was born at Seabrook, Conn., May 30, 1820. His chances for the acquisition of knowledge were limited, and all of education he received was by a few years' attendance at the public schools. On the Fourth of July, 1840, he married Johanna Sherman, by whom he has one surviving child, Jeannette, now the wife of Jay Tidd, of Minnesota. His first wife died in 1857, and on the 20th of December, 1858, he married his present wife, who was at that time Mrs. Olive Baldwin. This union has resulted in a family of four children, namely,—Frederick,

Johanna, Judd, and Cora Belle, all of whom reside at home with their parents.

In early life Mr. Pratt learned the trade of a boat-builder, at which he worked ten years. He was afterwards made State superintendent of the Chemung Canal, and subsequently for ten years superintendent of the department of contracts on the same canal. The last public work in which he was engaged was as chief of the department of contracts in the State Reformatory at Elmira. In 1874 he purchased the beautiful farm in Catharine upon which he now resides. Since coming into his possession he has improved it considerably, and added the fine barn and out-buildings which are shown in the illustration of his premises elsewhere in this volume. His barn is considered the best constructed one in Schuyler County. He made the specifications from which it was built, and personally superintended its erection. His farm has been, by proper drainage and careful cultivation, made one of the most productive in the town, and in 1877 he raised an average of 45 bushels of wheat to the acre.

PHINEAS CATLIN.

The Catlin family is one that enjoys a venerable antiquity and a conspicuous place in the history of the Old World. From an ancient document belonging to the family we quote, "The family of Catlin has been seated at Newington, near Rochester, in the county of Kent, England, ever since the Norman Conquest. Reginald de Catlyne, who was one of the followers of William the Conqueror, is mentioned in 'Doomsday Book' as possessing two knight's fees of land at the time of his successor, in the county of Kent."

From the same genealogy of the family above referred to we subjoin the following from a long and interesting record, since the arrival of the first of the Catlins in America, in 1643:

Theodore Catlin, son of John, born Nov. 12, 1758; married Mary Goodwin. Issue—Phineas, born Oct. 22, 1760; settled in Tioga County. Israel, born Sept. 15, 1762; settled in Seneca County. Margaret, born Nov. 16, 1764; died young. Theodore, born Sept. 19, 1770. Abel, born March 2, 1776. Loi. Clarissa, born in 1778; married William Cunningham; married, second time, George Coryell. Anna, married E. S. Hinman. Horace, died in Canada. Mary, married Gurdon Grannis.

Phineas Catlin, son of Theodore, born Oct. 22, 1760; married Sally Ross. Issue—Brant, born April 24, 1789; married Margaret Bennett; died 1819. Phineas, born Jan. 30, 1795; married Hannah Lee; married, second time, Deborah Kimble. Theodorus, born Dec. 12, 1796; married Nancy Haring; married, second time, Laura Haring. Sarah, born July 12, 1800; married Dr. Jones; died in 1825. Mary (living), born Dec. 14, 1803; married John Crawford. Lucy (living), born Dec. 14, 1807; married Hiram W. Jackson.

Phineas Catlin, son of Phineas, born Jan. 30, 1795; married Hannah Lee; married, second time, Mrs. Deborah Kimble. Issue—Ralph Lee, born Jan. 7, 1815. Caroline S., born March 26, 1816; married John Mitchell, Jr.; married, second time, Barnabas Miller. Ursula, born Feb.

* All enlisted Aug. 29, 1864.

25, 1823; married A. G. Campbell. Cornelia B., born July 9, 1828; deceased. Lucy Louisa, born Feb. 26, 1833; married Thomas B. Campbell. Frances M., born April 24, 1835; died young. Henry B., born Oct. 5, 1837; married Carrie C. Close.

Judge Phineas Catlin, the father of the gentleman whose name heads this biography, was one of the pioneers of the old town of Catharine, having settled in that part of the town now included in Montour, in 1792. He was the first supervisor of Catharine, having been elected to that office at the first town-meeting, in 1798, and for eleven years consecutively thereafter. He was also several years clerk of the town, and for a long period one of its justices of the peace. Prior to the organization of Chemung County, he was elected first judge of old Tioga, and served in that, as in all other positions, with eminent success, and to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted in the Revolutionary army, and served seven years. He died Jan. 30, 1827, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, and was very sincerely lamented as a useful citizen, a good neighbor, and a true friend.

As will be seen by reference to the genealogy of the family, as above given, Phineas Catlin, son of he whom we have just noticed, was born Jan. 30, 1795, and is consequently now in his eighty-third year. He was brought up amid the scenes incident to pioneer life, having been born on the old homestead in what is now Montour. He attended the district school taught by Anthony Brodrick, where he acquired all of book knowledge he possesses, to which he has added by a long and successful business career. For several years he was town clerk of Catharine, and also for some time supervisor. In 1824 he moved to his present home at Odessa, and has since resided there.

On the 3d of February, 1814, he married Hannah, daughter of Israel Lee, with whom he lived until her death, March 2, 1867, a period of fifty-three years. They raised a very worthy family, who, like their progenitors for many generations back, by their lives and characters are doing honor to their exalted ancestry.

Prominent among the sons of Phineas Catlin is Henry B., now sheriff of this county, who, with his father, has the finest representation in this volume which it is possible to have, and which they both richly merit. In the days of our trouble with Great Britain, in 1812-14, Mr. Catlin belonged to a regiment of horse in the State militia, raised at Elmira, and at the burning of Buffalo his regiment was called to arms. The enemy evacuated the city of the lake before the valiant Elmira regiment could get farther than Danville.

November 17, 1875, Mr. Catlin—evidently realizing the truth of the Scriptural injunction, "It is not good for man to be alone"—married Deborah, widow of Henry Kimble, with whom he has since lived happily. Mrs. Kimble is the daughter of John Kimble, a pioneer and prominent citizen of the town of Catlin, in Chemung Co., whose venerable portrait adorns the pages of the history of that town.

In a general summary of the character of Mr. Catlin, dispensing with all of an eulogistic nature, we can say that he has done as much as any one living man for the material improvement of the town of which he is an hon-

ored citizen; that in his life and labors he has evinced a desire to accomplish what he could for the general welfare of the community at large; that all of his dealings with his fellow-men have been honorable and just; that in his domestic relations he has been the fond and affectionate husband and parent; and in his public life an eminently successful and useful member of society.

HENRY B. CATLIN.

The public life of Mr. Catlin offers many interesting traits of character, and shows how a young man, by energy and enterprise, can acquire a good reputation and achieve a responsible and prominent position. He has successively been clerk of his town, justice of the peace, and sheriff of his native county, which presents a record rarely secured by one of Mr. Catlin's age.

Henry B. Catlin, youngest son of Phineas Catlin, was born at Odessa, in the town of Catharine, Oct. 5, 1837. His education was acquired mainly at the public schools of his native town, including one term at a private educational establishment in Elmira. His business has been principally confined to agricultural pursuits, and the necessary work of the offices to which he has been elected, and which he filled to the general satisfaction of his constituents and the people at large. He has been almost continuously in public office since he attained his majority, which speaks well for the faithful discharge of the duties incumbent upon him in the positions he has filled.

In 1877 he received the Republican nomination for the office of sheriff of Schuyler County, and was elected by a handsome majority. He succeeded H. L. Estabrook, who was appointed by Governor Tilden to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sheriff John Wood.

On the 13th of June, 1860, Mr. Catlin married Miss Carrie C. Close, a native of Tioga Co., Pa.

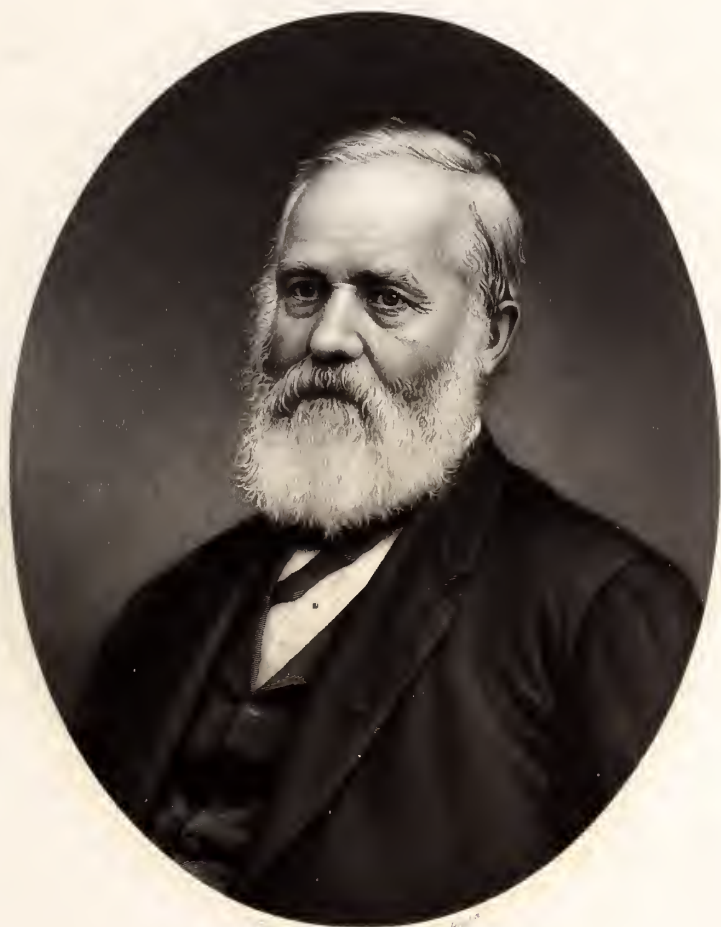
In the above brief sketch we have endeavored to give an outline of the history of Mr. Catlin, so that those to whom he is not personally known may appreciate as thoroughly as those who know him best the sterling qualities of the man who, by enterprise and individual integrity, has won his present enviable position in public life.

HON. ABRAHAM LAWRENCE.

Prominently identified with the early settlement of the town of Catharine was the Lawrence family, of which the gentleman whose name heads this sketch is a representative member. We find, by reference to our history of the town of Catharine, that in July, 1813, Samuel and Joseph Lawrence, who were sons of Jonathan Lawrence, one of the partners in the Watkins and Flint purchase, who had inherited from their father the major part of the northeast section of township No. 3 in that purchase, constituting about one-half of the present town of Catharine, having determined to fix their residence on the west side of Cayuta Lake, contracted with the late Samuel Winton, of Johnson's Settlement, to erect houses for them, to be completed



Henry B. Lathrop



Abraham Lawrence

the following year. Leaving New York early in October, 1814, they passed from Hoboken north to Montgomery, on the Newburg and Cochocton turnpike, following it west to the Delaware River, which they crossed at Cochocton, and went thence through the "Beech Woods" to Great Bend, on the Susquehanna, which they crossed, and followed its north bank to Owego, thence passing up the Owego, Catunk, and Cayuta Creeks through the Dutch Settlement to Johnson's Settlement, the journey occupying about two weeks. Remaining at the latter place about two weeks (as neither of the houses at the lake had been yet fitted for occupancy), they moved into the house intended for the residence of Joseph Lawrence, and both families occupied it until the following spring, when Samuel removed with his family to the house in which he continued to reside the remainder of his life, and which is still the home of those of his family residing in Schuyler County, namely, Abraham Lawrence and his sister, the widow of the late Adam G. Campbell, formerly quite a prominent merchant of Havana. During the following years, 1815-16, their houses and out-buildings were completed. Within the same period they employed Isaac Swartwood to erect a saw-mill on the east branch of Catlin's Mill Creek, just north of the present location of the Magee fish-ponds, for the purpose of furnishing lumber to complete their buildings, and to increase the building facilities for settlers in the northern part of their tract.

Abraham Lawrence, son of Samuel Lawrence, was born in the old homestead June 1, 1818. He received his elementary education at the Ithaca Academy, and subsequently entered Geneva College (now Hobart College), from which institution he was graduated with honors. On the death of his father, Samuel Lawrence, in October, 1837, he inherited, in connection with his sister, Mrs. Jane G. Campbell, the homestead property, including a part of Cayuta Lake, which has remained in the family since the original purchase of the Lawrence tract. In 1857-58 he was elected supervisor of the town of Catharine, and also again in 1863-64, during which latter years he served as chairman of the board. His father held the office of supervisor for several years. From July, 1864, to July, 1868, he was president of the Second National Bank of Havana (now the Havana National Bank), during which time his brother-in-law, Adam G. Campbell, held the position of cashier of the same institution. In 1867 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention that met at Albany. In 1866 he was a candidate for Congress before the Republican convention, and again in 1870, at which time he would have received the nomination had it not been for political trickery. Hon. Milo Goodrich, of Dryden, was the successful nominee, and was elected. Mr. Lawrence has always been a staunch Republican, believing that the perpetuity of our institutions was best assured by that party. He was never married, but lives comfortably at his beautiful home on Cayuta Lake, where he dispenses hospitality with a generosity only equaled by the magnificent surroundings of his house. He is an intelligent gentleman of the old school, polite and affable in his address, courteous and polite in his manners, and neighborly in his disposition. A portrait of this gentleman, as the only male representative of his family now

residing within the scope of our work, is inserted, as complying with the wishes of the numerous friends of himself and the family. An illustration of his home and grounds, with the lake in the background, also adorns our pages.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

CAYUTA.

THIS town is the smallest in area and population in the county. It is the southeast corner town, and has undergone several changes in its legal formation. The surface is a hilly upland, soil a clayey and gravelly loam, better adapted to the cultivation of blackberries than to cereal productions, although some parts of it are rendered fertile by careful cultivation. Cayuta Creek flows southeasterly through the town in a narrow and deep valley, bordered by hill-sides, the summits of which are elevated from 300 feet to 600 feet above the level of the creek. The settlement of the town was about contemporary with that of other sections, though the oldest part of it has been detached and annexed to the town of Van Etten, in Chemung County. The pioneers were of the same hardy and industrious race, and underwent the same experiences as did those of the neighboring towns. The pioneer of the town was Captain Gabriel Ogden, who settled near the present site of Cayuta village (formerly West Cayuta) in 1798. He came with his family from Tioga Co., Pa., and located on the place now owned by Charles R. Swartwood. A daughter of his, Sarah, widow of Robert Lockerby, is his only remaining child, and she is now ninety-three years of age, and resides with her son Gabriel in the town of Catharine.

About the same time as that of Captain Ogden's arrival, came Rev. David Jaynes (or Janes), also from Tioga Co., Pa., who settled on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Ezra C. Jaynes, which has remained in the family these eighty years past. The family is quite numerous in and about the town. Elder Jaynes was the first preacher in the town, and among the first in what is now Schuyler County.

The same year (1799) Harmon White came in from Litchfield Co., Conn., and settled on the site of the village of Cayuta. He was accompanied by his son John. He had five sons and two daughters, namely: Harmon, John, Jesse D., Isaac, and Hiram, the latter the father of William B. White, who is the only surviving member of the family now residing in the town. He is quite a prominent citizen, having served as town clerk in 1858-59, and also from 1865 to 1868, inclusive. The daughters of Harmon White were Sarah, who married Simeon Paddleford, of Chenango County, and Catharine, who married Harmon Sawyer, and resided in Erin, Chemung Co.

Jonathan and Joseph Thomas came about the same time, but settled in that part of Cayuta now included in Chemung County, as did also Benjamin Chambers and Jeremiah Taylor. John Ennis, with his brothers Emanuel, Sannder, and Benjamin also arrived before the dawn of the present century (in December, 1799). They are dead. They settled in Jackson's Hollow, where several of their descendants still reside.

Robert Lockerby came in 1801 or 1802, and settled on the farm now occupied by one of his descendants, near Alpine; William and Gabriel are his two surviving sons.

Among other old settlers were Moses Brown, Langstaff Compton, the Reynolds', and the Smiths, descendants of whom still reside in the town.

Colonel John Wood, in 1875 elected sheriff of Schuyler County, was born in the town in 1823, and died Nov. 21, 1876. In partnership with his brother, Leroy Wood, established the mercantile business at Cayuta now conducted by his widow and son, Edward L. Wood.

The first marriage celebrated within the present limits of the town was that in which Ebenezer Edwards and Sarah Ogden were the interested parties, in 1804.

The first birth was that of Rosetta, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, in 1804.

The first death that of Joseph Thomas, in 1802.

The first tavern was kept by Captain Gabriel Ogden at Cayuta, in 1805.

The first saw-mill was erected by Jesse D. White, on the east branch of the Cayuta, in 1816, in what is now Newfield, Tompkins Co. The first grist-mill was built by John Ennis, two miles below Cayuta, in 1817. It remained in the family for fifty years, and was then sold to the present proprietor, James Green.

The first religious services were held by Elder Jaynes at his house, in 1802.

The first school was taught by Robert Lockerby in a house belonging to Elder Jaynes, in the winter of 1805.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Cayuta was originally organized March 24, 1824, from Spencer (Tioga County). At the time of the erection of Schuyler County, in 1854, considerable alterations were made in the boundaries of the town, and a special town-meeting was ordered, so that a reorganization was in reality effected. We quote the fourth section of the act of 1854 as follows: "All that part of the towns of Erin and Catlin, in the county of Chemung, embracing the following territory: Beginning in the centre of Cayuta Creek, on the southeast line of lot No. 29; thence along the north line of said lot to the southeast corner thereof; thence along the northwest line of lots Nos. 29, 30, and 31 to the southeast corner of lot No. 1; thence west along the south line of lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to the southwest corner of said lot No. 3; thence north along the west line of lot No. 3 to the section line; thence west along the section line to the town of Veteran; thence north along the town line to Veteran and the west line of lots Nos. 80, 86, 87, and 88,* 1, 50, and 51 to the town line of Newfield; thence south along the town line between Newfield and Catharine to the town line of Cayuta, which territory shall, from and after the passage of this act, be annexed to and form a part of the town of Cayuta."

A special town-meeting was held on the 9th day of May, 1854, to fill the vacancies in the town officers occasioned by the reorganization of the town, at which the following were elected to fill the offices placed opposite their names,

respectively: Le Roy Wood, Supervisor; William Brown, Town Clerk; John White, Justice of the Peace, to serve with Samuel Roberts, Harmon Jaynes, and Charles J. Broas, of the old town board; Emanuel Ennis, Assessor, to serve with Benjamin Decker and Fordyce Roper; Salmon F. Chase, Superintendent of Schools; Peter Ennis, Commissioner of Highways, with Isaac C. Bates and Walter Lockerby; Jacob Linderman, Edward Lyon, Overseers of the Poor; John A. Banfield, Collector; John E. Torry, William B. White, John A. Banfield, Jacob Van Kurin, Gabriel Lockerby, Constables; Walter Archibald, Samuel Roberts, Inspectors of Election; Alanson J. Cleveland, Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Supervisors from 1854 to 1878 (inclusive), Le Roy Wood (2 years), Samuel Roberts (2 years), John Wood (3 years), John G. Reynolds (2 years), Samuel S. Brown (2 years), Martin D. Hall (2 years), John Wood, Nicholas Barr (2 years), John G. Reynolds (4 years), Samuel S. Brown (2 years), John G. Reynolds (2 years), Benjamin L. Swartwood, present incumbent.

Town Clerks, William Brown, Hiram White, John Wood (2 years), William B. White (2 years), John G. Reynolds, Benjamin W. Brown (2 years), Le Roy Wood, Henry G. Smith, William B. White (4 years), A. T. Wood (4 years), William Hammond (3 years), A. T. Wood, William Hammond (2 years), present incumbent.

Justices of the Peace, John White (1 year), Benjamin Decker (2 years), Samuel Roberts (3 years), William Brown (4 years), Cyrus Lewis, James Ennis, Samuel Roberts, Harmon Jaynes, Cyrus Lewis, Emanuel Ennis, David R. Tunis, Samuel Roberts, Martin D. Hall, Joseph Woolever, Cyrus Lewis (vacancy), Daniel Tunis, Samuel Roberts, Cyrus Lewis, Charles Osborn (vacancy), Joseph Woolever, Harmon Jaynes, Samuel Roberts, Luther Ennis (vacancy), Thomas Harding, Jacob Fitzgerald, F. Marion Ennis, Samuel Roberts, E. C. Jaynes, Luther Ennis (vacancy), Albert B. Smith, F. Marion Ennis, John Decker (vacancy).

The present town officers, other than those contained in the above lists, are as follows, namely: Alexander Lawhead, Benjamin Decker, Myron Ennis, Assessors; Isaac Botsford, Overseer of the Poor; John Ennis, Commissioner of Highways; Jerome Reynolds, Abner G. Smith, William B. White, Town Auditors; Henry G. Smith, William Flanders, John G. McDuffee, Inspectors of Election; A. D. Smith, Excise Commissioner; John S. Richardson, Collector; B. L. Ennis, Henry Lambert, Avery Ennis, John S. Richards, Constables; A. T. Wood, Game Constable.

CAYUTA

is located on the old Spencer and Catharine Turnpike, and was first settled by Captain Gabriel Ogden, Harmon White, John White, and others.

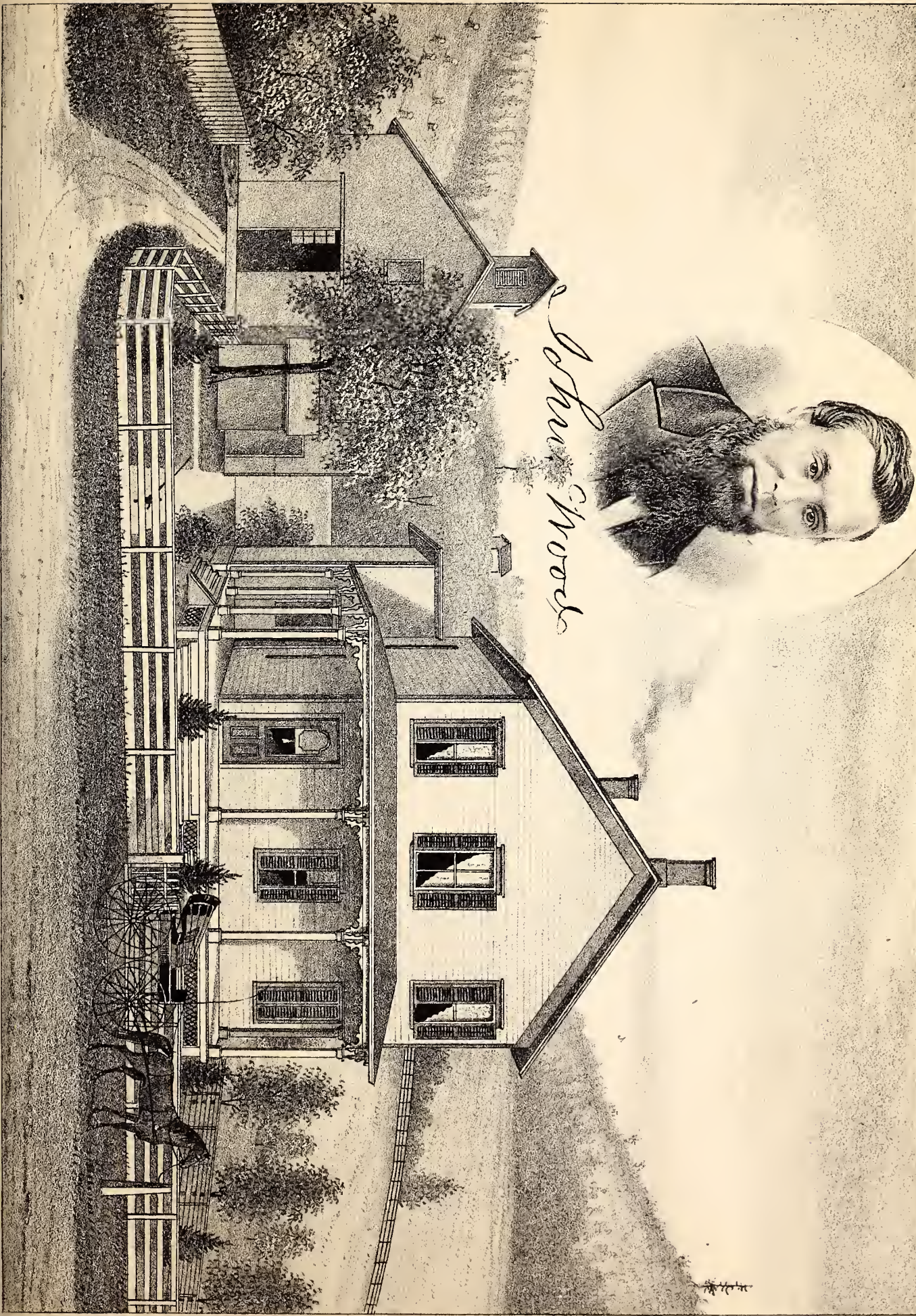
The first store was kept there by Jesse D. White as early as 1810, in a log house. The stock of goods was small at first, but afterwards the business developed into quite a mercantile enterprise.

The first tavern in the place was kept by Hiram White, father of William B. White, in 1817. He was familiarly known by the old settlers as "Mine Host," having kept a tavern on the old stand for many years. In 1849 he erected

* Lot 88 and others taken off and annexed to Catharine, in 1875.



John Wood



the hotel building in which his son now resides, which was quite a resort before regular staging was discontinued. At present the house is used as a private dwelling. C. R. Swartwood keeps the hotel of the place, and neither man nor beast need go hungry by his door. A stage-route from Havana to Ithaca passes through Cayuta, and makes a stopping-place at "Swartwood's Hotel."

The post-office was established as early as 1815, and Jesse D. White was appointed the first postmaster; at least such is the prevailing opinion among those we interviewed on the subject. The present incumbent is Benjamin R. Swartwood.

The place now contains one general store, of which Mrs. Mary D. Wood & Son are the proprietors; one blacksmithy, one wagon-shop, a good hotel, kept by C. R. Swartwood, one church building, used by all denominations, and called a "Free Church;" one public school, post-office, and about 75 inhabitants.

RELIGIOUS.

To the town of Cayuta is accredited the honor of having the first resident minister of the gospel in the county, in the person of Elder David Jaynes, who arrived in 1799, and soon thereafter inaugurated religious services in his humble dwelling. Here the few pioneers were wont to assemble to render thanks for the bounties of Providence, and for the protection vouchsafed them in the manifold dangers and vicissitudes to which they were constantly subjected in redeeming the wilderness and preparing the soil for cultivation. It was many years before any regular religious organization was effected within the present limits of the town. Doubtless many of the old settlers used to have regular religious gatherings, but no church edifice was erected in Cayuta, as now formed, prior to 1859, when the "Free Church" was built for the use of all people, irrespective of religious belief or doctrinal preferences. True, churches were long before this organized, and suitable houses of worship constructed, in the surrounding towns, notably the old Methodist house at Johnson's Settlement in 1809, and the Episcopal church soon afterwards.

THE FREE CHURCH

was erected in 1859 by the citizens generally, as a place where all could worship, regardless of sectarian proclivities. Appointments are made by ministers of the various denominations, but all are free to attend the services. The building will comfortably seat 250 persons, and cost, probably, \$1500. The first trustees were Le Roy Wood, Zalmon F. Chase, and Samuel Brown. The present trustees are Samuel S. Brown, John G. Reynolds, and John S. Richards. The congregation averages in attendance about 75.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CAYUTA (CLOSE COMMUNION) was organized in June, 1877, with 23 members. The present church officers are Alexander Lawhead, Chauncey Kellogg, and George Dunbar, Deacons; Charles Smith, Clerk. Present membership, 25; pastor, Rev. Charles Berry; place of worship, the Free Church.

CAYUTA RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was incorporated Oct. 12, 1874, with seven trustees, namely, Charles R. Swartwood, John S. McDuffee, Ira B. Jaynes,

John G. Reynolds, Henry G. Smith, Samuel S. Brown, and John Boyer. The grounds include the old cemetery, and five-eighths of an acre was added at the time of incorporation. They are located on lot No. 23, are tastefully laid out, and neatly kept. The monument erected to the memory of Le Roy Wood is an ornament to the cemetery and an honor to the relatives of the deceased who erected it. So, likewise, is that of Benjamin Brown. Many others of the monuments are ornamental and expensive, and the erection of them denotes a reverence to the memory of those over whom they are placed.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

From the time when Robert Lockerby taught the first school in the rude log house erected for that purpose until the present time, a continual advancement has been made in educational matters. The humble log school-house has given place to the substantial frame structures, and the acquirements of the teachers are rigorously investigated before they are engaged to disseminate knowledge, and to discipline the minds of the youth for the great life struggle, the basis of which lies in the period of school-day life. It has been rightly claimed that the public school is the sustaining power of the nation, and the basic fabric of independence and liberty. By reference to the last annual report of Charles T. Andrews, Esq., County Superintendent of Schools, we glean the subjoined statistics of the public schools of the town:

State appropriation, \$384.01; tax, \$405.52; total, \$795.27; number of districts, 15; number of children in districts, 143; teachers, 8,—3 males and 5 females; scholars, 113; weeks taught, 120; 56 volumes in library, valued at \$5; value of school-houses and sites, \$2450.

THE POPULATION

of Cayuta for the lustrums from 1845 to 1875 inclusive has been as follows: in 1845, 1001; in 1850, 1035; in 1855, 615*; in 1860, 708; in 1865, 636; in 1870, 641; in 1875, 669.

For information contained in the above history of Cayuta we are indebted to the following-named persons and authorities: William B. White, Mrs. Sarah Lockerby, of Catharine, William Hammond, town clerk, Samuel S. Brown, C. R. Swartwood, and others; to French's State Gazetteer, and Hamilton Child's Historical Directory.

MILITARY RECORD.

James V. White, capt., Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; resigned Oct. 1, 1862.
Freeman Warren, private; enl. March 23, 1865.
William E. Wilkins, private; enl. Jan. 9, 1864.
Emanuel Hoyt, private, Co. K, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. Nov. 30, 1864.
William H. Hoyt, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1865; disch. Aug. 14, 1865.
Isaac Howell.
Daniel Merdon, private, Co. I, 159th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1864; disch. Jan. 8, 1865.
George Merdon, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. July 5, 1865.
Jerome N. Bateman, private, Co. I, 159th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1864; disch. July 29, 1865.
Solomon Degraw, private, Co. A, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 6, 1864; re-enl. Aug. 1864, Co. H, 15th N. Y. Inf.

* Divided and reorganized in 1854.

Alfred Degraw, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1864; killed June 2, 1864.

John Ackerly, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; was in battle of Antietam; died at Hope Landing, Va.

Andrew Archibald, private, Co. B, 114th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Edward Earsley, private; enl. March 23, 1865.

Edward H. Ames, private; enl. Jan. 12, 1864.

John O'Brien, private; enl. March 19, 1864.

Perry Powers, private; enl. 1864.

James Stark (2d), private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Jan. 17, 1863.

George W. Seely, private, Co. A, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Sept. 7, 1862.

Abraham J. Seely, private, Co. A, 109th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; killed May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania.

Peter Seely, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; disch. Jan. 13, 1865.

John A. Smith, private; enl. Jan. 13, 1864.

James P. Sinclair, private; enl. Jan. 13, 1864.

Mahlon Smith, private; enl. 1864.

William B. Stevens, private, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1864.

Charles Zimmer, private, Co. K; enl. Sept. 13, 1864; disch. April 8, 1865.

George N. Van Zelle, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862.

Ezra C. Jayne, private, Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; in several battles.

Edwin McClary, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded in the foot.

Edward McClary, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.

Timothy B. McClary, private, Co. G, 1st N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.

Daniel L. McClary, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died at Chattanooga.

William L. McClary, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Oct. 11, 1862; re-enl. private, Co. I, 15th N. Y. Cav., Jan. 5, 1862; in several battles.

Enos C. Ogden, private, Co. G, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 10, 1864; in several battles.

Delos W. Phillips, private; enl. March 23, 1864.

Joseph P. Aynders, private, Co. H, 15th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864.

Albert P. Scott, private, Co. C, 61st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864; was taken prisoner.

Leroy W. Swartwood, musician, Co. H, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 26, 1862; promoted drum-major.

George W. Swartwood, private, Co. I, 137th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

James W. Riley, private, Co. L, 50th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 2, 1861; died at Newbern, N. C., March 29, 1865.

Martin W. Swartwood, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; in several battles.

Wm. J. Rogers, private; enl. March 23, 1865.

Isaac Rought, private; enl. March 23, 1865.

Andrew H. Stump, private; enl. Jan. 18, 1865.

Wiley Rogers, private; enl. 1864.

Chas. W. Hendershot, private, Co. G, 143d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.

Alva P. Bolyan, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 22, 1863; in several battles.

Clark V. Beckwith, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 22, 1863; taken prisoner, and died at Andersonville.

Wm. J. H. Tunis, private, Co. A, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Jan. 30, 1862; was in battle of Antietam; re-enl. Co. L, 9th N. Y. Art., Aug. 8, 1864.

John Lockerby, private, Co. B, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; in several battles.

Burr Lockerby, private, Co. C, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864.

Judson A. Jayens, private; enl. March 23, 1865.

Marvin A. Nash, private; enl. March 23, 1865.

Silas Manning, private, Co. A, 89th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; wounded at Petersburg.

James E. A. Manning, private, Co. A, 89th Regt.; enl. Feb. 3, 1864; in several battles.

John B. Maxwell, private; enl. Jan. 9, 1864.

Nathan Martin, private; enl. March 2, 1864.

Nelson Mayo, private; enl. 1864.

John H. Jessup, private; enl. Jan. 18, 1865.

John Howard, enl. Jan. 9, 1864.

Frank Holican, enl. Jan. 9, 1864.

Wm. L. Pendleton, enl. 1864.

John Palmer, enl. 1864.

Eliakim Robinson, 161st N. Y. Regt.; enl. 1864.

Edward Shaw, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. Regt.; enl. July 26, 1862; died at Harper's Ferry, Va.

James A. Cooper, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864.

Alfred Van Dusen, private.

Harmon Sawyer, private, Co. M, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; died at Newbern, N. C.

David Ayers, private, 64th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN WOOD.

In the catalogue of those who, through their own individual efforts and personal virtues, acquired a proud and honorable position, that of John Wood occupies a conspicuous place. No better example of what industry, enterprise, and a determined will can accomplish need be offered as a criterion of success than the history of the public services of he of whom we write, who has within a few years passed away, leaving an untarnished reputation as the proudest legacy of a good man.

John Wood was born at Hector (then Tompkins County, now Schuyler Co., N. Y.), Nov. 27, 1822. While yet quite young his parents, Reuben and Freelove Wood, removed to Cayuta, where he (John) attended the district school five terms, which constituted about all the educational advantages he ever enjoyed. Self-study, deep thought, and a careful perusal of the newspapers were the channels through which he gained a good stock of practical knowledge, so that he became a well-informed and capable business man.

In 1838 he entered the mercantile business at Cayuta, commencing as a clerk in the store of his uncle, Le Roy Wood, also quite a prominent man in Cayuta during his lifetime. He continued to assist his uncle until 1848, when he was admitted as a partner in the business, finally succeeding to its entire control, and remaining as the principal merchant of his town until his death, which occurred Nov. 21, 1876. His name, from his first entry into business until his last transaction, continued a synonym for probity, and he enjoyed an unlimited credit.

On the 15th of October, 1848, he married Mary D., daughter of Edward and Jane Doty. They had but one child, a son, Ed. L., who, with his mother, still continues the business with which the husband and father was connected for nearly forty years.

Mr. Wood enjoyed the confidence of the people of his town in a large degree. In the years 1858-60 and 1867 he served in the Board of Supervisors of Schuyler. In 1864 he was appointed revenue assessor of Schuyler County, and in 1875 was elected sheriff of the same, which latter position he occupied at the time of his death. He held an exalted place in the Masonic fraternity, having joined that honorable body at Havana in 1863, being at the time of his death a member of Myrtle Lodge, and also of the Ithaca Commandery.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

DIX.

FEW white settlements in what now constitutes the town of Dix antedate the commencement of the present century. Less than fourscore years ago, and not a solitary white man had planted his rude habitation in this now thrifty and populous town. Many and wonderful are the changes

eighty years have wrought. *Then* dense forests covered hill and valley; *now* fertile fields and green meadows exist as monuments to the enterprise and industry of the pioneers and of their descendants. The poet Gray has well portrayed the routine of the pioneers' life in the lines,

"Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield;
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bowed the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!"

The town lies upon the west side of Catharine Creek, and extends from the head of Seneca Lake to the south line of the county. Its surface is chiefly a rolling and hilly upland, and the summits of the hills are from 400 feet to 700 feet above the lake. The soil is principally a fine quality of gravelly loam, naturally very fertile, and under the careful cultivation it generally receives, is rendered highly productive. The town is drained by Catharine and Glen Creeks, and numerous small streams. It receives its name from Hon. John A. Dix.

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town was commenced about the close of the last century, first near the head of the lake, on the present site of the village of Watkins, and along the valley of Catharine Creek. In 1797-98, John Diven and William Baskin settled on the county-line road, about one mile west of the head of the lake. Mr. Baskin took up the premises known as the Alexander Ross place, and Mr. Diven the farm occupied by the Misses E. and C. Diven, descendants of his, just above the county-line cemetery. There were several children born of these families, and their names have long been prominent in local and public matters. John Diven had several sons and daughters, of whom the Hon. William Diven, late of the town of Reading, and General A. S. Diven, of Elmira, have been the most conspicuous before the public. William Diven was for many years a justice of the peace in Reading, and in 1847 represented the county of Steuben in the Legislature of the State. The character and services of General A. S. Diven are too well known to require particularization here. When Messrs. Baskin and Diven settled here the country was a wilderness, and they experienced the usual hardships incident to pioneer life and the clearing up of a new country. For several years after their arrival their neighbors south and east were George Mills, at Catharine's Town (now Havana), and Judge Phineas Catlin, who resided between that place and the present village of Odessa.

About the year 1800, Jacob Mills and his son Jacob came in from Cumberland Co., Pa., and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Vine C. Mills, a grandson of the former and a son of the latter. Jacob Mills, Jr., lived on the farm where he and his father settled seventy-six years, and died there in the spring of 1876, aged eighty-six years. Four of his sons survive, namely, John L. and Vine C., in Dix; George, in Catharine; and Jacob J., in Reading. Also, three daughters, Marrila, Eliza, and Tempi,—the latter residing in Michigan.

Soon after the Mills family settled here, Mathias Miller, father of the present Mathias Miller, came in, and settled on the farm where the latter has since resided. They came from Cumberland Co., Pa.

In 1810 the Cleveland family settled on the farm where E. K. Mandeville now lives. The family is numerous represented in this section of country.

Thomas L. Nichols, father of the medical gentleman of the same name, well known in this town, and grandfather to S. B. H. Nichols, M.D., came in from Saratoga County, immediately from Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1816. He settled on the farm now owned by William Colwell. Dr. S. B. H. Nichols is the only representative of the family now residing in the town. About the same time Ebenezer Buck and Obadiah Phinney arrived.

In 1818 the first settlement was made in the southwestern part of the town by Messrs. Haekett, Haskins, Palmer, and one Perry, the latter locating in the vicinity of Beaver Dams. Christian Crout, father of Abraham C. Crout, also settled here about the same time, probably a year or two earlier.

In 1820, Joseph Hitchcock, the father of George V. Hitchcock, of Watkins, took up the premises now occupied by Mr. Piper. In 1822, William Lane, father of Frederick Lane, of Beaver Dams, located upon the hill-side west of the valley with his brother-in-law, a Mr. Easling, who were for some time the only occupants of that region. In 1823, George Frost came in from Hector, and settled at Beaver Dams. In 1824, John P. Cornell, father of John Cornell, came in from Ovid, and settled on the farm where the latter now resides, where he lived until his decease, except two years, during which he was canal commissioner, and resided at Havana. He was twelve consecutive years clerk of the town of Catlin, and two years immediately following those twelve clerk of the new town of Dix, namely, 1836-37. He was also a justice of the peace. His penmanship, as shown by the town records in his handwriting, was excellent, few, if any, of the modern clerks doing as well. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and a man generally respected. In 1825, George W. Brouson came in from the town of Hector, and settled at Beaver Dams. In the same year Amos Royce arrived from Cayuga County, and settled at Townsend.

In 1823, Judge John Crawford came in from Ulysses, Tompkins Co., whither he had come from Orange Co., N. Y., in 1804. He located on the farm now occupied by John H. Catlin, near Moreland, and the place received the name of "Crawford's Settlement," by which name it is still known to the old settlers. He married a daughter of Judge Phineas Catlin, who survives him, and resides with her two sons, De Witt C. and Joseph S., near where the judge settled fifty-five years ago. He died April 12, 1874.

In 1823 the Townsend settlement received quite an influx of settlers. It was during that year that Claudius Townsend took up his permanent residence in the locality that has since borne his name. He had previously settled at Watkins, where he acted as land-agent for John L. Clarkson, whose wife was the daughter of John Brazier, of New Jersey, who purchased of John W. Watkins a tract of land, including the present site of the village of Townsend,—a portion of the old Watkins and Flint Patent. The same year (1823) Underhill Frost, father of George Frost, came in from the town of Hector, where he settled in 1811. The same year John and Brewster Platt came in

from Guilford, Chenango Co., N. Y., and settled on 150 acres, now owned by the latter and Sanford Rich. John B. Platt moved to Illinois, where he still resides.

In 1824, Colonel Green Bennett* arrived from Catharine (now Montour), where his father, Ephraim Bennett, had settled prior to 1800. Mr. Bennett located on the place where he has resided for fifty-five years. He has one son, Charles, who lives with him on the old homestead, and one daughter, Emily, now the wife of Willard Morse. The same year Thomas Eddy removed from the town of Reading (where he had settled in 1816) and located on the farm where he now lives. The year following Amos Royce came in from Cayuga Co., N. Y., and settled where Miss Janett Freeman now resides. Following him, the next year, came Elish and G. W. Bronson, who settled on the place now occupied by John Anthony. Others doubtless came in between 1826 and 1830, but we obtained no data respecting them. In 1831, Hon. Simeon L. Rood arrived. He is a native of Vermont, and came to Townsend from Cayuga County, this State. In 1836 he was appointed associate judge, and in 1854 was elected county judge and surrogate *ex officio*, being the first incumbent of that joint office in the new county of Schuyler; he held the position eight years. In 1840 he was elected county clerk of Chemung County, and re-elected for the following term. For many years he has been a justice of the peace in Dix, he having removed to Watkins in the spring of 1855.

In 1832, Bela Sanford came in from Connecticut, and settled near where Omar J. and Myra Sanford now reside. Ira Sanford, a brother, came in 1826; Lewis Sanford settled in Veteran in 1824; Cyrus located in Orange; and Warren in Dix.

In 1835, Philip Gano, father of Levi M. Gano, present publisher of the *Watkins Express*, and of Jonas D. and Halsey Gano, came in and settled where he now resides.

Rev. John Gray, father of M. Henry Gray, came in, having been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Moreland. He permanently located on the farm now occupied by his son, the same year, 1836.

Daniel Tracy, father of Albert and Isaac Tracy, came in from Connecticut and settled on the farm now owned by Ebenezer Tracy, about one mile east of Townsend. Among those who came in subsequent to 1840 were William H. Smith, whose father had settled in Lansing, Tompkins Co., in 1820; David Pike, son of Sewell Pike, who had settled in Veteran, Chemung Co., about 1820; H. R. Lybolt, J. B. Coats, Daniel Hughey, Nelson Lybolt, and James Wedgwood. The latter erected a depot on the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad in the spring of 1878, and now known as Wedgwood's Station.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Dix was formed from Catlin, Chemung Co., April 17, 1835. The town records have been destroyed by fire, hence we are unable to give the lists of the principal town officers from its organization to the present time, but are compelled to omit all those prior to 1861. The names of the supervisors from 1861 to 1878, inclusive, are as follows:

Supervisors, William Roberts (2d), three years; Anson N. Ackley, four years; George Ward, Charles S. Frost, William Haring, two years; J. W. Thompson, three years; S. B. H. Nichols, M.D., two years; Levi M. Gano, Wm. V. Smith, present incumbent.

Town Clerks, Edwin W. Lewis, John Hollett, Charles Haring, George S. Ward, three years; E. C. Robbins, six years; A. T. Abbey, E. C. Robbins, two years; J. Hobart Drake, A. N. Ackley, 1878.

Justices of the Peace, John Hollett, Samuel C. Swim (vacancy), Bela Sanford, Samuel C. Swim, Benoni Peck, A. S. Scobey (vacancy), David Jackson, Bela Sanford, A. S. Scobey, Benoni Peck, William Hause, Bela Sanford, A. S. Scobey, Benoni Peck, William Hause, Bela Sanford, Alexander C. Kingsbury, William S. Beers, H. A. Barrows, E. M. W. Nye (vacancy), John Clark.

The present town officers, other than those included in the above lists, are as follows, namely:

Assessors, M. Henry Gray, William Lybolt, and Geo. W. Miller; Commissioner of Highways, John Ross; Collector, James H. Moore; Overseers of the Poor, George Frost and James Sherman; Inspectors of Election District No. 1, E. D. Thompson, William H. Hudson, and J. N. Perry; Inspectors of Election District No. 2, William Labor, Jacob Miller, and William H. Shepard; Inspectors of Election District No. 3, Lysander Tracy, Wm. H. Gibbs, and Thomas Behan; Constables, Joseph Coleman, John F. Tracy, Alexander Craver, John A. Ogden, and John W. Bailey; Auditors, William Newman, William Totten, and Albert T. Taylor; Game Constable, William Belcher; Excise Commissioner, William H. Baldwin.

BEAVER DAMS

is a hamlet pleasantly situated on the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad, in the southwest corner of the town. It received its name from the fact that two beaver dams existed, one at and one in its vicinity. Among the first settlers hereabouts were Joseph Cole, Elijah Phelps, Ebenezer Perry, Archibald Tilford, Edward Lee, Abraham P. Crout, and others. The first store was kept by Gardner Crum, probably about 1832. A. P. Crout had kept a few goods in his shoe-shop prior to the date above given.

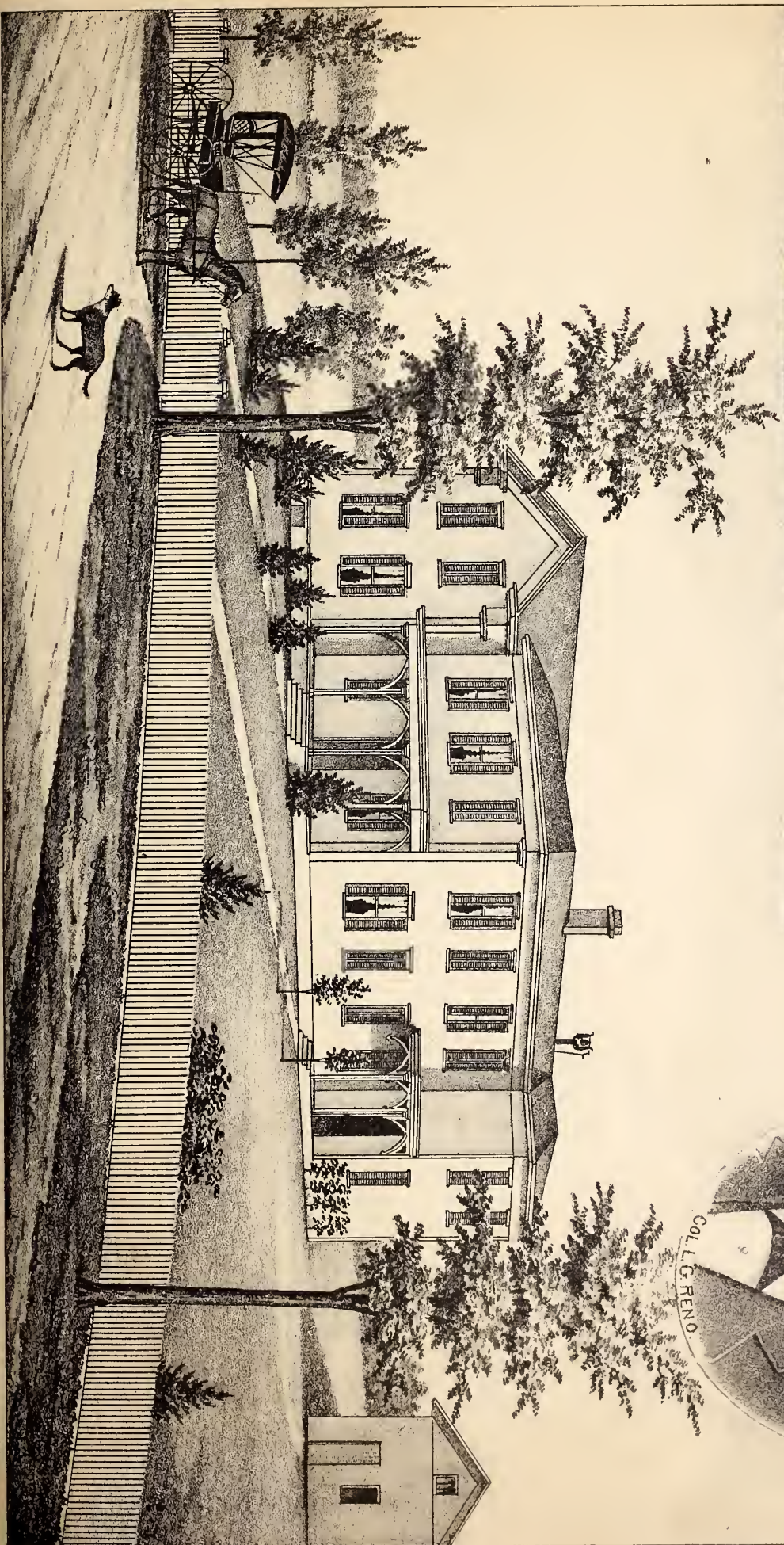
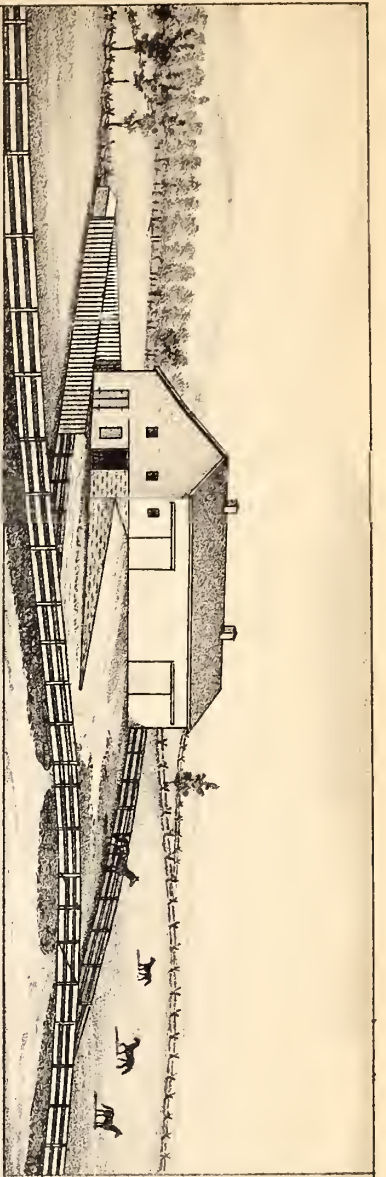
The post-office was established at West Catlin, about 1830-31, and the first postmaster was David Davison. The name was changed to Beaver Dams about 1843. The present postmaster is H. D. Seaman, M.D., who is also the resident physician.

The place now contains one general and two grocery-stores, one blacksmithy and one wagon-shop, a tannery, a cooper-shop, a shoe-shop, one tailoring and two millinery establishments, two churches (one Methodist Episcopal and one Universalist), a public school, a depot and express and telegraph offices on the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad, one resident minister of the gospel, and one justice of the peace. The population of the place is estimated at 250.

MORELAND

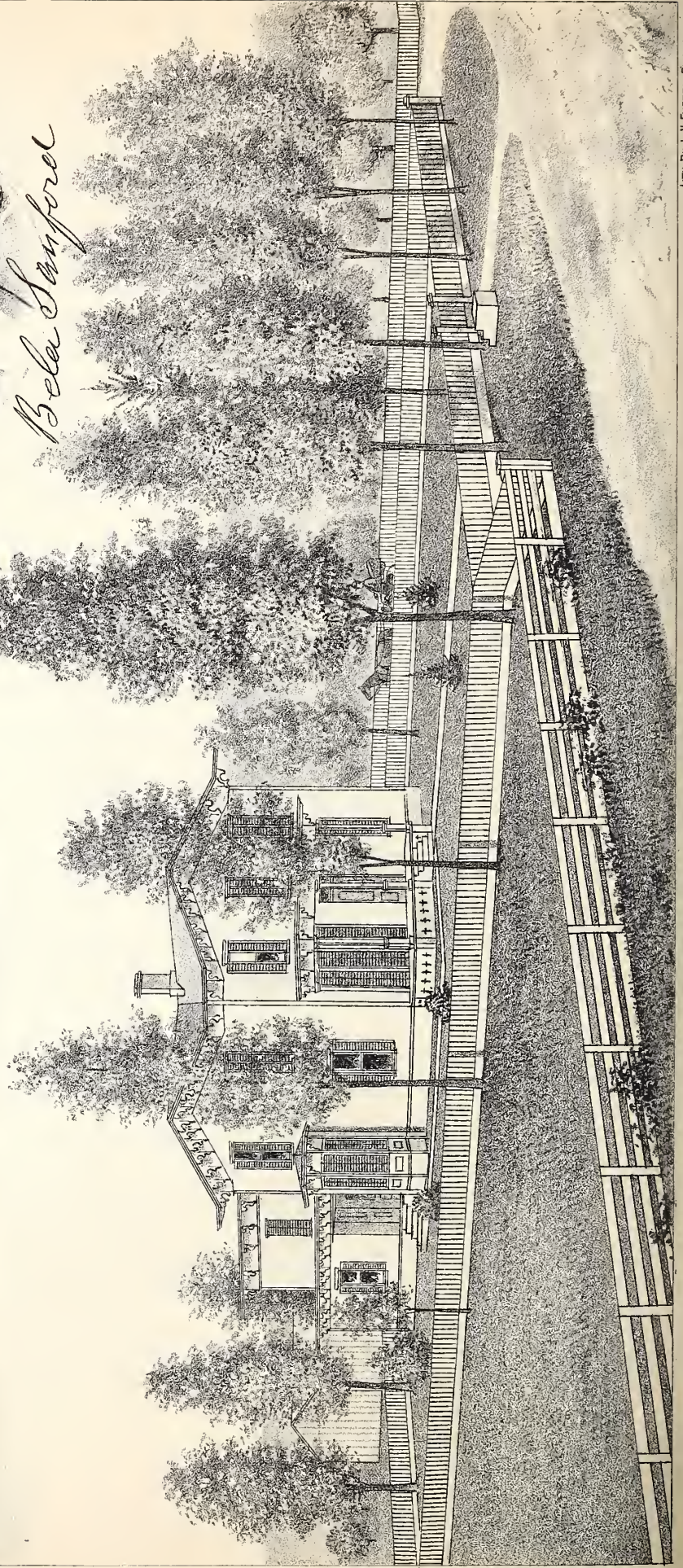
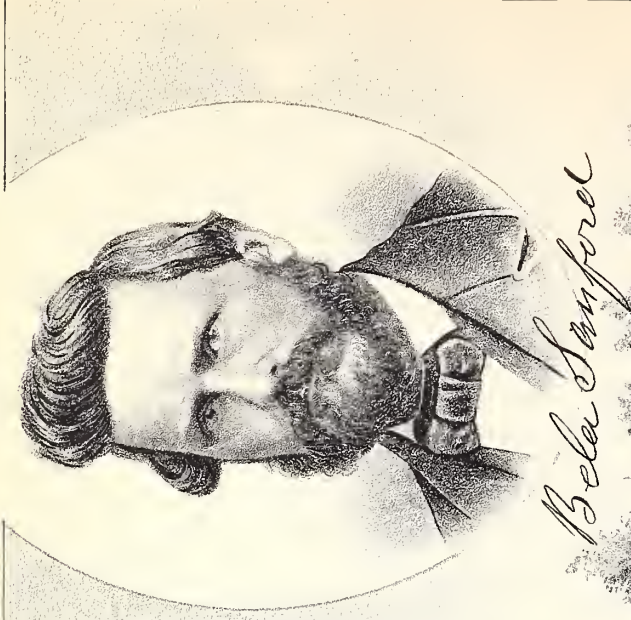
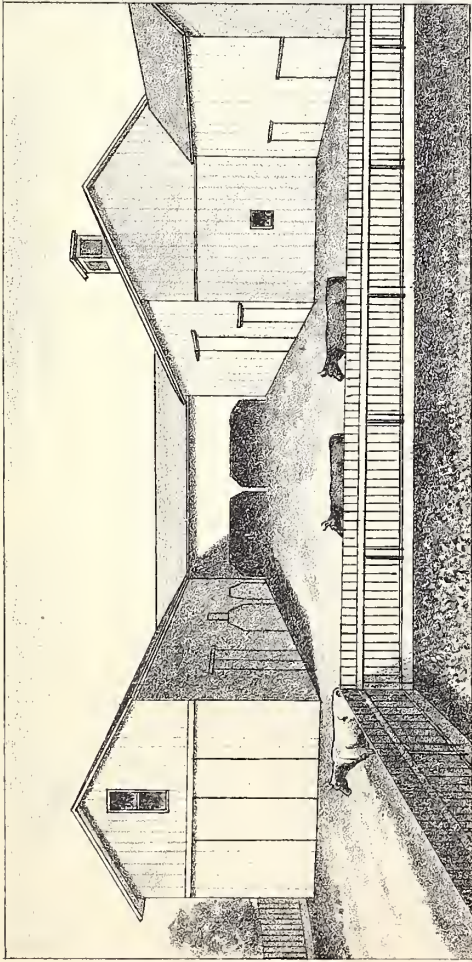
is located about two miles northeast of Beaver Dams, in the south part of the town. It received its name from the old Moreland patent, of which General Harper and John

* See also mention in history of Ashland, in Chemung County.



RESIDENCE OF COL. LAWRENCE G. RENO. DIX. SCHUYLER COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.



Carroll of Carrollton were the patentees. The first settlers were John Crout, Joshua Peirce, the Loomis family, Judge John Crawford, Colonel Green Bennett, and others. The post-office was established in 1826, and Judge John Crawford was appointed the first postmaster. The present incumbent is Dr. Purdy. The place now contains a general store, two blacksmithies, one wagon-shop, a grist-mill, two churches (one Baptist and one Presbyterian), one resident minister, a physician, and a depot on the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad. Its population is about 175.

TOWNSEND

was a name given to the tract of land purchased by Claudius Townsend, on which the present village was located. It was first settled by Jonas Blower, Dodo Benson, Claudius Townsend, Eleazer Cole, Ivory Bramhall, Consider B. Evans, Amos Royce, George Frost, George Bronson, Thomas Eddy, Nathan Miller, Judge S. L. Rood, Daniel Tracy, and others. The post-office was established there about 1826, and Claudius Townsend was appointed first postmaster. The present appointee, William Newcomb.

The first store was kept by John W. Chapman and Daniel D. Giles, probably about 1825, and a tavern was opened about the same time, or a year or two earlier, by Daniel H. Boalt. A cemetery was laid out in 1832; the first interment therein was that of John Griffin.

A temperance society of the old Washingtonian style was organized here soon after 1830, and continued in active operation for ten years.

The following is a summary of the contents of this village: one general store, one grocery, three blacksmithies, one harness-shop, two shoe-shops, a saw-mill, one Baptist and one union church, and one common school. Its population is fairly estimated at 200.

RELIGIOUS.

At quite an early period in the history of the town we find an interest in religious matters existing, and as soon as a permanent settlement was effected in any particular locality, there were generally those among the pioneers who had been class-leaders or exhorters ere they left their homes in the Eastern States, or earlier settled portions of the country; meetings for public worship were held in private houses, barns, and school-houses until church buildings were erected, and those persons best qualified by previous experience in leading in prayer and praise were delegated to conduct the services. And oftentimes has the rude eloquence of the hardy pioneer ascended to the throne of Grace, from these humble sanctuaries in the forest, with doubtless as much efficacy as though clothed in studied language and delivered from the altar of one of the magnificent church edifices of the present. Occasionally, in these days of yore, a circuit-rider would chance this way, and no one would receive a heartier welcome, or have bestowed upon him more readily the scant hospitality that the times and circumstances afforded. These were not of any one particular sect, for the Methodist itinerant, the Baptist elder, or the Presbyterian dominie, all in turn visited the new settlements, and each in his form preached the word of God according to the doctrines of his belief. Very little of sectarianism actuated these good men

of the past, although each endeavored to get as many as possible in his fold when a regular organization was requisite or necessary. A good shepherd could do no less.

While the early religious history of the town is vague and uncertain, yet we have been enabled to preserve from the hand of oblivion some valuable data, which, in the absence of proper records, in some cases, was yearly becoming more and more difficult to obtain.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF DIX AND ORANGE,

located at Townsend, was first organized as the "Baptist Church of Jersey and Townsend," in 1833. The present organization was effected in 1850, when the society was incorporated according to law, and so recorded in the office of the county clerk. The church edifice was erected in 1849, by the Baptists and Methodists conjointly, and was owned by the two societies until 1853, when the former purchased the interest of the latter in the building. The first pastor who officiated in the new church was Rev. Peter Colegrove. The trustees in 1850 were John W. Wilkin, Charles La Fever, and Elijah Tracy. The church is temporarily without a pastor, the last incumbent, Rev. A. B. Green, having closed his labors with them in the spring of the present year (1878). The present Trustees are John Woodward, George Willover, and Daniel Huey; Deacons, John Woodward, Leister Hutehins, and John Wallenback; Church Clerk, L. C. Wakelee; membership, 86; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 100; Superintendent, John Wallenback; value of church property, \$2500; seating capacity of building, 300.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF CATLIN AND DIX,

at Moreland, was organized about 1830, by Rev. Thomas S. Sheardown, who was its first pastor, and who remained with the church for many years. He was an early preacher of the Baptist faith, and was ordained in the dwelling of Anthony Pierce, in this town. The society was incorporated in 1841, and the church edifice was erected in 1843, prior to which time the congregation used to meet in private dwellings, barns, and school-houses. The building is valued at \$3000, and will comfortably seat 250 persons. Present pastor, Rev. R. E. Cronk; Trustees, Wallace W. Culver, Charles A. Galehen, Andrew M. Sayler, Milo G. King, Reuben Wixon, and John Catlin; Deacons, Andrew Sayler and Wallace Culver; membership, 50. The Sunday-school meets with that of the Presbyterian Church, as a joint school, of which the statistics are given in the history of the Presbyterian Church following.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BEAVER DAMS

was formed originally as a class about the year 1833, with twelve constituent members, nearly all of whom are dead. Among the first preachers were Reverends Robert Chase, Asa Orcutt, Henry Wisner, S. G. Rhinevault, Wm. Potter, C. J. Bradbury, and others. Meetings were held in a school-house purchased of the district by the society, until the erection of their present building, in the summer of 1858. The society has since built a parsonage, making the value of its church property \$3000. The house will

seat 300 persons. Present pastor, Rev. G. F. Cole; Trustees, John Anthony, George Bussey, and Flavius Northrup; Stewards, William Stevens and William Rowley; membership, 43; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 56; Superintendent, Philip Wight.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CATLIN

at Moreland was organized Nov. 4, 1834. The first trustees were John C. Thayer, Lewis Miller, and John V. Rose. At the time of the original formation of the church it was a Congregational and Presbyterian, on the "accommodation plan," and as such remained until the date above given. One of the first pastors of the church, as at present constituted, was Rev. John Gray, who was called in 1836, and remained with the church a number of years. The church edifice was erected in 1833-34. The last pastor was Rev. H. W. Congdon, the congregation now being without a minister, temporarily; present membership, 28; number of teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 152; Superintendent, M. Henry Gray; present Trustees, James H. Moore, John Cornell, and Nathan Cleveland; Elders, James H. More, J. M. Roloson, and M. H. Gray.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF DIX

was organized Feb. 26, 1848, at a meeting held for that purpose, at which Joseph Cole was chosen Moderator and W. S. Beers, Clerk. The first trustees were Benjamin Priest, George McAlpine, and Henry Johnson. There were 22 constituent members, and the Rev. Ethan Carpenter organized the society and became its first pastor. The church edifice was erected in 1853, at a cost of \$1500, about the present value of the property. It will seat 250 persons. At this time and in 1854, the society was in the most flourishing condition in its existence, having then 60 members, the present number being 25. The last board of trustees was elected in 1862, and consisted of W. C. Savory, Peter Fero, and Charles H. Frost (deceased). The congregation has been without a regular pastor for ten years, the last incumbent having been Rev. F. M. Fuller. They have occasional services.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

Long before the present town organization was perfected school-houses existed, and the youth of the different settlements were taught the rudiments of sound and useful knowledge. From a local writer we quote the following, which goes to show that the desire for the intellectual improvement of the children developed itself at an early period in the history of the town: "A school-house was erected in Post Creek Valley, in 1826, by the volunteer and labor contributions of the community, and Miss Amanda Hotchkiss, a sister of Rev. Edward Hotchkiss, taught the first school therein." There were schools in the town prior to the above, but we refer to the establishment of that one as a fair specimen of the general interest taken in matters pertaining to education. As showing the present status of the town, as regards educational facilities, we subjoin the following from the last annual report of Charles T. Andrews, Esq., the efficient county superintendent of schools:

Now on hand, \$2545.94; State appropriation, \$3291.25;

tax, \$2267.48; other moneys, \$696.45; total, \$11,801.12. Number of districts, 15; children, 1358; scholars, 1226; number of teachers, 69,—26 males and 43 females; weeks taught, 1109½; volumes in library, 218, valued at \$164.

THE POPULATION

of the town for the lustrums from 1845 to 1875 (inclusive) has been as follows: In 1845, 2335; in 1850, 2953; in 1855, 2884; in 1860, 2908; in 1865, 3432; in 1870, 4283; and in 1875, 4218; showing an increase every census except that of 1855.

MILLS.

The first grist-mill in the town was built in what is generally known as Van Zant's Hollow, near the northwest boundary of the town, by a Mr. Hubbell. Daniel Kent soon after took it, and kept it in operation for several years.

In 1831-32, Ira Dodge built a grist-mill upon the site of the present one, now operated by John Rhodes.

Bennett's Grist-Mill, located at Moreland, was erected by Colonel Green Bennett, in 1835. The water becoming scarce, he removed the machinery to the mill below Beaver Dams, and sold it to Samuel Bronson in 1850. The latter sold to Cornelius Westerfelt, and his heirs disposed of it, Samuel Butcher becoming the purchaser, by whom it was repaired. It was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1878. It had three runs of stone, and would grind 52,000 bushels per annum.

Bennett's Saw-Mill, located on Bower's Creek, was built by Colonel Green Bennett, in 1828, and still stands on the original site as one of the old landmarks of the town. He rebuilt the old structure in 1840. It has an old-fashioned, upright saw, and will cut 200,000 feet of lumber a year. Mr. Bennett used to take his lumber to Havana, and there sell it for \$4 per thousand, and give unlimited credit at that.

BEAVER DAMS TANNERY

was built in 1837, by W. S. Beers, and the upright part added thereto in 1861; when in operation tans 500 hides, and uses 50 cords of bark.

TOWN POOR-HOUSE.

A town poor-house, the only one in the county, was established in Dix, in 1875, on the William C. Palmer farm, which contains about 32 acres, and for which and the buildings the town was bonded \$4000. The first superintendent was H. R. Lybolt; the present incumbent is Alvin Pangburn. The number of inmates, August 1, 1878, was 9, of which 7 were adults and 2 juveniles.

MORELAND CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was incorporated Sept. 26, 1872, with Jonathan Sturdevant, M. Henry Gray, and John Denum, Trustees; Benjamin Clark, Secretary. The lot contains about three acres, is pleasantly located, tastefully laid out, and generally well attended to. The present officers are John Cornell, C. H. Patchen, and John Clark, Trustees; Henry Sayler, Treasurer; and M. Henry Gray, Secretary.

PHOTO BY R. D. CRUM



Anna Eliza Hardenberg

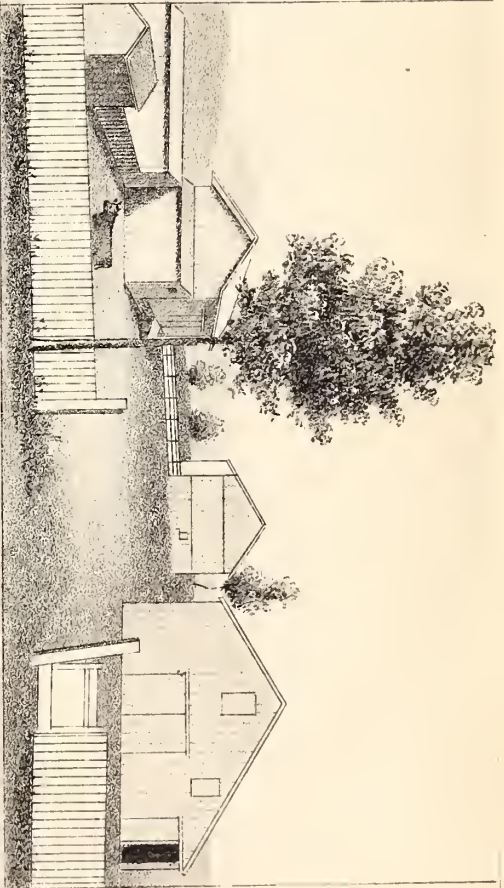
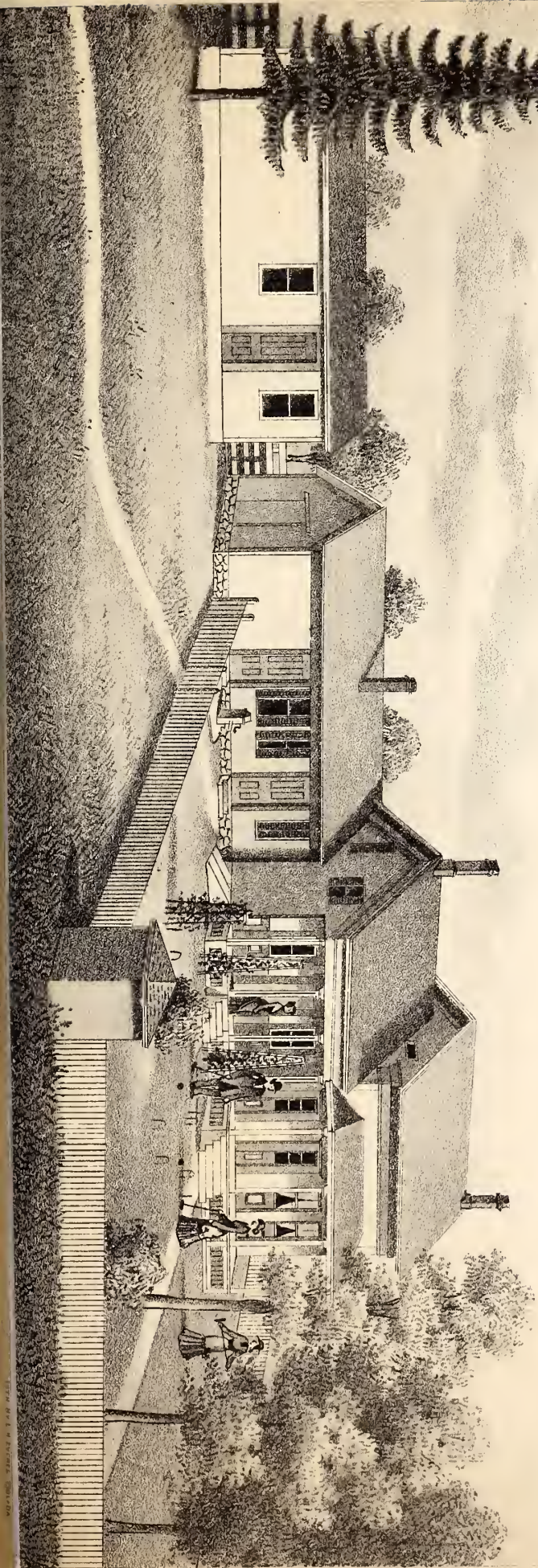


PHOTO BY R. D. CRUM



William Hardenberg



The information contained in the above history of the town of Dix was furnished by the following persons and authorities: Dr. S. B. H. Nichols, in the articles furnished by him in C. T. Andrews' Centennial History; Colonel Green Bennett, Judge Simeon L. Rood, the Crawfords, Abraham C. Crout, W. S. Beers, John Cornell, Brewster Platt, Mathias Miller, M. Henry Gray, the Traeys, Amos Royce, George Bronson, George Frost, and others.

MILITARY RECORD.*

Guy Adams, sergt., 107th Regt., Co. E; enl. July 7, 1862; killed in battle.
 Lewis J. Ayers, private, 5th Regt., Co. F; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
 Harlo Atwood, Jr., 2d lieut., 107th Regt., Co. E; enl. July 17, 1862.
 John B. Buchannan, private, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Luther Bailey, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Alfred Barton, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
 John C. Bramble, private, 5th Art., Co. D; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. July 19, 1865.
 Eli Brown, private, 5th Art., Co. D; enl. Feb. 5, 1864.
 Morgan Backer, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. March 28, 1864.
 Martin V. Bishop, wagoner, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. March 28, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
 Rupert Bailey, private, 76th Inf., Co. D; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Henry R. Boyce, 179th Inf.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Richard Bennett, 179th Inf.; enl. March 22, 1864; still in service.
 Alanson Bailey, private, 21st Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. May 28, 1865.
 Jubers L. Buck, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Michael Bird, private, 161st Inf., Co. G; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 18, 1865.
 George K. Benham, private, 161st Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died June 11, 1865.
 John Brown, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. March 17, 1865.
 Edward Barton, enl. Feb. 6, 1865; enl. as a substitute.
 Horace B. Brown, capt., 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.
 Henry H. Baird, corp., 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died Feb. 24, 1863.
 Burton J. Beals, corp., 50th Eng., Co. C; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Albert Beckwith, private, 3d Inf., Co. K; enl. April 23, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.
 Edson Bassard, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; died while on furlough.
 Charles C. Bothwick, private, 14th H. Art., Co. D; enl. Aug. 1, 1863; died Dec. 14, 1864.
 George W. Bennitt, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. June 17, 1862; in several battles.
 Orin H. Bothwick, corp., 14th H. Art., Co. D; enl. Aug. 10, 1863; wounded July 23, 1863.
 Erastus Baskins, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 17, 1862; died in hospital Nov. 3, 1862.
 Albert V. Bennet, private, 89th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 10, 1861; disch. March 22, 1862.
 Minor Bailey, sergt., 3d Inf., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.
 Daniel Bently, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 John W. Bishop, private, 126th Inf., Co. F; enl. July 30, 1862; wounded at battle of Gettysburg.
 Harlem Cole, private, 5th H. Art., Co. C; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Volney M. Curry, private, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; wounded in battle, June 8, 1865.
 Samuel Colegrove, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Henry B. Chaso, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. May 10, 1865.
 John Carney, private, 161st Inf., Co. G; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; in several battles.
 Patrick Callaghan, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. March 10, 1865.
 George W. Clay, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. March 2, 1865.
 John Collins, private, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. March 2, 1865; disch. with his regiment.
 Watson Cogswell, 8th Cav.; enl. Feb. 16, 1865; died of typhoid fever, April 23, 1865.
 Stephen A. Collett, enl. Jan. 12, 1865; enl. as a substitute.
 Hercules Carroll, 1st Army Corps; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.
 Hugh Carney, 1st sergt., 161st Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 24, 1862; in several battles.
 George L. Crum, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 2, 1863; in nine battles.
 Clark Crum, sergt., 12th Inf., Co. F; enl. July 20, 1862; in thirteen engagements.
 Samuel Cass, 2d lieut., 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. May 1, 1861; in several battles.
 Albert Cooper, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; in several battles.
 Andrew Corwin, private, 141st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 21, 1862.
 James H. Chipman, capt., 23d Regt., Co. I; enl. April 20, 1861; in sev'l battles.
 Nelson H. Crawford, 2d sergt., 3d Inf., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861.
 Henry Crawford, corp., 141st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Stephen Corwin, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 7, 1862; killed Aug. 3, 1864.
 A. Monroe Cobourn, corp., 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April 22, 1861; disch. May 22, 1863.

Hudson M. Clemons, 1st lieut. Art., Co. E; enl. Sept. 24, 1861; died from sunstroke.
 George Cogswell, 4th sergt., 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 25, 1862; twice wounded.
 Jeremiah Carpenter, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Barnett Collins, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 9, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.
 Joshua D. Davis, private; enl. July 27, 1863.
 Alvin Depew, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
 John Deliver, enl. March 30, 1864.
 Patrick Dougherty, 8th Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863.
 Festus Demorest, private, 179th Inf., Co. F; enl. Feb. 16, 1864; at surrender of General Lee.
 William Dinter, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Charles Door, 85th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 John L. Dahold, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
 John Dickens, private, 8th Cav.; enl. Feb. 23, 1865.
 William Dupe, enl. Feb. 6, 1865; enl. as a substitute.
 Patrick Doyle, enl. Feb. 8, 1865; enl. as a substitute.
 Hugh P. Divine, 1st Art., Co. C; enl. Feb. 19, 1865.
 George Dalrymple, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died in service, Oct. 1863.
 Alfred Dalrymple, corp., 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; in sev'l battles.
 George H. Dickens, private, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; in sev'l battles.
 James Dolen, private, 161st Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Edward Dolen, private, 5th Art., Co. A; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
 Michael Dolen, 1st sergt., 89th Inf., Co. A; wounded at battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Abram W. Dalrymple, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 24, 1865.
 Milo Edwards, 179th Inf.; enl. March 17, 1864.
 Benj. L. English, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 John M. Evans, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. Feb. 24, 1865.
 James Eddy, enl. Feb. 6, 1865; enl. as a substitute.
 John H. Ellsworth, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 17, 1862; disch. June 2, 1863.
 Albert Ellis, corp., 50th Eng., Co. C; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; in several battles; disch. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Wheeler M. Eddy, private, 103d Inf., Co. I; enl. Feb. 9, 1862; died in hospital, Aug. 15, 1862.
 John H. Fero, 5th Art.; enl. March 28, 1864.
 John Feucht, 137th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 David Ferris, 50th Eng.; enl. July 21, 1865.
 Enoch B. Fish, private, 14th H. Art., Co. L; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; in several battles; wounded; disch. March 20, 1865.
 Martin Fordham, private, 179th Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 3, 1861; in several battles; disch. June 21, 1865.
 Geo. W. Ganung, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; formerly in Co. K, 3d Regt., N. Y. Vols.
 Alex. S. Ganung, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Samuel Guyhart, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; died in hospital at Harper's Ferry, May 16, 1864.
 Luther Goltry, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. Feb. 13, 1864.
 Henry A. Girow, corp., 8th Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; wounded.
 Daniel Goff, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 William Gage, enl. Feb. 8, 1865; enl. as a substitute.
 James Goodrich, private, 3d Inf., Co. K; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.
 Orlando Grun, private, 107th Inf., Co. B; enl. July 21, 1862; wounded.
 William Gillis, private, 161st Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Oct. 26, 1865.
 Wm. W. Gustin, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 10, 1865.
 Charles N. Hunt, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864; taken prisoner June 2, 1864, and remained such until April 30, 1865.
 William Hallett, 5th Art.; enl. Feb. 5, 1864.
 William H. H. Hamilton, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Walter Hamilton, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. Feb. 16, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Eli R. Hawkins, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. Jan. 16, 1864; formerly in Co. K, 32d Regt., N. Y. Vol., two years.
 Emesh Hager, private, 8th Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died in hospital.
 David S. Hazelton, 179th Inf.; enl. March 18, 1864.
 Oliver P. Harris, 56th Inf.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
 Henry Haggerston, 107th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Albert Ham, 107th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Albert Havens, private, 179th Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; wounded.
 Jacob Hansner, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 James Haddock, private, 179th Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; in several battles.
 Charles H. Heath, private, 179th Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. June 7, 1865.
 William J. Holmes, enl. Aug. 16, 1864; enlisted as a substitute.
 Hiram E. Huriburt, private, 161st Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Urbane Hall, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. March 9, 1865.
 John M. Harrington, corp., 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. March 2, 1865.
 Joel Hulet, private, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
 William F. Harvoy, private, 8th Cav., Co. L; enl. Feb. 16, 1865; at battle of Winchester.
 William Hibbard, sergt., 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; died from effects of wound July 23, 1863.
 Geo. E. Hurd, 2d sergt., 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April 22, 1861; disch. May 16, 1863.

* Including village of Watkins.

Milo A. Hastings, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; in two battles.
 Henry Hobart, wagoner, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
 David Hicks, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
 George C. Hughes, 1st sergt., 89th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 5, 1861; in several battles.
 Nathan S. Hunter, private, 15th Cav., Co. C; enl. July 17, 1863.
 Jasper Jaynes, corp., 179th Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 8, 1865; wounded in battle.
 Oscar A. Kendall, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Moses R. Knapp, private, 14th Art., Co. I; enl. Dec. 20, 1863.
 Albert Keeler, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Richard M. Kimble, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864; died in hospital at City Point, Va.
 Bernard Kelley, enl. Nov. 30, 1864; enlisted as a substitute.
 Charles E. Kenyon, 63d Inf.; enl. March 29, 1864.
 Alphons Loveless, private, enl. July 27, 1863; enlisted as a substitute.
 Orien S. Loveless, private, 14th Art.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863.
 John M. Lee, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. Feb. 5, 1864.
 George M. Lattin, private, 179th Inf., Co. C; enl. March 31, 1864; taken prisoner, and died in prison.
 John Lovell, private, 107th Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. June 5, 1865.
 George C. Lockwood, private, 179th Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 John H. Lawrence, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Philip Liend, private, 179th Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 James M. Landon, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Cornelius Leary, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 David G. Little, private, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. Feb. 28, 1865; disch. May 3, '65.
 Louis Lacave, enl. Dec. 2, 1864; enlisted as a substitute.
 Loren S. Loveless, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 9, 1863.
 James Leek, private, 3d Inf., Co. K; enl. April 23, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.
 John Labor, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 17, 1862; in battle of Antietam; died at Arlington Heights.
 Hobart Lyon, private, 5th H. Art., Co. C; enl. July 21, '62; disch. June 21, '65.
 James Lybolt, corp., 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. June 18, 1862.
 Clark Lockwood, private, 1st Vet. Cav., Co. B; enl. Aug. 4, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.
 George Longcoy, private, 120th Inf., Co. A; enl. July 21, 1862; was taken prisoner Oct. 10, 1863, and paroled April 24, 1865.
 Isaac W. Miller, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 28, 1864.
 Theodore J. Murray, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Charles H. Mallory, private, 5th Art.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864; killed in battle, July 18, 1864.
 John Milliam, 89th Inf.; enl. April 6, 1864.
 John S. Martin, 8th Art.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
 William Marshall, private, 179th Inf., Co. C; enl. March 17, 1864.
 John L. Mills, private, 179th Inf., Co. B; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; wounded at battle of Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
 Russell Matterson, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Richard Monroe, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Porter Mallory, 16th Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Walter McD. Murray, private, 161st Inf., Co. G; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; in several battles; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Garnett Maher, private, 161st Inf., Co. G; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Lorenzo D. Mills, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
 Daniel D. Murray, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. Feb. 25, 1865.
 John M. Moore, 137th Inf.; enl. Feb. 15, 1865.
 Thomas Murphy, substitute; enl. Jan. 12, 1865.
 Francis J. Moore, substitute; enl. Feb. 20, 1865.
 James McIntire, substitute; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
 Francis McNellis, 1st Art., Co. C; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Patrick McCarny, 1st Art., Co. C; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.
 John Morgan, 1st Art., Co. C; enl. Feb. 27, 1865.
 Charles McClusky, private, 50th Eng., Co. F; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died in service.
 Peter McNeil, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1861.
 Michael Madden, private, 161st Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Nov. 12, 1865.
 Edwin McClintick, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. Sept. 20, 1865.
 Elbert B. Niver, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Daniel R. Newman, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. March 1, 1865.
 Charles Newell, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; in several battles.
 De Witt C. Owen, private; enl. July 27, 1863; in battle of the Wilderness and others.
 James C. Owen, 107th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 James S. Overaker, private, 10th Cav., Co. L; enl. Sept. 9, 1862; in battle of Gettysburg and several other engagements.
 William O'Daniels, private, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April 12, 1861; was wounded by a shell at Fredericksburg, Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Dec. 1862; re-enl. in Co. I, 76th Regt., N. Y. Vols.; and died in Andersonville prison, Nov. 16, 1864.
 Hugh O'Neil, private, 161st Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Andrew Personius, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863; wounded at Hatcher's Run.
 Joseph Potter, 179th Inf.; enl. March 22, 1864; in battle of Petersburg; disch. July 22, 1865.
 Washington Platt, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.

Jonathan Page, musician, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 John E. Perigo, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; missing.
 William Penn, substitute; enl. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Joseph J. Parks, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; engaged in battle of Mobile.
 Nelson F. Perkins, 194th Inf., Co. B; enl. March 9, 1865.
 Philip Powers, private, 194th Inf.; enl. March 8, 1865; disch. May 3, 1865.
 Allen R. Phalen, 137th Inf.; enl. Feb. 8, 1865.
 James Perkins (substitute), private, 137th Inf.; enl. Feb. 22, 1865.
 Wallace Peck, sergt., 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 26, 1862; in several battles.
 Hiram H. Platt, private, 141st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died while on a furlough.
 Charles E. Pike, corp., 3d Art., Bat. M; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. June 25, 1865.
 Isaac S. Reynolds, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
 Henry W. Robbins, private, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 2; 1864.
 Edward S. Rogers, 14th Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Alonzo Rumsey, private, 5th Art., Co. D; enl. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Eliathan Rumsey, private, 5th Art., Co. D; enl. Dec. 28, 1865.
 George G. Reynolds, U. S. Bat.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Elijah W. Rogers, 8th Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 William Rooker, 56th Inf.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
 George S. Rackett, 20th Bat.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 George A. Ringer, private, 61st Inf., Co. C; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; had formerly served two years in Co. I, 23d Regt., N. Y. Vols.; was taken prisoner; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Joshua Reasor, 161st Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Joseph Rice (substitute), enl. Feb. 6, 1865.
 Ira W. Rawson, musician, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Francis L. Royce, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died in hospital at Kingston, Ga., June 29, 1864.
 Nehemiah Richardson, private, 161st Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 9, 1863, for disability.
 Chester Styles, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
 Frank A. Simerson, private, 14th Art.; enl. July 1, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865; lost right arm in battle of Petersburg.
 James Sturdevant, 5th Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Thomas M. Stout, sergt., 161st Inf., Co. K; enl. Dec. 12, 1863; in several battles; disch. Nov. 12, 1865.
 Newman A. Symonds, private, 161st Inf.; enl. in Co. C, 86th Regt., N. Y. Vols., Oct. 13, 1861; enl. Dec. 30, 1863.
 James Smith, private, 8th Art., Bat. M; enl. Feb. 15, 1864; disch. July 10, 1865.
 Norman A. Seaman, private, 179th Inf., Co. C; enl. March 29, 1864.
 J. J. Swartwout, 179th Inf.; enl. March 22, 1864.
 Joseph D. Smith, private, 8th Cav., Co. D; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; missing.
 Albert H. Stamp, 3d Inf., Co. K; enl. March 26, 1864; wounded in front of Richmond, Sept. 29, 1864.
 Abram Smith, 3d Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Phineas R. Stephens, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 27, 1864.
 John P. Slocum, 8th Cav.; enl. Feb. 16, 1865.
 Peter Sullivan (substitute), enl. Feb. 8, 1865.
 Riley Sturdevant, private, 50th Eng., Co. I; enl. Oct. 6, 1864.
 Wallace W. Smith, private, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; was detached as clerk to Maj. Hoffman.
 James P. Skinner, private, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April 30, 1861.
 Edgar Slaght, private, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April 27, 1861; in several battles; disch. Feb. 7, 1863.
 Sidney A. Shewman, private, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April 21, 1861; in several battles; disch. May 22, 1863.
 James H. Smith, sergt., 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; in battles of Gettysburg, Antietam, and several others.
 Calvin W. Smith, sergt., 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April 22, 1861; in several battles.
 Frank Smith, private, 163d Inf., Co. I; enl. July 31, 1862; disch. Jan. 21, 1864.
 Lloyd Slocum, private, 14th H. Art., Co. B; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died of wounds received in battle, June 1, 1864.
 William E. Smith, private, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April 19, 1861; in several battles; disch. May 24, 1863.
 Daniel A. Stewart, private, 107th Inf., Co. H; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died of typhoid fever, at Baltimore, Md.
 Herman Styles, 2d sergt., 10th Cav., Co. M; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; in several battles.
 Joel B. Smith.
 Ezra Tinker, corp., 179th Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Edward Thompson, private, 141st Inf., Co. D; enl. Dec. 12, 1863; in three battles.
 Thomas Townsend, private, 179th Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 William Taylor (substitute), enl. Nov. 30, 1864.
 James Tracy, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 21, 1862.
 Benjamin J. Tracy, corp., 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 18, 1862; in several battles.
 Lewis Tilford, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 5, 1865.
 Jacob S. Thompson, 1st sergt., 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April 27, 1861; was wounded at battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 14, 1862; returned to duty Feb. 21, 1863.
 Wm. H. Vandyne, 21st Cav.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864.
 Platt C. Vandyke, 137th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Martin J. Vanhorn, 137th Inf.; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
 John Vanhorn, 137th Inf.; enl. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Andrew Van Camp, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 17, 1862; in battle of Antietam; died of typhoid fever at Harper's Ferry, Nov. 3, 1862.

Silas M. Wager, private, 5th Art., Co. C; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; wounded; disch. June 13, 1865.
 Albert T. Wightman, private, 5th Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Patrick White, 89th Inf.; enl. April 8, 1864.
 Peter S. Wheaton, 14th II. Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864.
 Squire G. Woodruff, private, 8th Art., Co. F; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died in hospital at Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1864.
 Samuel D. Wickham, 20th Bat.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Oliver Walls, 63d Inf.; enl. March 21, 1864.
 John B. Woodruff, private, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 6, 1864; in battle of Petersburg.
 Lewis A. Wolcott, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 James F. Wasson, private, 179th Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; died June 17, 1865.
 Miles Weidman, 179th Inf., Co. D; enl. Sept. 3, 1865.
 John L. Whittemore, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Elbert C. Wright, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864.
 Solomon M. Wescott, private, 15th Inf.; enl. Feb. 28, 1865; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Stephen Williams, substitute; enl. Dec. 30, 1864.
 Horace Wouser, substitute; enl. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Thomas Williams, 1st Art., Co. C; enl. Feb. 17, 1865.
 Erwin Wetherill, private; 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; died while home on furlough, April 13, 1864.
 John B. Wasson, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 10, 1862; disch. Oct. 6, 1863.
 Charles Wilover, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 15, 1862; in several battles.
 Lowellen W. Woodruff, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 22, 1862; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville.
 Charles M. Woodward, sergt., 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April 25, 1861; wounded; in several battles.
 James White, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 11, 1864; wounded at battle of Dallas.
 Samuel Wasson, private, 89th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 5, 1861; was wounded at battle of Antietam; died in hospital, Oct. 17, 1862.
 George W. Wilover, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865.
 William H. Wait, private, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July 19, 1862.
 Warren G. Woodward, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 24, 1865.
 Mark B. Wakeman, private, 141st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died of typhoid fever, July 17, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

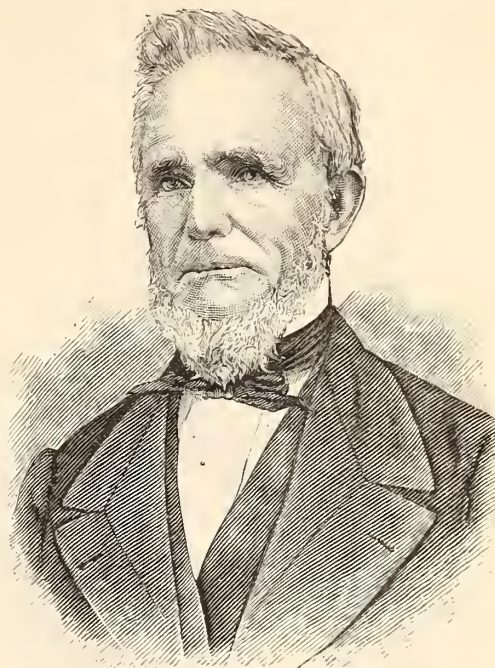
JUDGE JOHN CRAWFORD.

Like veterans who have stood through long and weary battle, and manfully met the duties and responsibilities of life's conflicts, the pioneers and fathers of our country are one by one passing away.

John Crawford was born in Walkkill, Orange Co., N. Y., in the year 1796. Four years later his father removed to Ulysses, Tompkins Co., where the remainder of his childhood was spent amid the scenes and privations incident to a comparatively new region, in which the opportunities for attending school, as well as most of the means of mental improvement, were few and limited. When eighteen years of age, in accordance with a custom of the family, he bargained with his father for his "time," and bound the contract by paying him the sum of fifty dollars, which he had borrowed from an obliging friend, who had faith in the boy's ability and willingness to repay the loan. Soon after leaving home he engaged to learn the trade of a millwright, and during his apprenticeship neglected no available occasion to increase his scanty stock of knowledge by reading and self-study. In 1820 he married Mary, daughter of Judge Phineas Catlin, and sister of Phineas Catlin, Esq., and moved on to his farm in Catharine (afterwards Catlin, and now Dix) in 1823. Upon this farm was spent the entire period of his active life. His good judgment and quick perception were demonstrated in selecting a location, which

he improved extensively, and beautified until it became one of the prettiest homes in the town.

For many years he made the district school an object of his most especial care, and rendered great and frequent service to the "new settlers" by acting as an agent and mediator between the owners of the Harper and Carroll tract and such of their tenants as were unable, on account of sickness or other misfortune, to meet their payments.



John Crawford

Judge Crawford was twice elected justice of the peace, and held the office for eight years. He was postmaster for fifteen years, and in 1840 was appointed associate judge by Governor Seward. In connection with the erection of Schuyler County, he was named as one of a commission—consisting of Hon. Daniel Tuttle, Dr. Thomas Shannon, and himself—to superintend the transcription of those records from the clerks' offices of the counties of Tompkins, Chemung, and Steuben that pertained or belonged to the territory embraced within the limits of the new county. He served as a private soldier in the war of 1812, thus early evincing a desire to perform his duty, which he followed to the end no matter how arduous that duty might be. Scorning to profess a sentiment he did not hold for the sake of popular applause, and too honest and brave to deny or conceal his inmost and truest convictions of right, he avowed his opinions and views upon all subjects of importance with a well-bred candor and firmness that commanded the respect of those with whom he differed. For years prior to his death he knew and realized that his life depended on a slight and feeble tenure; and, as the heroic Athenian patiently awaited the return of the Sacred Ship from Delos,—knowing it to be the signal of his death,—so did Judge Crawford, with almost equal fortitude, and a higher Christian faith than Soerates could know, await the summons of the "grim monster,"—freely surrendering

his spirit to the God who gave it, as he quietly passed away on the Sabbath eve of April 12, 1874, leaving an example well worthy the emulation of all.

JAMES WEDGWOOD

was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1829. His father was a native of Staffordshire, England; his mother was born in the Highlands of Scotland. His grandfather, Charles, was the son of Josiah Wedgwood, the famous English potter. James' father led a seafaring life until



James Wedgwood

he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to America, married, and settled in Schenectady County; but after a short stay he removed to Herkimer County, James being at the time only eighteen months old.

James Wedgwood had very limited opportunities for acquiring an education, as he commenced working out by the month when but twelve years of age. He was thus engaged at farm labor until he was twenty, when he purchased his time of his father. The three following years were spent in log-chopping and lumbering with such energy and success as to enable him to pay for fifty acres of land for his father, and to save several hundred dollars beside from his earnings. With his small capital, in 1852, he went to California to seek his fortune. There he worked by the month until he had acquired \$600, which he invested in a mine. He met with discouragements, but by persevering industry he was enabled to return to the home of his childhood in 1855, with \$2200. The following year he removed to the town of Dix, Schuyler Co., N. Y., and purchased a farm of 125 acres, where he now resides. In 1857 he married Martha Ham, of Ohio, N. Y., a niece of Hon. William Hotchkiss, State senator, and commenced life in his western

home. In 1869 he added forty-three acres to his former purchase. By persistent effort he brought what was at first a very stumpy domain to be eventually one of the best farms in the town, and in 1874 he erected a fine barn at a cost of over \$4000, one of the largest in the county, its dimensions being 40 by 86 feet, with 22-foot posts, and a basement of 9½ feet depth.

Mr. Wedgwood interested himself in the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad from its very inception, and appreciating the wants of his neighborhood, by his efforts secured in 1876 the location of a flag station in his vicinity, which was subsequently named in his honor Wedgwood Station. He also established a coal-yard at the same point.

His political life has been one of unimpeachable integrity and success. For twenty-one years he was pathmaster, and the roads of his district are evidence of his faithful service. He was also overseer of the poor in 1872-73. He is a stanch Republican, but his popularity in his own town is seen in his election to the last-named office for two terms, by a large majority each time, in a strongly Democratic town. The record of his official career shows also great economy and curtailment of expenditures, as well as industrious and sagacious management. He has always taken a lively interest in educational matters, and has served his district as school trustee for eight years, during which time many improvements have been inaugurated. He is a Freemason, with membership at Havana. He is benevolent as well as enterprising, the poor being often the recipients of both aid and sympathy at his hands. He is a self-made man, and from his active and useful life may be gleaned valuable lessons.

WILLIAM HARDENBURG

was born at Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., May 5, 1814. He is the third child and second son of a family of four children, his parents having been Henry and Phebe Hardenburg, who were of German descent, but American born, and were among the early settlers of Orange County. William remained on his father's farm until he was fifteen years of age, when he removed with his mother, brothers, and sister to Enfield, Tompkins Co., his father having died some years previous. He and his two brothers carried on the farm until he was nineteen years of age. At about this period in his life he became an apprentice to the carpenter and joiner trade, which he subsequently followed for about eleven years. Two years preceding his abandonment of the mechanical trade he purchased a farm of 104 acres, located in the town of Hector, upon which he remained three years, and then sold the farm and purchased another of Dr. Watkins, in the town of Dix, which he has made his home for more than a quarter of a century. By an industrious and economical life he has increased his original purchase until he now possesses 504 acres of land, all of which is in Dix except 124½ acres in the town of Orange. He resides upon what has long been known as the Peter Fish farm, and a fine illustration of his residence, together with portraits of himself and his estimable wife, can be seen elsewhere in this work.

March 23, 1842, Mr. Hardenburg was married to Ann

Eliza Havens, of Enfield, Tompkins Co., N. Y. They have three children, namely, Melissa Ann, born May 10, 1843, now the wife of Herman R. Lybolt; Catharine L., born May 11, 1847, now the wife of William A. Corwin; William Henry, born May 17, 1853. Mrs. Hardenburg was born in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1820, and is of New England parentage. The first year of Mr. Hardenburg's married life was spent in Newfield, during which he built the Baptist church in the village of Newfield. He has the credit of erecting some of the best and most substantial buildings in the county. He commenced life by working for a shilling per day, and by perseverance and enterprise now ranks among the most influential and solid men of his county. He had no particular educational advantages, never having attended any but the public schools, and those very little. He is now in his sixty-fifth year, and enjoys good health, the result of regular habits and a temperate life. In this connection we can add that for more than forty years he has been a warm friend and supporter of the temperance cause, and by example and otherwise during that period has done much towards the success of total abstinence. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but is favorable to all church interests, as well as those of an educational character. He is always foremost in assisting all public enterprises, and does all he can in the prosecution of those improvements that lead to social and material advancement. He enjoys the respect and esteem of his neighbors and friends, who regard him a good citizen and an honest man.

L. G. RENO.

The great-grandfather of L. G. Reno, and the first of the family who settled in America, was Peter Reno, who was born in Germany, on the French line, and emigrated to Dutchess Co., N. Y., where he died. Simeon Reno, grandfather of L. G., was born in Dutchess County, July 7, 1758, and served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary war when quite young. He was taken prisoner by the Indians, and died April 14, 1814. He married Dorcas Brockway, who was born Aug. 25, 1769. They had issue, five sons and three daughters, of whom Peter Reno, father of the subject of this memoir, was born Jan. 16, 1793, and died May 17, 1877. He married Adelia Eaton, who was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., Sept. 29, 1802, and died July 6, 1875. There were nine children born to them,—five sons and four daughters.

L. G. Reno was born in the town of Cherry Valley, Otsego Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1829. His opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge were meagre, and he only attended school three months. During the years 1843 and 1844 he worked on a farm for Nathaniel Hinds, of Otsego, and in the spring of 1845 his father placed him and his brothers and sisters in the "Arkwright Cotton-Factory," where he learned the different branches of the trade. On the 11th of May, 1846, the factory was destroyed by fire, and on the 22d of June, same year, his father removed to Middleville, Herkimer Co., N. Y., and he went to work in the cotton-factory of Parnum S. Kenyon. By industry and applica-

tion to his trade, young Reno was soon promoted to the position of overseer of the weaving department, and afterwards was made superintendent of the mills. His health failing, in 1858 he gave up his situation in the factory, and soon thereafter engaged with Geo. M. Thomas, who owned a thriving tannery. On account of ill health, Mr. Thomas was compelled to retire from the active supervision of his business, and its management devolved upon Mr. Reno, who continued in the capacity of general manager until the death of the proprietor, at which time he was appointed one of the appraisers of the estate, and remained with the family until 1868.

On the 9th of March, 1851, he married Delia Wheeler, who was born in Boonville, Oneida Co., N. Y. They have one son, Charlie, born Oct. 7, 1853, who lives with his parents on the farm. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Reno was in sympathy with the Union, and on the 31st of October, 1862, he was commissioned a captain in the 81st Regiment National Guards, 17th Brigade. The 81st was one of the finest regiments in the State. It had a battery of six guns, manned by a company of 100 men. It was the pet regiment of General Zenas C. Priest, of Little Falls. On the 7th of October, 1865, Mr. Reno was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and on the 2d of July, 1867, colonel of the regiment.

In March, 1869, Mr. Reno came to Schuyler County, where his principal business has been dairy farming. He purchased his place of Minor T. Brodrick, Esq., of Havana, and has greatly improved it.

The history of Mrs. Reno's family is not easily procured prior to the second generation removed. Her grandfather came from the East and settled at Boonville, N. Y., where he died in March, 1858, aged eighty-six years. Her father was born at Boonville, Feb. 12, 1792, and served as a private soldier in the war of 1812. He married Eliza Blackman Oct. 17, 1821. They had five children, of whom Mrs. Reno was the second child. He died Feb. 15, 1855.

In politics Mr. Reno is a Republican, and has been since the party was organized. He is one of the substantial citizens of Dix, and is generally esteemed as a man of irreproachable integrity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Mason in December, 1861, at Newport, Herkimer Co. He openly affiliated with Myrtle Lodge, at Havana. He is also a member of Southern Tier Lodge, at Elmira.

BELA SANFORD

was born in Fairfield, Conn., March 4, 1809, and was the youngest of a family of eight children. In his youth he learned the cabinet-making trade, at which he worked for some years. All the education he received was that afforded at the public schools of his native place. When about twenty-five years of age he emigrated from Connecticut and settled in what is now the town of Dix, upon the farm now occupied by his only son, O. J. Sanford. In 1847, Mr. Sanford was married to Theodocia Shutts, of Dix, and their son, above named, was born March 25, 1850. A fine illustration of the old homestead, together

with a portrait of Bela Sanford, can be seen elsewhere in this volume.

Bela Sanford was a man who very generally enjoyed the respect and confidence of the community in which he resided so long. He was chosen to fill all the most important town offices, such as supervisor, town clerk, and justice of the peace,—the latter for more than twenty years. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to promote the best interests of the town, and at an early day evinced his patriotism by serving as captain in the old State militia, and later by his avowed opposition to the cause that led to the war of secession. He died March 16, 1876, lamented by a large number of relatives and friends.

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

HECTOR

IS the southwest corner township of the Military Tract, and forms the northeast corner town of the county. From the lake, on its entire western outline, rise rocky bluffs, nearly perpendicularly, to the height of from 50 to 100 feet, except the points of land that jut into it at the mouths of the various streams which empty into the lake. From this elevation the land rises in a gradual slope to from 500 to 700 feet above Seneca Lake, and from 1200 to 1400 feet above tide. The surface is a rolling upland, much broken by deep valleys and high ridges. The soil consists mostly of clay, or sandy and gravelly loam. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits. On the western slope, bordering on the lake, the soil is particularly adapted to the culture of fruit, and much attention is given to the raising of peaches, plums, and grapes, which are raised in large quantities, and of fine quality.

The town is drained by many creeks, one of which, Cranberry Creek, rises in the centre of the town, flows in a southwesterly direction, and empties into Seneca Lake. Bennetsbury and Burdett are situated on this stream. Hector Falls is also on this stream.* Several other streams in the northwest part of the town empty into Seneca Lake, among which is Breakneck Creek, near north Hector. The other streams are Taghanic, and its tributaries Bolter and Mecklenburgh Creeks, which flow in an easterly direction through the town, and unite in Ulysses, gliding along almost uninterruptedly towards Taghanic Falls, so steady and so quiet in their flow that, like many a calm life in our midst, we are only aware of its presence by the strength and refreshment it seems born to distribute. But only for a season does the stream thus calmly glide. A plunge is beyond, fearful in its immensity, and most picturesque in

* Horton's Run has upon it Glen Excelsior, and

"A brawling cataract falls in sheets of snow
Prone from the precipice, and steals unseen
Through birchen thickets to the lake serene,
While softened echoes join in cadence sweet,
And sheltering scenery form a blest retreat."

Thus wrote Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, of this cataract, in 1804, while on a journey through this section of country. This fall is about 300 feet high, but is not perpendicular, and is about 40 rods from the lake.

its grandeur. The change is coming. The waters are hurrying, the stream widens, all is preparing; and when they reach the magnificent rock, standing with stern and silent eloquence between the two walls of the chasm, out from its edge they dart, down, down, 215 feet, into the dark, seething, circular basin below, their bright drops catching many a mimic rainbow to light their passage, and weaving a soft and luminous veil of spray to mark their fall.

Hector embraces an area of ten miles square; 48,002 acres are improved. It has a population of 4970 inhabitants, according to the census of 1875.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

In 1779, by authority of Congress, an army of 5000 men was raised and placed under command of General Sullivan, with orders to seek out the hiding-places of the Indians, and by superior numbers and well-trained men overpower them, if possible, and put an end to the barbarous cruelties they had been inflicting on the brave pioneers. At Newtown, now Elmira, they met, and after a desperate engagement of several hours, both sides fighting bravely, the Indians were overpowered, and being confused, fled precipitately across the river, following the Chemung Valley and down the east side of Seneca Lake, Sullivan still pursuing. In this raid the principal villages of the Indians were burned and their corn-fields destroyed.

Even in the hasty and impetuous rush through the wilderness, unsuited to observation, pictures were stamped upon their minds in the pauses of the march, or as they hurriedly passed through the open country, of the sloping uplands, the dense forests, and the blue lake lying as if asleep in the blaze of the sun or mirroring the white clouds dreamily, the fertile fields even then improved by the hands of the Indian; and when, years after cession of these lands was made by the *Iroquois* to the State of New York, the country through which they had hastened was surveyed and opened to civilization, upsprang the seed then planted, and bore fruit, for Sullivan's soldiers found their way to the fertile fields again, and there effected settlements.

During the summer of 1790, a man whose name is unknown came into what is now this town, with his wife and child, and built a hut near the present village of Burdett, but being discouraged, or for some other reason, he left his wife in the wilderness during the winter and until the next summer, when he returned, and they moved to the eastern part of the State. The first permanent settler was Wm. Wickham, who left Orange County with his wife and four children in the fall of 1790, and came as far as Tioga Point, now Athens, where they passed the winter. In the spring they again took up the line of march, loading their effects into a canoe, together with a barrel of flour he had purchased.

He paddled up the Chemung to Newtown, then working their way through the pine swamp slowly and laboriously, as best they could, to Catharinstown, then paddled on down the creek and the lake until they reached the point on lot No. 40, which Mr. Wickham had purchased of his brother at \$1.25 per acre, and which is below the present residence of his grandson, M. L. Wickham, arriv-



MRS. WM. H. FISH.



WM. H. FISH, M.D.

PHOTO BY R. D. CRUM.



"PARK PLACE," RESIDENCE OF WM. H. FISH, M.D. MECKLENBURG, SCHUYLER CO. N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADELPHIA



HENRY M. BOYCE.



ELIZABETH BOYCE.

PHOTO BY ROCRUM



RESIDENCE OF HENRY M. BOYCE, HECTOR, SCHUYLER CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.

ing here May 3, 1791. They climbed the hill a short distance, and came to the road that had been made by Sullivan's army, and is now known as the Lake Road. Here he built a temporary hut and commenced a clearing. As soon as a sufficient number of logs were prepared, he invited his neighbors—living at what is now Havana and Watkins—to assist him in raising his log house. It was commenced Saturday morning and finished on Sunday. This undoubtedly was the first house built in the town, and stood a few rods south of M. L. Wickham's present residence. The barrel of flour was left at the Point some time before it was brought up to the house.

One and a half acres of land were cut over and the brush burned the first spring, and corn planted wherever a space could be found. For three or four years the logs were burned, or left where they fell. For the first year or two his work of clearing was done without oxen. But he finally bought a yoke of oxen of a Deacon Waldron, and they were used by several families. The nearest blacksmith was at Newtown, and Mr. Wickham was so unfortunate at one time as to break the yoke-staple, and he was compelled to follow the Indian trail on foot to Newtown, to get it repaired.

They raised a large family of children,—Samuel, William, Clark, Phebe, Fanny, and Mary, who married Harry Ely, who is still living at the age of ninety years. Richard Ely, of North Hector, is their son. Clark was born, lived, and died on the old homestead. His youngest daughter is the wife of William H. Wait, ex-County Treasurer of Schuyler County. William married Martha Hultz, of Enfield, who was the mother of fourteen children. When the thirteenth child was still a babe, she journeyed on horseback over the hills to visit a brother living at Ithaca. He met her with the remark, "What! another child, Patty?" She replied, "Oh, yes, I have just commenced on my second dozen."

There are several descendants of William Wickham living in the town, among whom is Erastus Wickham, of Bennetsbury. The old road from Culverstown (now Watkins) to Hamburg (now Burdett) crossed the head of the lake on a bar, which extended from near the traditional elm, diagonally to the point at Glen Excelsior. While crossing this bar, on the evening of Nov. 2, 1800, his horse lost his footing, and he was thrown into the lake. He was an excellent swimmer, but in the darkness was unable to save himself, and, it is supposed, swam out into the lake, as his body was found next day some distance up the inlet. Mrs. Wickham was left with six children, and the farm unpaid for. At his death they had one cow. She was killed by a large tree falling upon her the next spring, leaving a heifer-calf a few days old, which was raised on hay, tea, and eggs. From this calf, as a beginning, Mrs. Wickham raised cattle, which she sent to Orange County, and paid for the farm. She was of a resolute and fearless nature, and it is related of her that on one occasion, while she lived in the frame house, which was also used as an inn, a half-drunken Indian came in, and wanted more "fire-water." She declined to furnish him with it, judging that he had enough already; and he seized a broom, and endeavored to enforce his argument with that. But as he

raised it to strike her it caught in the joists overhead, and threw him forcibly to the floor. She promptly wrenched it from him, and turning his own weapon upon him, succeeded in driving him from the house. John Livingston came into the town in 1791. Where he first settled was unknown, but later he lived where Lamoreaux Smith now resides. He was a well-educated man, and a surveyor. He was the first school-teacher in the town. His daughter, Betsey, married Stephen Pratt, a mason. Their daughter, Mary, is the mother of J. A. Wager, who lives about one mile west of Logan. Richard Ely Smith married a granddaughter. Mr. Livingston afterwards moved to the West, with his family, and was drowned in Lake Erie.

Reuben Smith, with his sons Jabez and Harry, and Daniel Everts, left Salisbury, Conn., for the western country, and arrived at what is now Peach Orchard, a short distance north of Mr. Wickham, June 1, 1793. They commenced a clearing, built a temporary hut, did their own cooking. Venison, fish, and game of all kinds were abundant. They remained that season, putting in crops of corn and wheat. After harvest they returned to Connecticut. In the spring of 1794, Reuben Smith, with his wife and five children, and Daniel Everts, with his wife and eight children, and Grover Smith, commenced their journey to the settlement; Jabez, the oldest son of Reuben Smith, and Grover Smith, going on foot, and driving cattle. The goods were packed on sleighs, which were drawn by oxen. Everts settled with his family on the next lot north of Wickham; Grover Smith, between Peach Orchard and North Hector. Reuben Smith had four sons—Jabez, Harry, Chauncey W., and Caleb—and one daughter, Amanda. Jabez married Betsey Ely. They had twelve children. He settled on the farm where Whitley J. Smith, his son, now lives, near Logan, in 1801.

Richard Ely Smith, the eldest son, is living at Burdett. Mrs. Julia E. Jaquish is also living at Burdett.

Harry married Melinda Warner; none of the family are living here. Amanda married Peter Hager; they had seven children, some of whom are living in town. Caleb married Lucy Peek, and they had eleven children. A daughter, Hannah, married Wesley Reynolds; now living in town. Chauncey W. married Hester Smith; they had six children, two of whom, Mrs. James Spencer and Philetus Smith, are living in town. Reuben Smith made improvements and cleared many acres on the lot he purchased, only to find his labors were in vain, for after 1799 a suit of ejectment was commenced against him at Auburn, then in Cayuga County. He then purchased 80 acres on lot No. 42, where he lived without molestation. Mr. Smith built a saw-mill on the Peach Orchard Creek in 1795-96.

Daniel Everts had eight children,—Aranthus, Charles, Polly, Daniel, John, Asena, and Abraham. Colonel Aranthus Everts settled near Logan, on lot No. 42, buying 50 acres. He had no team, and rolled the logs together by hand. He sold to Jacob Brichly, and the farm is now in possession of Wm. Couse. He married Margaret Matthews, daughter of Amasa Matthews. He was in the war of 1812, and had command of a fort, when a flag of truce was sent to him, and a demand for surrender, which was refused. The general in command sent word, "I want you to under-

stand we will take our breakfast in this fort to-morrow morning." Colonel Everts replied, "If you undertake it you will take your supper in hell." Charles Everts settled first at Logan; married Clarissa Peck. Polly married Amasa Matthews, and they lived where Milford Matthews now lives. Daniel married Mary Ann Wightman, and settled at Logan. John married Hannah Wightman. Asena married Jeremiah Howell, brother of Geo. Howell. Abraham married Rebecca German, daughter of Deacon Henry German, and settled where his daughter, Helen Everts, now lives at Logan.

Daniel Everts died in 1833, aged eighty-three years, having had two wives,—Polly, who died in 1817, aged sixty-three years, and Abigail, who died in 1831, aged sixty-two years. They are buried in a family cemetery on the Lake Road, on the farm he first cleared.

Grover Smith bought lot No. 21, containing 640 acres, where Alfred Everett and Hector Ely now live. He had four sons,—Reuben, William, Richard, and Ezra. He gave his son Reuben 150 acres, and moved to Cayuga Lake for a time. Reuben Smith's daughter married Aaron Hanley, and she is still living at Peach Orchard.

Samuel Hanley was a captain in the Revolutionary army, and for his services was entitled to lands. He selected, in township 21, lot No. 39, where Perry now is, and settled upon it, selling part of it to Elisha Trowbridge, in 1800. In 1811 he removed to the Lake Road, and settled where his grandson, Samuel Hanley, now lives. He had several sons, among whom was Aaron Hanley, who lived and died on the Lake Road.

Richard Ely and his wife and children, old neighbors of the Smiths and Everts in Salisbury, Conn., learning of the fertility of the soil, excellence of timber, and other advantages so desirable, determined to try their fortunes there, and, packing their goods, they started in the year 1795, and, after the usual trials incident to such a journey, arrived at the residence of their old friends, and were warmly greeted as a welcome addition to the new settlement. They soon located on the Lake Road, where Rice Ervey now lives. They had eight children,—Betsey, Richard, Augustus, Harry, William, Irena, Hector, and Calvin, the last being by a second wife. Betsey married Jabez Smith; Richard married Sally Boardman; Augustus married Olive Scoville. Their son, William Ely, lives near the homestead of his father, about a mile east of the Lake Road. Harry married Mary Wickham, and he is still living on the Lake Road, at the age of ninety years. William married Fanny Curry; Irena married John King; Hector married Ann Hinckley. He was the first white child born in town, and has a son, Hector, living on the Lake Road. Calvin married Julia Hager.

Even at this time the whole region was covered with dense forests of pine, oak, and maple. The woods abounded in berries, grapes, and plums.

"While here and there, in lazy columns, rise
The woodman's smoke, like incense, to the skies."

Far to the north stretched the broad expanse of Seneca Lake, its sparkling waters glittering in the sun or flecked with mirrored clouds, while

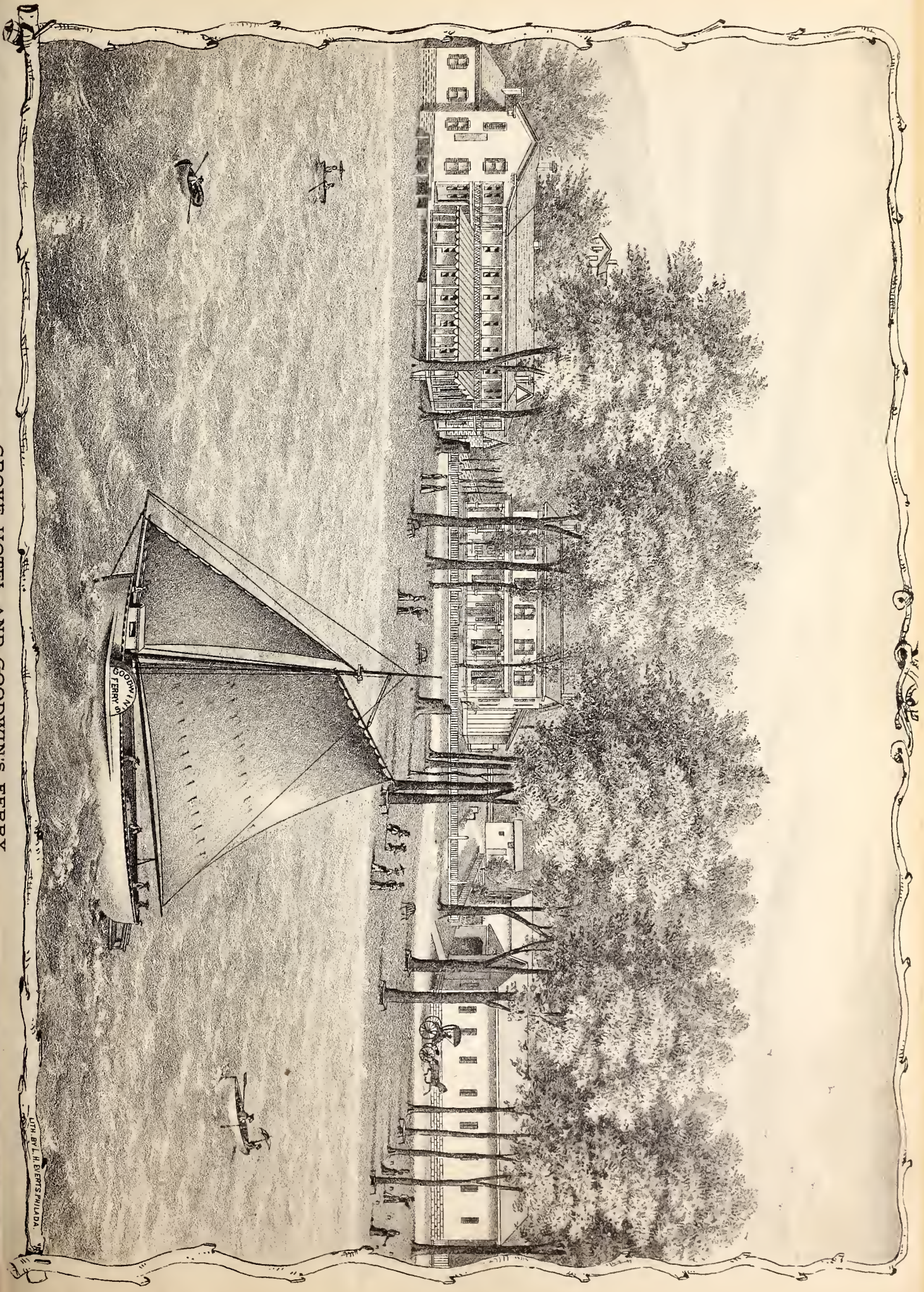
"Far-spreading forests from its shores ascend,
And towering headlands rise."

Morning, noon, and night the far-reaching landscape varied, changing as the shifting lights and shadows play, through the first bright days of spring, the long, lovely days of summer, and the rich-toned days of autumn, while many an evening, "as the sun is setting, the mists rise suddenly in strange sweeps and spirals, and are smitten through with the golden fire, which, melting down through a thousand tints, passes with the rapidity of a dream into the cold purples of the night."

At this period no settlers had located east of the lots bordering on Sullivan's Road, in the town. Elisha Trowbridge, with several other young men, left Cooperstown, Otsego Co., on a viewing expedition, first going to Cherry Valley, then across to the Delaware River. Not finding the country as they desired, his companions became discouraged and went back, but he pushed on with energy to the Lake country, and entered what is now this town from the east, by way of Goodwin's Point and Truman's Settlement, now Trumansburg, and reached the present site of Perry, Jan. 28, 1798. He located on the southeast corner of lot 39, built a cabin of brush and bark, and soon had a piece of corn growing, which he harvested, and then returned to Cooperstown. He persuaded his father to sell his farm and go with him to the place he had chosen. Accordingly the household goods were loaded on a sled, with the family. They started with an ox-team, having \$500 in silver, secreting it in various places, some in clothing, some in a caldron-kettle. The kettle and other relics are now in possession of William Trowbridge. They came by the way of Tioga Point, Owego, and the Indian trail to Ithaca; then to Trumansburg, and on West, as that was the route by which the early settlers had passed into that section. They passed one night of their journey under their sleigh-box and a large tree, which, considering the severity of the season, was but a poor shelter. Near where they camped that night, between the forks of Mecklenburg and Taghanic Creeks, there resided an old Indian, who had a cabin, and continued to occupy it some time after the first settlers came. The next day they finished their journey, and occupied the hut, arriving in February, 1799. Caleb Trowbridge, Elisha's father, built a small log house on lot 49, and spent most of his time hunting and fishing. He died at the age of eighty-six years, leaving seven children. Elisha married when he was thirty-two years old. He was an indefatigable hunter, and turned his skill to good account in the memorable winters of 1816 and '17, when the frosts had destroyed the crops, keeping seven families from starvation with the game he distributed among them. He lived five years in the bark shanty before he built his log house. His wife died at the age of eighty-three, and he at ninety years. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Pritchard, who came into the town about 1800, and settled on the same lot with Trowbridge, a little north of Perry, where Joshua Makeel lives. His family met with an accident while crossing Cayuga Lake, and came very near drowning. Pritchard had two daughters, Abigail and Susannah.

The Trowbridge brothers, Elisha and Hermon, were

GROVE HOTEL AND GOODWIN'S FERRY.



LITH BY T. H. BENT'S PHILADA.

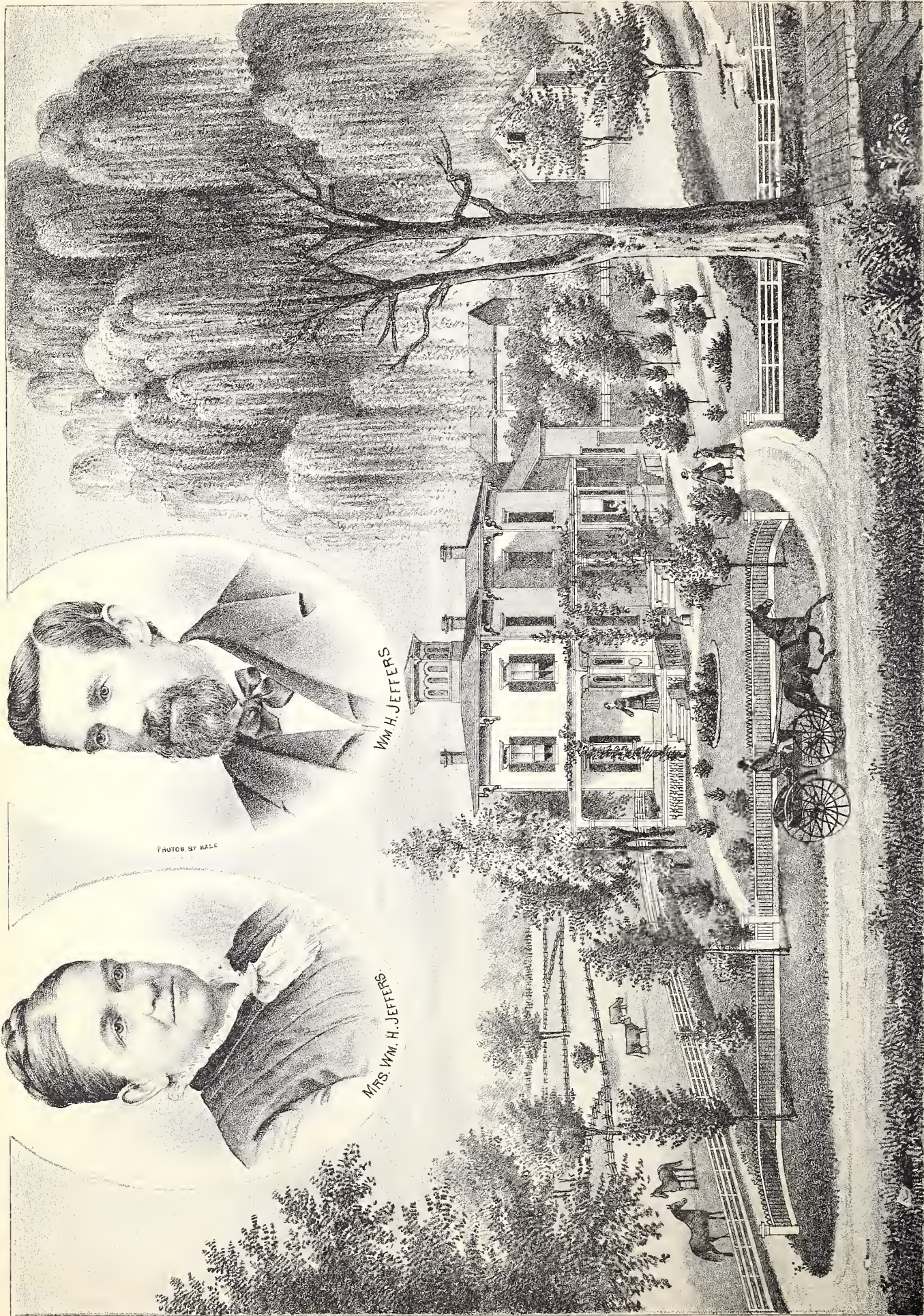


MRS. WM. H. JEFFERS



WM. H. JEFFERS

PHOTOS BY HALE



RESIDENCE OF WM. H. JEFFERS, HECTOR, SCHUYLER CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. R. EVERTS, PHILADA.



JOHN C. SACKETT.



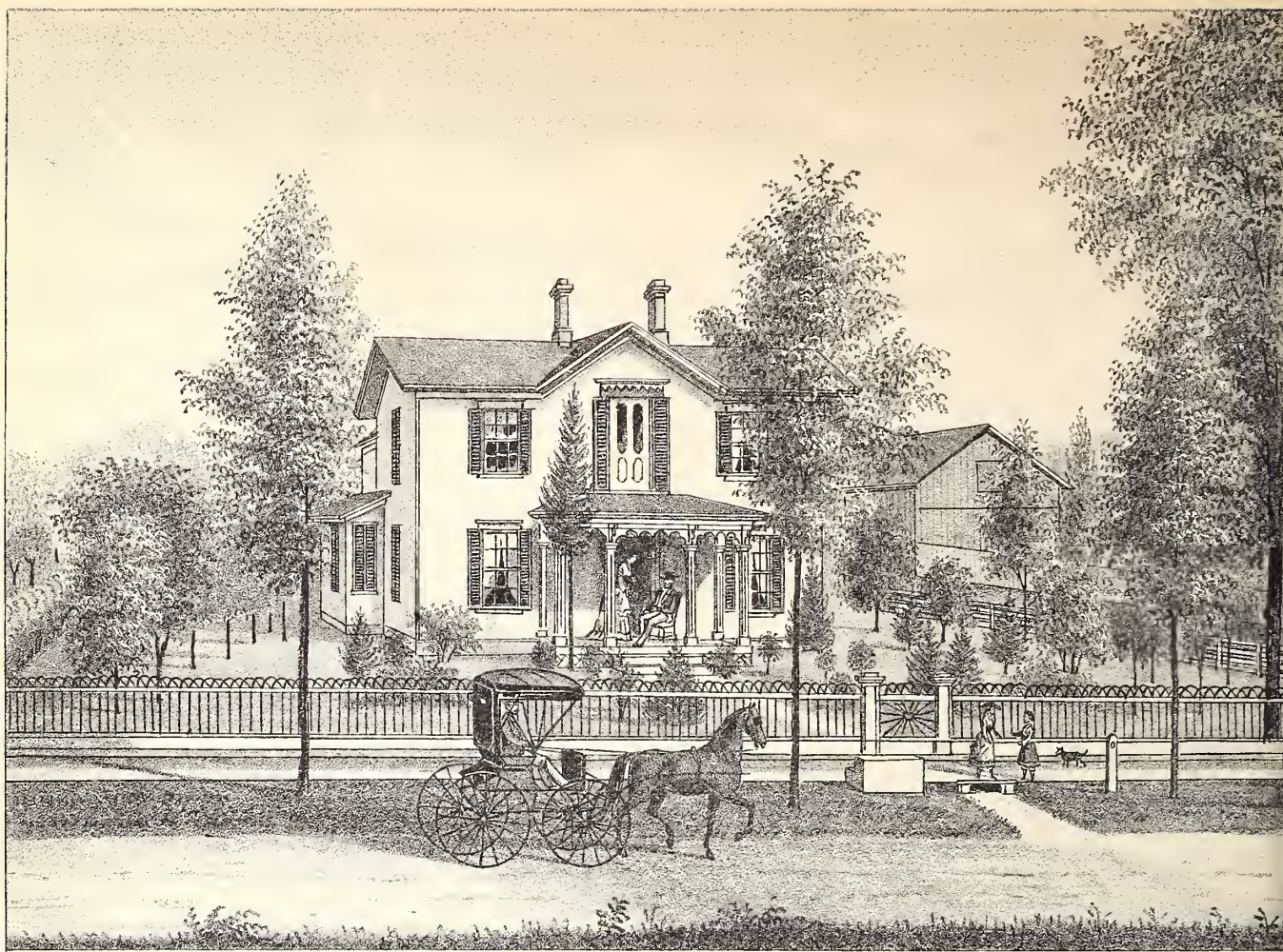
MRS. JOHN C. SACKETT.

PHOTOS BY A. W. PORTER



RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. SACKETT, HECTOR SCHUYLER CO. N. Y.

LITH BY L. R. EVERTS PHILA. PA.



RESIDENCE OF SPENCER WHEELER, BURDETT, HECTOR, SCHUYLER CO. N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF NATHAN C. FITZGERALD, HECTOR, N. Y.

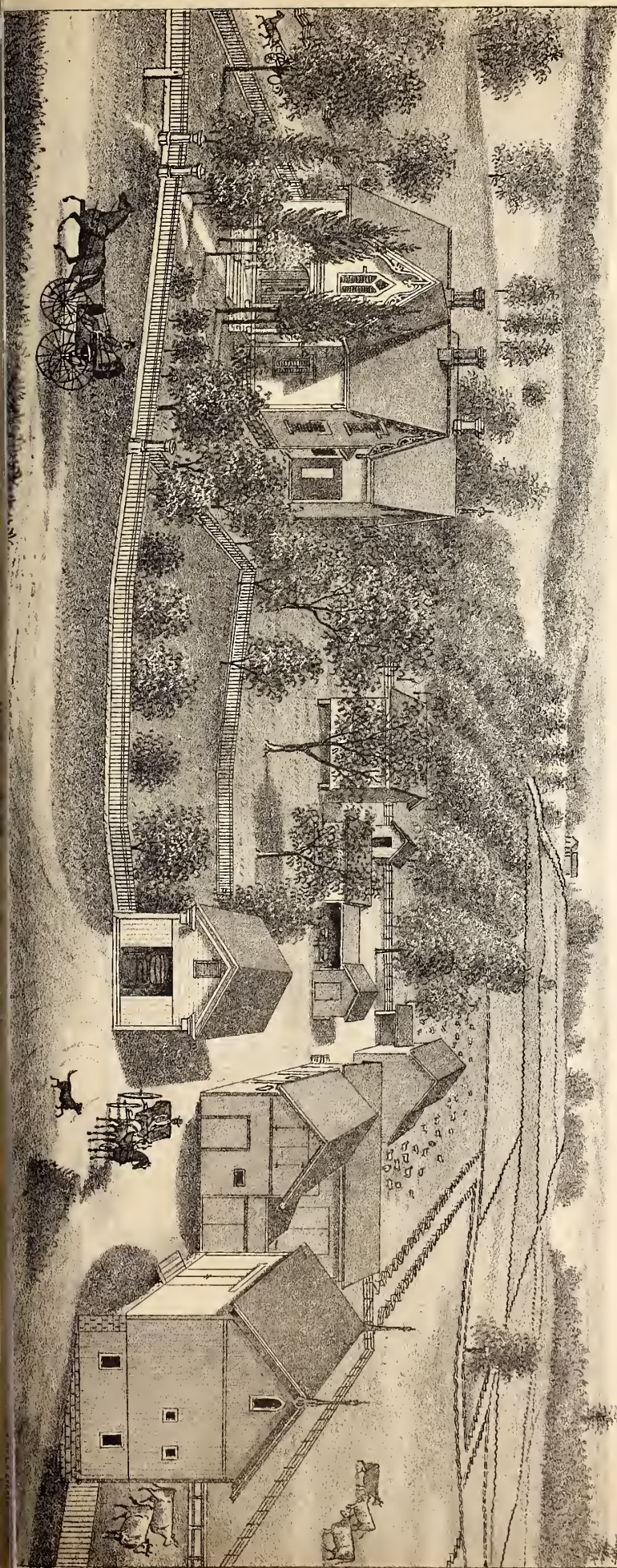
LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.



DAVID JONES.

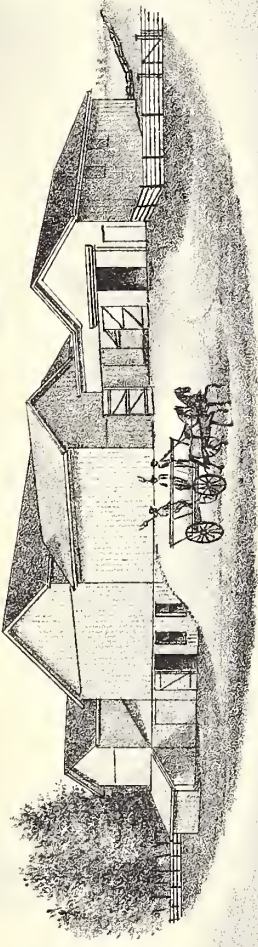


HANNAH JONES.

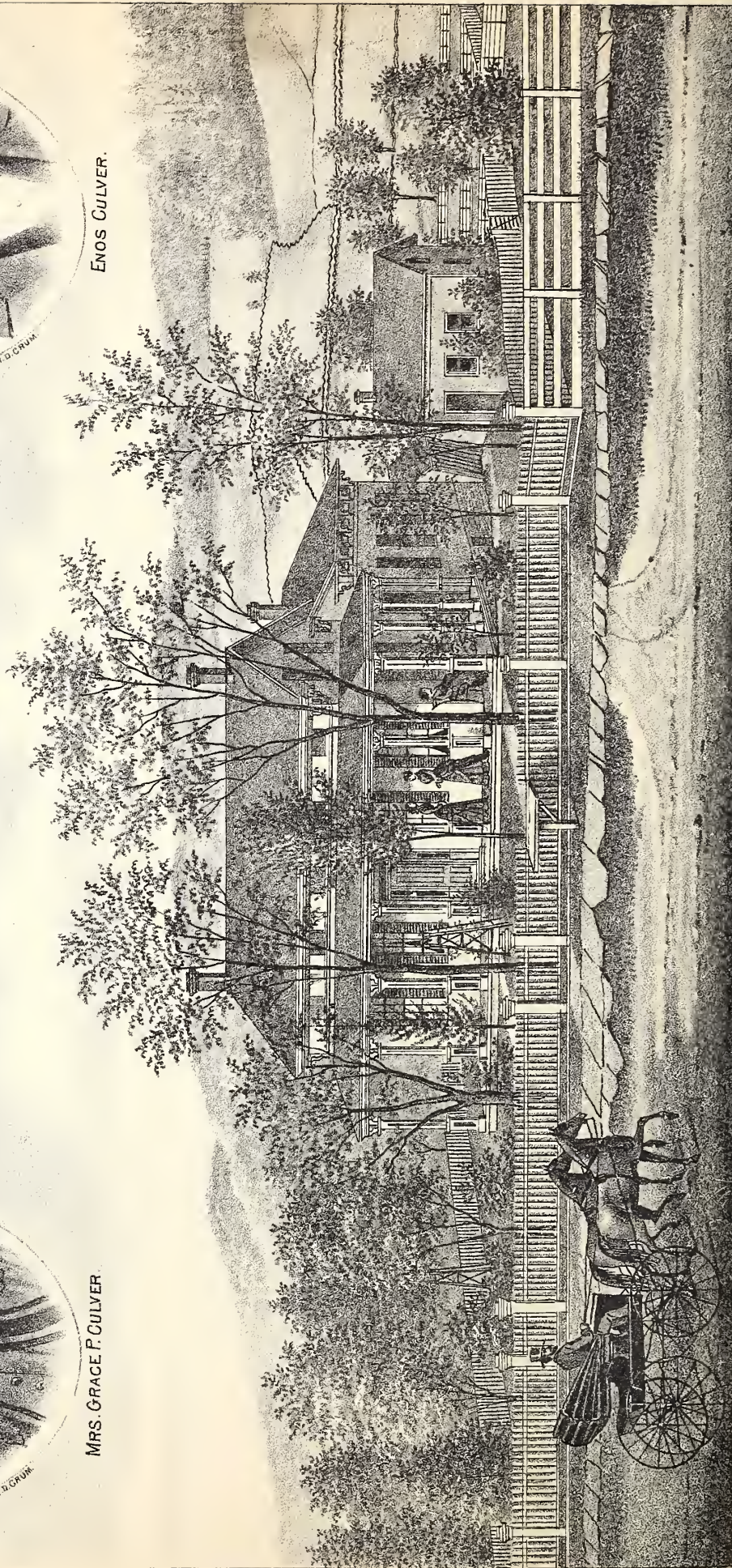




ENOS CULVER.



MRS. GRACE F. CULVER.



boiling sap one spring in a sugar-maple grove, on lot 38, the two sisters above mentioned assisting them. Under the sweet influences of the occasion friendship soon ripened into love, and the two brothers married the two sisters. These marriages were the first in the eastern part of the town. It is related of Nathaniel Pritchard that while a boy he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He was one day placed on picket duty, and was accosted by Washington, who was dressed in citizen's dress, and who wished to go outside the pickets. Pritchard demanded the countersign, which Washington refused to give. Wishing to test the boy's mettle, he pressed closer to him, insisting on passing through without the countersign, but he put the bayonet to his breast, and ordered him back at the peril of his life. He was sent for the next day to Washington's headquarters, and praised for his soldierly qualities and persistence in obedience to military law.

Amasa Matthews, with his family, came to this town in 1798, when Aaron K. was nineteen years old, and Amasa twelve years. He settled on the Lake Road, and had several children. Aaron commenced housekeeping when first married, and lived and died on the same farm, having reached the age of ninety-one years. Amasa married Polly Everts, the daughter of Daniel Everts. Mrs. William Himrod is a daughter. Milford Matthews lives on the farm. Amasa, where his father first settled. Amasa Matthews, Sr., died at the age of seventy-eight years. Daniel, Sylvanus, and Stephen Matthews, brothers, all located east of Polkville, or Logan, and lived with their wives until past eighty years.

Many of the family are buried in the Everts family cemetery. Captain Jonathan Owen was an officer in the Revolution, and entitled to a military lot. He lived at Middletown, N. Y. William Bodle, Sr., the father of James, Jonathan, and William Bodle, Jr., was a neighbor, and he traded a horse with a soldier for his claim. In locating, one lot was selected in Ulysses, near the present site of Waterbury, and where Captain Jonathan Owen afterwards settled. The other lot was No. 65, in Hector township. They divided their lots, each taking the half of the lot. Mr. Owen selected the north half of lot 65, and gave it to his oldest son, Nathaniel. In the summer of 1798, Nathaniel, recently married to Miss Mehitable Tucker, came here, cleared a small plat of ground, planted it with corn, erected a rude shanty covered with bark, which he finished during the season. After harvest he returned to his home in Middletown, and made preparations for moving to his abode in the wilderness. In the spring of 1799, loading one horse with his wife and child, clothing, etc., started for his forest home. The place on which he settled is where Thomas W. Thompson, Deacon Henry Owen, and William B. Reynolds now live, and the apple-trees in their orchards were raised from seed brought by him in his vest pocket from Orange County. His nearest neighbors were the Smiths, at Peach Orchard, and the Trowbridges, at Perry. The Indians were very friendly, and many a wrestling match did he have with them, and invariably came off victorious. They gave him the appellation of the "Stout Yankee." The Indians often borrowed a large iron kettle of him in the morning, and at night returned it with about a quart of

salt, but would never reveal the location of the spring from which they obtained the salt water. Mr. Owen raised a family of seven children,—four sons and three daughters,—William, Jonathan, Eleanor, Nancy, Alanson, Harry, and Caroline. Harry resides on the old homestead. Eleanor married Henry Rudy, and lives near Trumansburg. Nancy married Charles Cressman, and resides in Mecklenburg. Caroline married Jonas R. Neate, who died in Washington, D. C., in 1863; afterwards married Nathan Fitzgerald, and now resides on lot 64. Nathaniel Owen died Sept. 6, 1862, at the age of eighty-nine years, and his wife at seventy.

In the year 1797, Henry Sayler, Sr., came up the Susquehanna River, in a flat-boat, with his family and one horse, and located at Painted Post, Steuben Co. He became acquainted with Nathaniel Owen, of Hector, who offered him fifty acres of land in that town if he would settle upon it, which offer Mr. Sayler accepted, and in the month of March, 1800, moved into town and settled on the northeast corner of lot 64. Mr. Owen intended to, and did, give Mr. Sayler the land in the northwest corner of lot 65, but through a mistake of the lines, he afterwards found that the land he actually settled upon belonged to another person.

His father was a Swedish sailor, who landed at New Castle, Del., before the Revolution. His mother was a French lady, by the name of La Roche. They settled at Frederick, Md., where they raised several children, one of whom was a soldier in the Revolution, and under General Morgan at the battle of Cowpens. Henry learned the gunsmith trade at Harrisburg, Pa., and after he settled in this town his cabin was a rendezvous for hunters throughout that region, who would frequently spend two or three days at his house telling stories of their hunting days, while having their guns repaired. His old account book, now in the possession of his grandson, Henry Sayler, contains many interesting items. The following are a few of the accounts:

Hector Town, March 28, 1800:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Nathaniel Oan, To one Ox Yoke..... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| April the 9th, to tapping and mending a pair of shuse | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| August 11. To working at the hay and halling wheat, 3 dayse..... | 15 | 0 | |
| August 14. To working 4 dayse at the thrashing flore | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| To making Sith Sneath..... | 0 | 0 | 6 |

Hector, Nov. 14th, 1812. Then settled with Joseph Hager Capt., all debts and book accounts, from the beginning of the world to this date, and found due to Henry Sayler the sum of.....

0 15 3

This book dates as far back as 1789.

While living at Harrisburg he married a German girl by the name of Catherine M. Segl, by whom he had four sons and one daughter,—Jacob, Daniel, John, Henry, and Mehitable.

Henry Sayler, Sr., died in April, 1821, aged sixty-three years. Catharine, his wife, died in 1822, aged fifty-five years. Jacob Sayler, his oldest son, moved to Indiana. Daniel removed to Rossville, Carroll Co., Ind. He enlisted in the war of 1812, under General Scott, and was at the battle of Lundy's Lane. He enlisted in the regular army, and served five years. At the raising of Sullivan D. Hubble's barn, about 1810, a squirrel pot-pie was served

for supper, which contained forty-nine black squirrels, said to have been killed in fifty shots by Daniel Sayler.

John Sayler commenced housekeeping in part of his father's log house. He was elected to the Legislature in 1828, and held the office of justice of the peace for sixteen years. He was with Daniel in the war of 1812, and after the war he married Deborah Hanley, daughter of Captain Samuel Hanley, and they raised a family of twelve children. Many of them married and lived in the town. Henry Sayler, the youngest son of Henry Sayler, Sr., located on the farm his father first settled on through mistake. He had three wives. The first was Jane Potts, sister of James, who settled, about 1820, where Nathan Fitzgerald lives, and now lives in Burdett. His second wife, Hannah, is the daughter of Rev. James Reynolds.

Mehitable Sayler, the only daughter of Henry Sayler, Sr., married Otis Williams, and moved to Richmond.

Many incidents of Mr. Henry Sayler are told of the pioneer life. An old *Seneca* Indian named Taylor Bone, owing Mr. Sayler a few dollars for repairs on his gun, tried to avoid payment by pretending he had no money, remarking, "Me go 'way, what you do?" Mr. Sayler replied, "I will load up my rifle and follow you, and shoot you!" upon which statement of the case the Indian produced a buckskin wallet, with plenty of money in it, and paid the debt. He afterwards took lessons in hunting of the same Indian. One day he was lying in wait for a deer at a deer-lick; a fine buck stepped into the open space, when he immediately fired and killed him. Springing from his hiding-place, he ran to cut his throat, leaving his gun against a tree. Scarcely had he commenced the work of skinning the deer, when from behind the tree, where his gun stood unloaded, came a large bear, growling fiercely, eyeing the game on the ground, as if to dispute title with the hunter. His ammunition was nearly gone, but as the bear neither advanced nor receded, he concluded to obtain his gun and fight for his life, and save his game if possible. He went boldly and quickly to the tree, seized his gun, stepped back, loaded it hastily, and shot the bear, thus ending the dispute.

David Larrison lived at Goodwin's Point, and came here in about 1799, and settled on lot 67, purchasing 75 acres. At the time he moved in there was no dwelling between his and Owen's, and no road but a foot-path. His son, Joseph Larrison, lives on the west line of Enfield.

At Reynoldsville, Captain Joseph Hager settled, in the latter part of 1799. He was the father of Peter, Jacob, John, Joseph, Henry, and Annis. Peter was senator from 1826-29; member of Assembly in 1823; and Peter Hager (2d) in 1824. He filled other prominent positions in the town and county. Descendants of the family are still residing in the town.

Joseph Gillespie, a soldier in the Revolution, drew a military lot, and in 1799 came to Burdett and took possession there. About two miles south of the village of Mecklenburg, Joseph and William McIntyre located on lots 85 and 86. They came from Oneida County with Elihu Barker, whose daughter Annie married John, son of Sullivan D. Hubble, and John Mears, whose wife was a McIntyre. None of the family are now in the town. John

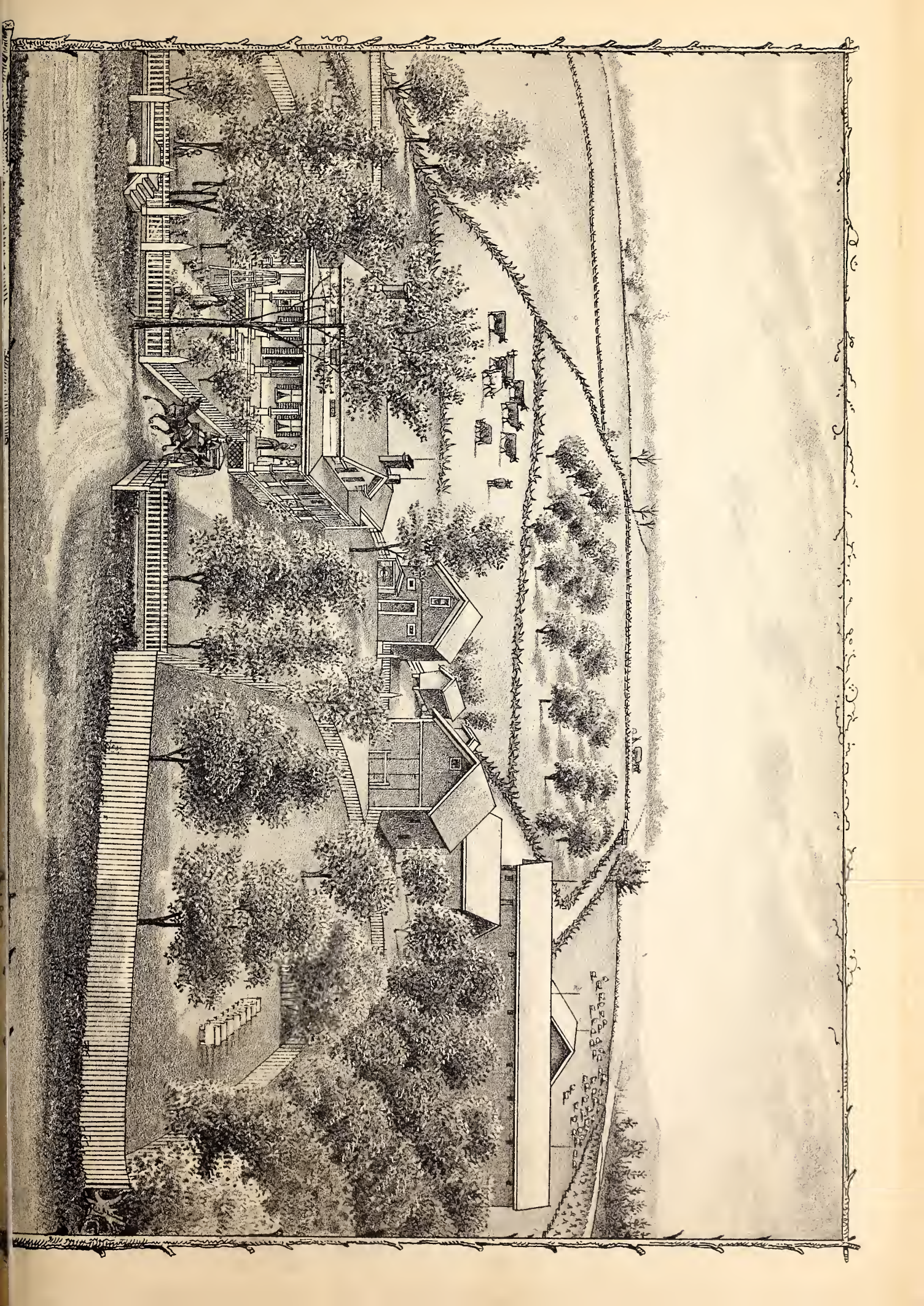
Mears settled first about half a mile above Mecklenburg, on the creek. Afterwards moved into the village, and built the first grist-mill in Mecklenburg. His daughter Polly married Cephas Culver, and their son Chauncey lives on the old homestead, where William McIntyre first lived. Samuel Mears married Anna Bates. John Mears, Jr., married Hannah Hatfield. John Mears, Sr., died in 1845.

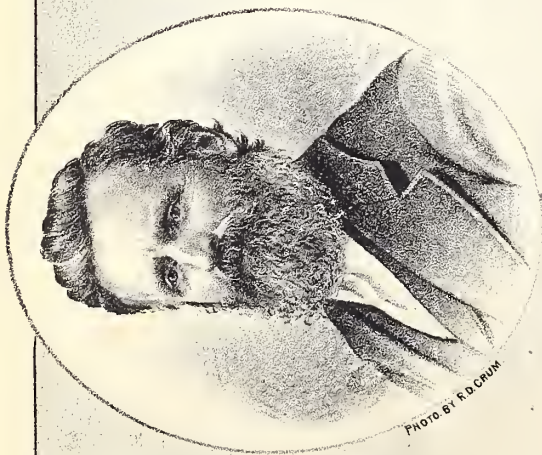
George Howell came from Cayuga County in 1802, and settled on the place where his son now lives, on lot 32, about half a mile north of Logan. They had five sons and seven daughters. George remained on the farm, married Sally Durland, and they had five children,—Emma M., married Prof. A. C. Huff, is now living on the old homestead; Robert D., is living on the Robert Durland homestead; Harriet, married Harry Ely (2d).

Robert Durland came from New Jersey, and bought a farm west of Jabez Smith, between the farms of Chauncey and Caleb Smith. He had four sons and two daughters.

William Spaulding, the youngest son of Thomas Spaulding, was born in Canterbury, Conn., Feb. 11, 1754; married Mary Dunham in 1783, and soon after moved to Dutchess Co., N. Y., and thence to Ulster County, from which place they resolved to try their fortunes in the lake country. Their family consisted of themselves and six children, viz.: William, Thomas, Samuel, George W., Silva, and John. William was about seventeen years old, and John, the youngest, about three years, at the time they started. With only one team to carry household goods, and one cow, they slowly made their way through the wilderness, following Indian trails and bridle-paths up the Delaware River, and crossed over to the Susquehanna River, passing through Tioga Forks, Owego, Ithaca, and Shin Hollow (now Trumansburg), and from that they were obliged to cut their road through, or go around trees and logs that lay across their paths. After leaving Owego a portion of their children broke out with the measles, which detained them a few days. They arrived in the town in the spring or summer of 1801. He purchased 150 acres of land lying near the west bounds of lot 29, and put up a small log cabin, with clapboards for a roof, held down by poles. There were in the eastern part of the town but few families,—Trobridges, Pritchards, and Gillets, near Perry; Nathaniel Owen and Henry Sayler, near Mecklenburg; and Captain Joseph Hager, at Reynoldsville. James Stillwell and family moved in the same year. William Spaulding, Jr., the eldest son, settled on the southeast corner of lot 28, and raised a family of six children. Thomas, the second son, settled on the northwest corner of lot 48, and married Elizabeth Ayres in 1807. They had nine children,—Richard, William B., Samuel, Mary, Elmer C., Lavina J., Harry, Daniel A., and Elias J. William B. married Amanda Howell, and owns most of the old homestead on lot 48. Samuel married Hannah Hausner, and settled on lot 37 in the town. Mary married Jacob Stillwell and had three children, and now lives in Ulysses. Elmer C. first married — Jones, by whom he had two children,—Oliver J. and Abretta H. His wife died in 1874. He afterwards married Almira E. Owen, in 1876, and now resides in Mecklenburg.

Daniel A. married Jane Stillwell, and they had two children, Ira and George. George owns part of the old

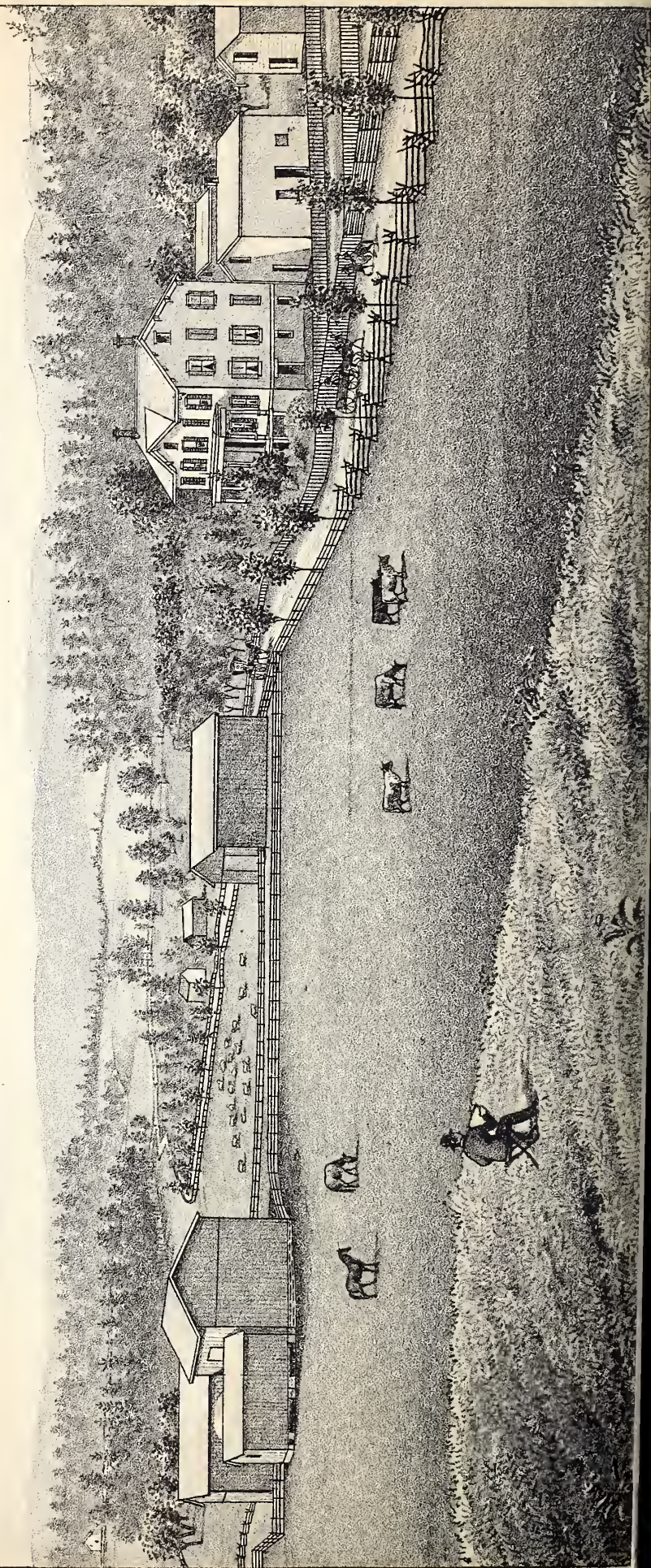




CHESTER BENSON.



MRS. CHESTER BENSON.





MORDECAI CARMAN.



MRS. AGNES CARMAN.

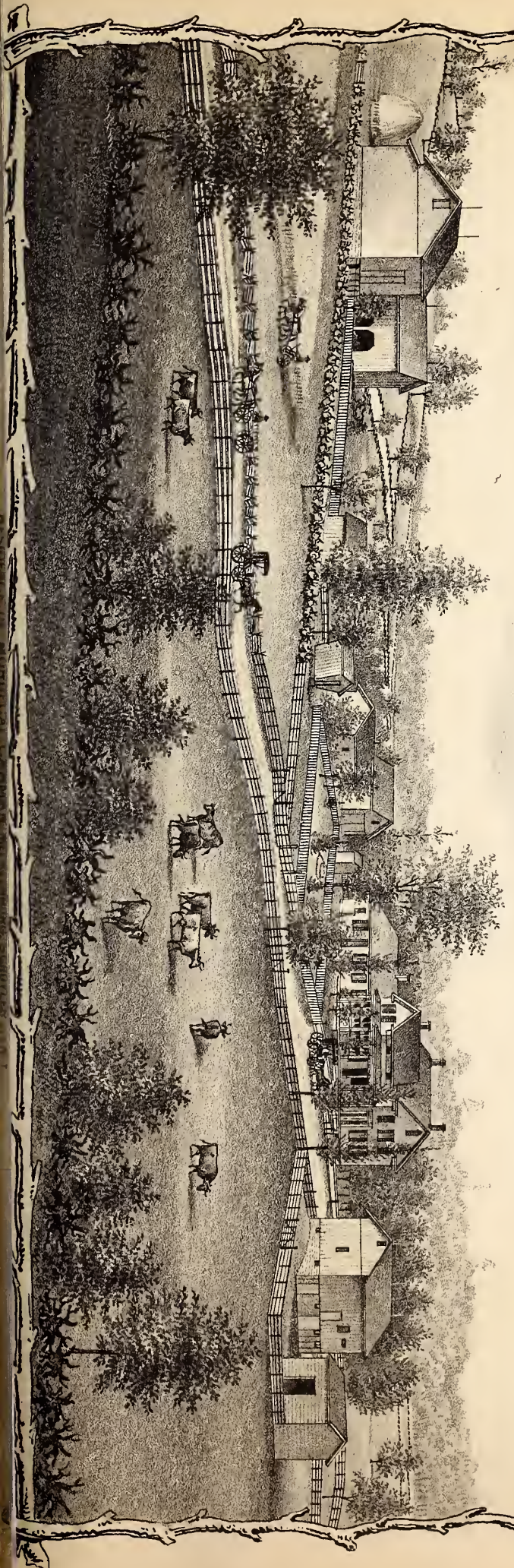




PHOTO BY WM. F. LEE

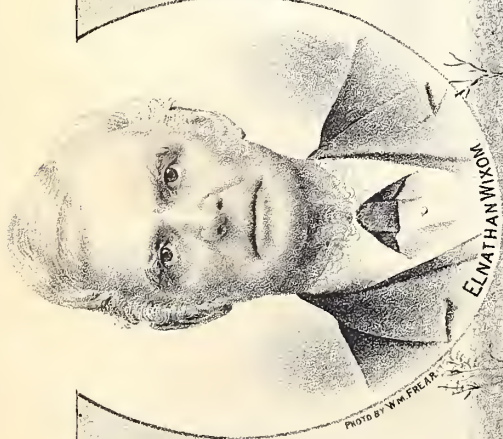
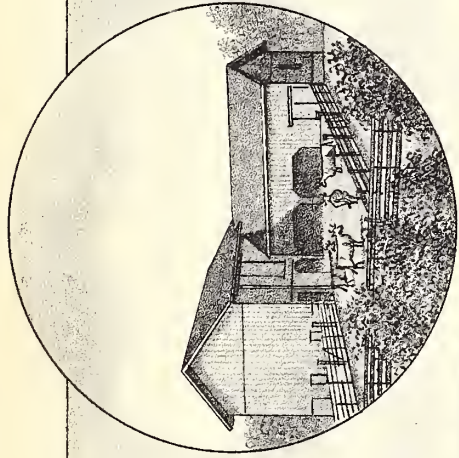
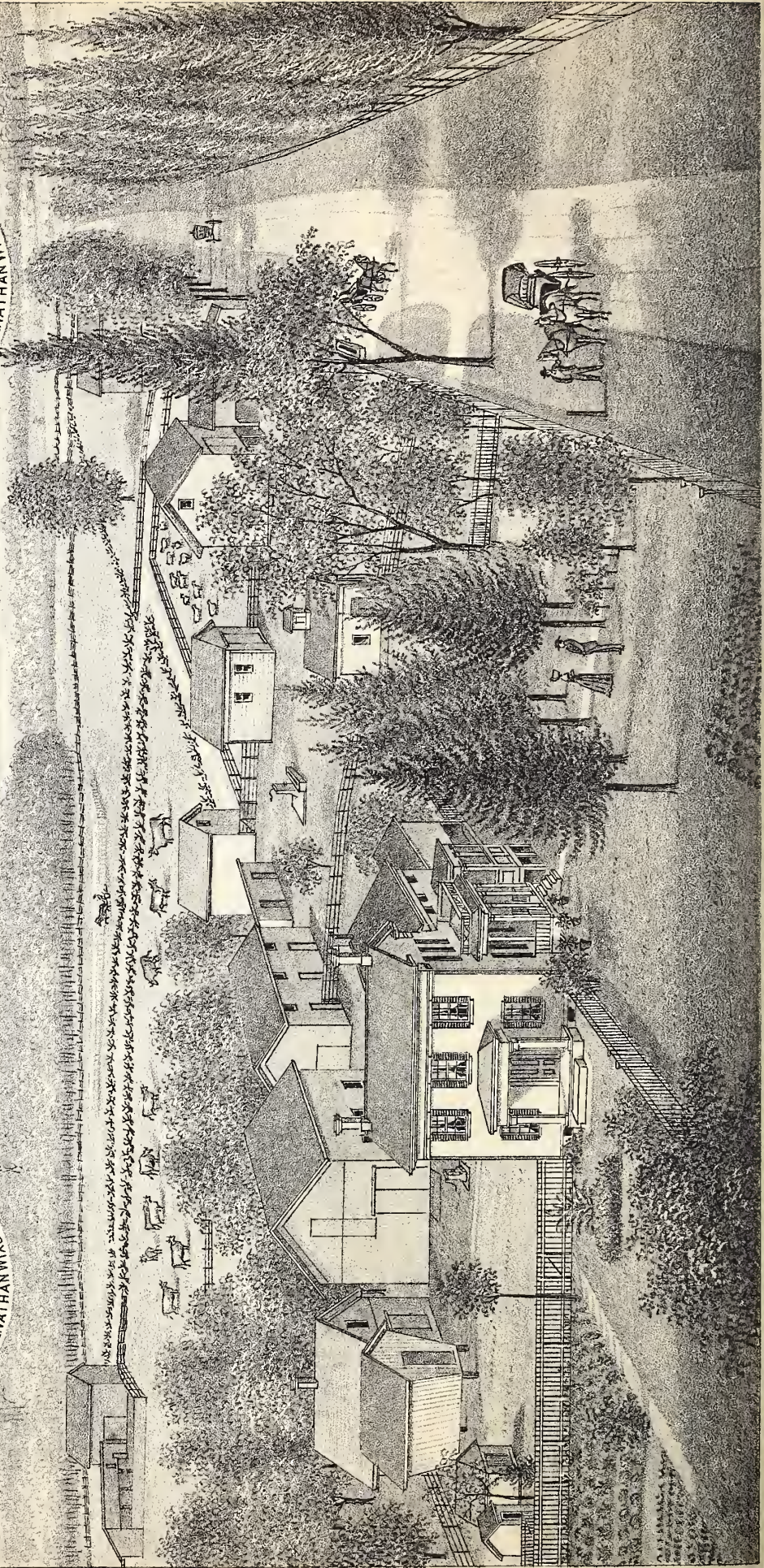


PHOTO BY WM. F. LEE



homestead of his grandfather, on lot 29. He married for his second wife Hester Darling, and they now live near Reynoldsville. Lavina J. married Daniel Goldsmith, and had three children, and live in the town. Other sons and daughters of William Spaulding married, and live in other parts.

One of the most prominent men among the early pioneers of Schuyler County was Cornelius Humphrey. He was born in 1735, and was in the prime of manhood at the time of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. He was a man who was possessed of a good education, and also became a ready speaker and quite distinguished in public life. He was elected to the Second Provincial Congress of New York in 1775, and served afterwards as colonel, under Washington. He was member of Assembly from 1779 to 1785, inclusive; also State senator three years, commencing with 1787, and was again member of Assembly from Dutchess County, in 1800 and 1801. On the first organization of the Board of Regents, in 1784, he was a member. He sold his property in Dutchess County, taking its value, \$30,000, in Continental money. He waited long years for its redemption, and, finally, seeing the earnings of his life lost, he abandoned all hope, and sought a home for himself in the western wilderness. He came to this town in 1802, and purchased the State's Hundred, being the southeast corner of lot 58, one mile east of Mecklenburg, where he lived and died. Soon after the organization of Seneca County, in 1804, he was appointed county judge, and held the office for six years, and represented Seneca County, in the Legislature, during the time, in the year 1806-7. He was instrumental in founding the "Society of Friends" in Hector and Ulysses, though he was a Presbyterian. His daughter married Charles Carman, a Quaker. He died in 1812, aged seventy-seven years, with faculties unimpaired, as he was in the Legislature when seventy-two years old, and his term as county judge did not expire until he was seventy-five. A portion of the apple-trees which he planted is the only vestige remaining of the place on which he first located.

William Carman, the oldest son of Charles Carman, and grandson of Cornelius Humphrey, in the year 1807, visited his grandfather, and was so pleased with the country that he concluded to purchase the south half of lot 58, excepting the State's Hundred. He was the first of the Society of Friends who settled in Hector. Charles Carman, his father, in 1810, with his wife and younger children,—Elizabeth, Phila, Amy, and Morris,—came in with three teams and a horse and carriage, and were three days on the road, coming by the way of the Auburn and Geneva Turnpike. William sold his father's 110 acres, and soon after bought the half of an adjoining lot, building nearly on the site of the present school-house of District No. 3. Thomas Carman's present residence stands near where Charles Carman built. Cornelius Carman purchased the north half of lot No. 58, and his brother Richard settled on the same lot. Caleb Carman and his family came in 1811, and settled in what is now Perry City. The line between William and Charles passed a few feet east of the present residence of Thomas Carman, and the noble shade-trees in his yard sprang up in what was then the line fence.

William Carman's sons are Mordecai, Thomas, and Richard. His daughters are the wives of Elnathan and Parken Wixom. Cornelius Carman settled on the farm on the north half of lot 58, where Elnathan Wixom now lives, and who came into the town in 1828.

Richard Carman bought the south half of the same lot, where Mordecai Carman now lives, and was killed three years afterwards by a tree falling upon him, killing him instantly.

Joshua and Jesse Makeel came in the eastern part of the town, near Searsburg, about 1813. Each bought a military lot,—Nos. 15 and 16.

Joshua had four sons. Aaron and William lived in the town. Jesse had five sons. Isaac and Abram V. reside here. A. V. Makeel is living at North Hector, and has represented his county as member of Assembly.

James Stillwell, in 1801, came from Ulster County, and settled on the Corners, and on the road that has been known as Stillwell Street. Isaac Stillwell came in 1807, on the farm where Stephen and Morgan Stillwell now live. He removed to Caroline, Tompkins Co., in 1814, and died there at eighty-two years of age. Many of the families of the Stillwells are living in the town.

Richard Sutfin, about 1800, came from the State of New Jersey, and rented land first at Peach Orchard. In 1816-17, bought the farm where Peter O. Sutfin, his grandson, lives.

Robert Curry came from Lodi, Seneca Co., in 1799, where he had lived five years. He settled on lot No. 2, where Mr. Wardner lives. He drove his cattle from there on the Indian trail, and sent his wife up in a scow. At the time he came, John Livingston, Benjamin Gilmour, and James Gilmour, father of David, were living here, Benjamin living in a log hut where F. F. Chandler's house now stands. Garrett Clawson settled on the north town line and raised a large family of children, who are living mostly in Lodi. Many of the family are buried on the old homestead.

Benjamin Coddington was a soldier of the Revolution. In 1803 he came to this State from New Jersey, having emigrated from England, and settled in the northeast part of this town, on land now owned by the heirs of Le Roy Baker. His son, John M. Coddington, was born in Fishing Creek, Northumberland Co., Pa., in 1787; came here with his father; remained with him until June, 1806, when he started for West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., intending to work by the month for Jasper Sears, leaving here with his wardrobe and provisions in his knapsack, and only three sixpenny pieces in his pocket for the expenses of the entire journey.

The first night he arrived at Seneca River, paid a ferryman a sixpence for carrying him across, and remained overnight with him, sleeping up-stairs on the floor. He resumed his journey next morning, and passed through Geneva, then a small hamlet, and reaching the State road, followed it to Canandaigua. There he bought a lunch, consisting of gingerbread and a glass of beer, which cost him another sixpence, and arrived at his destination the second night. He worked for Mr. Sears until the latter part of September, when he returned home, and remained

here until 1810, working for whom he could and by the job.*

He then settled on the farm where he now lives, having contracted for fifty acres of land in 1807, paying \$4 per acre. He was married Feb. 22, 1810, to Sally Owen, and moved into a little log cabin without either door, window, or upper floor, until 1826, when he built the house he now occupies.

He, with his boys, cleared up the farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, which was heavily timbered with pine, oak, and maple. He owned at one time all but sixty acres of land between his house and Meeklenburg,—a distance of two miles. He took his chances in four different drafts in the war of 1812, and escaped each time. In the first years of his residence here, they went to mill at Goodwin's Point, on the west shore of Cayuga Lake. His first wife died in 1864, at the age of seventy-five years, they having lived together fifty-four years. In 1871, he was married to Elizabeth, widow of Calvin Jewel, with whom he still lives. He has had a family of ten children,—six boys and four girls; three sons and three daughters are still living. His first vote for President was cast for James Madison, and he has voted at every presidential election since, and has filled positions in town with honor to himself.

In 1840, in company with the Darlings, he went to Potter Co., Pa., deer-hunting, and stayed seven days, and brought home thirteen deer. In 1860 he made his last deer-hunt, at the age of seventy-three years. He still keeps the old rifle with which he has killed many a deer, and has repeatedly killed two deer at one shot. He is still living, in his ninety-second year.

General William Himrod came in the town in 1802, from Easton, Pa., and bought the south half of lot No. 55, afterwards known as "Himrod's Settlement." He raised a regiment of soldiers for the war of 1812, and died in 1813. His descendants are living in the town. Joel Reynolds bought the north half of lot No. 55. Timothy Seoville came from Chenango County in 1805, and settled first where J. B. Kinan now lives. He afterwards moved to Hector Hill, and bought 26 acres. His daughter, Olive, married Augustus Ely. His wife, Chloe, was one of the constituent members of the Presbyterian Church in Peach Orchard.

Augustus Ely bought 50 acres. The farm is now owned by his son, William B. Ely, and the heirs of Sheldon Barrett, who came into the town about 1828, from Connecticut. He was born in 1780; came to this town when forty-four years of age; remained a bachelor until fifty years old, and married a sister of Major Roseoe, of Starkey. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church; one of the foremost in all benevolent works. They had three children,—Joseph Barret, the oldest, living on the

homestead. His only daughter married a Mr. Hurd, a missionary, and they went to India. He died in 1876, in the ninety-seventh year of his age. Timothy Seoville died in 1846, eighty-four years of age. Chloe, his wife, died in 1849, eighty-seven years old. John Waldron died in Burdett, aged ninety years: probably the Deacon Waldron of whom Mr. Wickham bought the oxen, about 1792, as noticed in his life.

These records are found in the Presbyterian Church book, in possession of William B. Ely.

John Kinan emigrated from New Jersey in 1809, located lot No. 2, and returned home. The following spring he came in with his wife and three children. Thomas Kinan and his wife came the same year. Daniel P. Budd, with a family (wife, four boys, and two girls), also came in 1810, and located on lot No. 2. Representatives of these families still reside in this town. Joseph Potter, in 1814, settled on the farm where Hon. A. V. Makell now lives. They lived at Aunt Betsey Budd's until their log house was built. None of this family are living here at this time. Mr. Potter was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Sullivan D. Hubble, in 1807, settled on lot 64, where Charles Rathbone now lives, and the orchard now on the farm was set out by him in 1808. John Proper came from Ulster County in 1810; located on lot 28, in the north part of the town; bought 128 acres, for \$6 per acre. Five of his sons are living in town. Albert E. Proper is living on the homestead. Peter Woodward was captain in the Revolutionary army, and drew for his services lot No. 96. He died in New York, and Mrs. Woodward and four children came to this town in 1817; Richard, the oldest son, remaining in New York to study law. He, however, came on about two years later, and lived and died on the homestead. Harriet H., a daughter, married Dr. Edmund Brown, who came from Cortland County in 1821, settled in Burdett, and followed his profession six or seven years, and removed to Buffalo, where he practiced nine years, and carried on a wholesale and retail drug business; after which he returned, and spent the remainder of his days, and died Feb. 18, 1874, aged seventy-four years; having been an elder in Park Church, Buffalo, and the church in Burdett for the period of thirty-six years. Mrs. Dr. Brown is living at Burdett. Her father was the Rev. Amos Fowler, a Presbyterian minister, who was pastor forty-seven years over a congregation in Guilford, Conn.

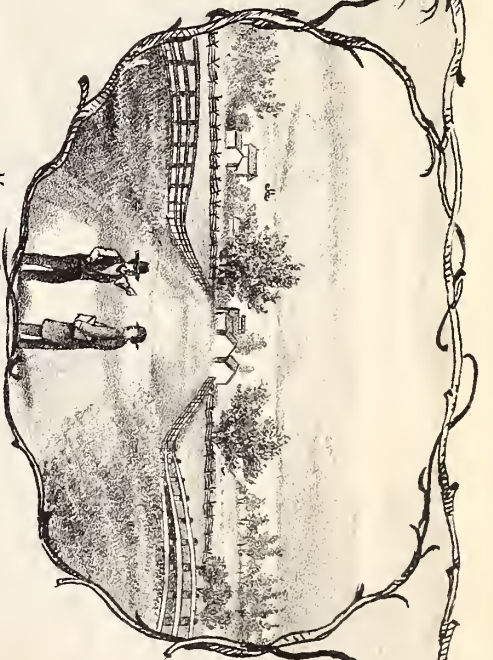
William Martin settled in what is now Ithaca, and in 1812 removed to this town with his wife and three children, where Adam Snyder lives. June 4, bought 100 acres on lot No. 79. Arher Martin, a son, lives on part of the farm.

Thomas and David Sears came into what is known as Searsbury, after 1805. Their descendants are still living here.

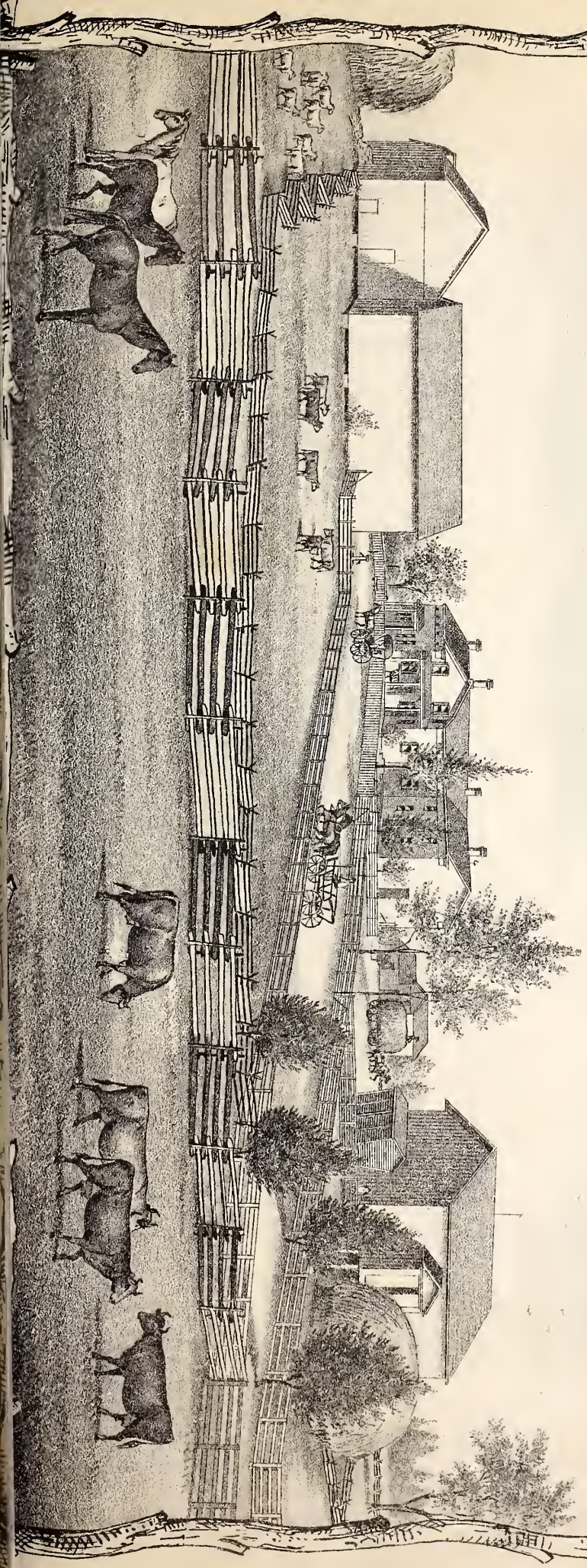
Christopher Smith came from Morris Co., N. J., and settled in the north part of the town. He had five sons. John came before his father, and took up land across the road from one Skinner, and married his daughter.

Joseph Jewell moved to Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., from Salisbury, Conn., and from that place to Hector, in 1813, in company with Zerah Carter and Abiel Gardner.

* He chopped an acre of land for one of the neighbors, receiving for his services three fox-skins, and at Colonel Camp's store, in Trumansburg, sold them for one dollar apiece, taking in exchange three yards of cambric, at one dollar per yard, and had a shirt made of it by his aunt. When finished, he asked her price of making; she replied, "The usual price is the same as a yard of the cloth." He had just one silver dollar, and he was left penniless.



VIEW OF SENECA LAKE FROM RESIDENCE.





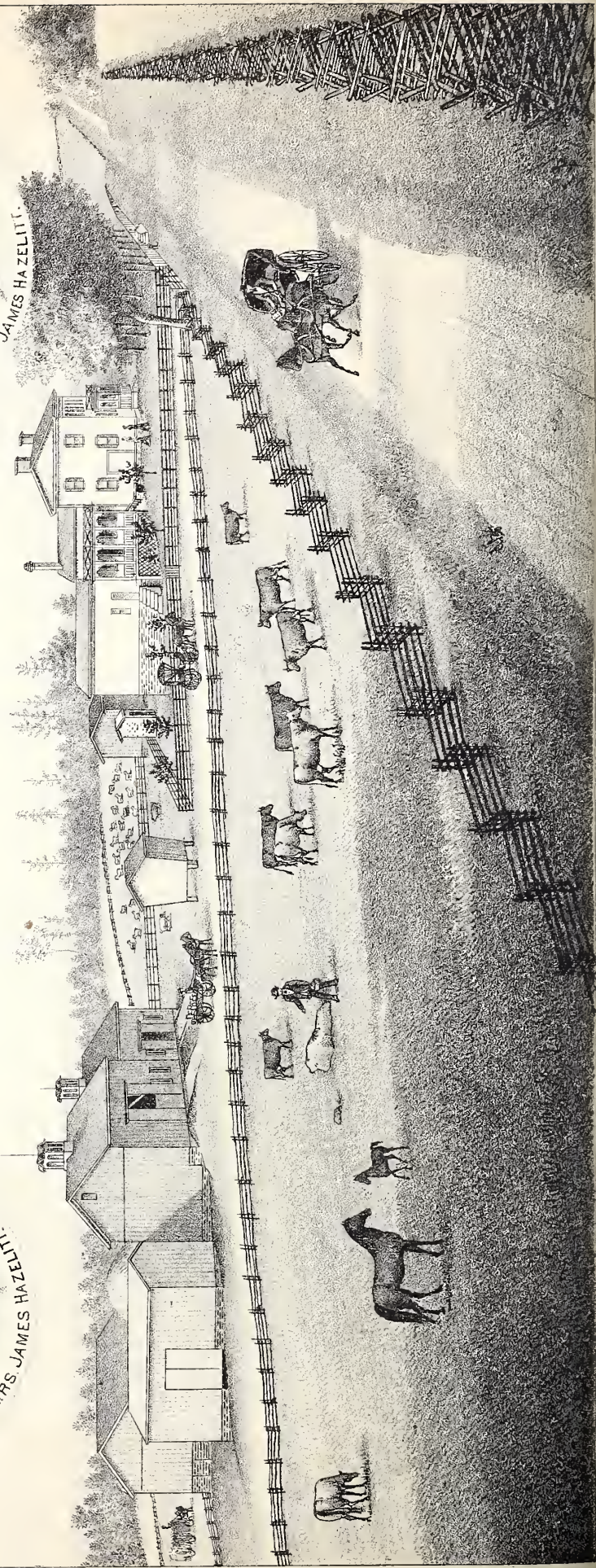
MRS. JAMES HAZELITT.

PHOTO BY R.D. CRUM.



JAMES HAZELITT.

PHOTO BY R.D. CRUM.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES HAZELITT, HECTOR, SCHUYLER COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH. BY E. E. EVERTS, PHILA.



SAMUEL WARREN.



MRS. SAMUEL WARREN.

PHOTOS BY R. D. CRUM



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL WARREN, HECTOR, SCHUYLER CO. N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS PHILA.



Their route was along the Catskill and Ithaca road, and by Applegate's Corners, in Enfield. Mr. Jewell located on the south part of lot No. 33, about half a mile east of Logan, where his son-in-law, A. O. Armstrong, lives. Land, at that time, cost \$5 per acre. The war of 1812 was still in progress, and drafts for the army were frequent. At last he volunteered, after having, at different times, under the drafts, drawn, for himself and others, fourteen blanks. The war had come to a close before he was mustered into service.

Ebenezer and Elias Jewell, brothers of Joseph, moved into the town, and located near their brother, after the war closed. They soon afterward moved West. Rev. Joel Jewell, son of Joseph Jewell, lives at Columbia Cross-Roads, Pa.

Abiel Gardner settled in the valley, on the south part of lot No. 43, near the present residence of James Bond. He had a large family. William, a son, resides about three-fourths of a mile east of Logan. Zerah Carter located on the hill above Logan.

The following is taken verbatim from notes furnished C. T. Andrews, county historian, by Rev. Joel Jewell, and gives an account of the settlements at that time:

"In 1813 there were little patches cleared at the following places, between Reynoldsville and Peach Orchard. For the first mile and a half from Reynoldsville, the path followed the gully east of the present road, which was not opened until 1823. The first clearing was that of Timothy Scovill. North of him was one Gillen. West of the "Backbone," Mr. Burroughs had a cabin, on the northeast part of lot No. 43, where George Aule lives. North of him lived Simon Boardman. Then came the log house of Elias Case, a few rods east of Logan, and just below the present residence of John Velie. Charles Everts, father of Alfred Everts of the Reading House in Watkins, kept a tavern at Logan, and Harmon Kingsley had just commenced blacksmithing and drumming in the same place. Three-fourths of a mile west Jonathan Slocum had commenced a clearing, where Harry Ely (2d) now lives, and half a mile farther on, one McCann was laying the foundation of the place long occupied by Samuel Pruden. Robert Armstrong, father of Annin, had a place on the north side of the road, just above the Lake Road. An excellent spring of water still attests the wisdom of his location. A building on the farm now occupied by George Howell, on lot No. 32, was occupied by transient families. North of this a dense wilderness extended for two miles, to the block school-house. A man by the name of Buupass had made a clearing at this point. He was followed by Adee, who settled south of him, and he by Deacon German, who settled farther south and west. South of Logan Daniel Everts was living on the southeast part of lot No. 32, where his widow still resides. Jacob Hager was located at the present residence of his son-in-law, A. C. Traey. His brother, Peter Hager, had a house in the fields, east of the present road, and on the farm now occupied by C. D. Smead. Farther south were Jabez Smith, Brickley Monell, Willcox Buckbee, and Mowbry Owens."

Zalmon Barber, brother of Elihu, came from Otsego County, in 1817; settled on the farm now occupied by Parvis

Elston. Zalmon, his son, lives at Mecklenburg. Abner Treman, of Trumansburg, built a grist-mill on the creek at Mecklenburg, assisted by John Mears and James Bowley, who came in town in 1812, and located three hundred acres, where Wallenbeck now lives. Calvin Treman, son of Abner, came from Trumansburg, and settled here, and died Oct. 18, 1849. His grandsons are merchants in the village.

Religious services were held in this old log mill, and preaching by Elders Reynolds and Sturtevant, Baptist ministers.

Ashbel Treman, a brother of Calvin, came in soon after. He died here, Nov. 14, 1837. His widow is living at Ithaca. His sons are the "Tremans Bros.," of Ithaca.

Wm. Jaycox came from Ogdensburg, and built a large tannery across the creek, at Mecklenburg; married a daughter of Robert Swartout, who was an early settler, and located where J. F. Stillwell lives. He lived here several years, and moved West, where he died in 1842. His sons own large breweries in Syracuse.

Reuben Wood came from Vermont in 1814; rented the woolen-mills at Hector Falls, of Samuel Seely, who came from Orange County some years previous, and built the mills there.

George, the son of Reuben Wood, came from Hector Falls to Mecklenburg in 1828, and went in partnership with Calvin Treman in a woolen-mill.

Thomas Searles came from Putnam Co., N. Y., in 1814, and settled where John Stillwell now owns. Henry Jeffries married Searles' daughter, and came with Searles and settled on the same farm. Cornelius Jeffries, his son, now lives on, on the hill west of Mecklenburg.

Thomas Coon came from Somerset Co., N. J., in 1817, and settled on the farm now occupied by Charles W. Davis. He was peddling hats through this region in 1807, when there were but two log houses in Burdett, and he stopped with Samuel W. Seely, at Hector Falls, that being at that time the business point in that part of the town. Mrs. Coon was the daughter of William Clark, and was born in Chambers Street, opposite City Hall Park, New York City, in 1790, and remembers picking whortleberries where Canal Street now is. William Coon, a son of Thomas, now living at Burdett, represented the second district of Tompkins County as member of Assembly before the division, and Schuyler County in 1869-70.

James Thompson and John Mackey came from Orange County in 1817; each bought 100 acres,—Thompson where States lives, and Mackey where his son Joseph lives. Thomas W. Thompson, son of James, lives on the Nathaniel Owen farm, which he bought in 1842, and on the farm of 146 acres he has about 2000 rods of stone drain. Daniel Thompson, also a son of James, settled on a farm near Burdett, where he now lives. John W. Matthews, in 1820, came from Connecticut, with his wife, and bought a part of the Nathaniel Owen farm,—100 acres,—paying therefor \$1300. Mrs. Thomas W. Thompson is a daughter, and is living on the farm her father bought.

Deacon Henry Geman settled in the town before 1810. William Barber, of Dutchess County, settled in 1813, where F. G. Barber, his son, lives. Phineas Bennett bought 300 acres for \$3 per acre, at Bennettsburg, in

1828, parts of lots 71 and 72. He was originally from Chenango Co., N. Y., but had lived at Ithaca several years. Mrs. Martin Keep and Mrs. Mary Benson are daughters, and are living in the town. Martin Keep came from Cortland Co., N. Y., in 1832, purchased 500 acres on lot 72. Martin and Caleb Keep, his sons, are living near the old farm.

Jacob Banker, about 1820, removed from Putnam County to this town, and purchased 400 acres where Jacob, his grandson, now lives. There was an acre or two cleared at the time he came in that was supposed to have been cleared by the Indians. He had four sons and three daughters. Isaac, his son, lives at Burdett. Hannah, wife of Jacob, was a daughter of John Smith, of Seneca County, one of the early settlers in that county.

M. J. Jaquish, in 1823, emigrated from Delaware Co., N. Y., and settled where Augustus Manning lives. He now lives at Burdett. His last wife is Julia, daughter of Jabez Smith. Dr. Henry Fish was born in Vermont, in 1800, and moved, with his father, to Groton; studied medicine with Dr. Mead, of Milan, Cayuga Co. Came to Mecklenburg in 1821, and commenced the practice of his profession. At that time the village was nearly surrounded by forests for many miles, and contained a grist-mill, store, blacksmith-shop, log hotel, and five or six log houses. The principal inhabitants were Calvin and Ashbel Treman, William Jaycox, Joshua Morgan, and Zalmon Barker. He was a skillful and judicious physician, enjoyed the confidence of the entire community, both as a physician and a man, and had a large practice. He was called to many offices of trust and responsibility, and was the first member of Assembly from Schuyler County, and was supervisor many years. He had nine children, one of whom is Dr. Wm. H. Fish, now living at Mecklenburg, and who has served his county and town as member of Assembly and supervisor. Dr. Henry Fish died in 1873, when seventy-three years of age. He was stricken with paralysis in 1869, after which time he was mostly confined to his rooms until his death.

The primitive houses were built of unhewn logs for walls, the roofs being made of clapboards, held down in tiers by heavy poles, as they used no nails. The floors were made of logs, split and hewn. The battens of the doors were made of ash, and fastened by wooden pins. The window was a hole cut in the side of the house, and frequently curtained by a table-cloth, secured in its place by forks. Their door-latches were of wood, raised by a tow or leather string, which could drawn in at night. When the latch-string was out it signified that the family would willingly entertain their coming guests, thus giving rise to the expression applied to hospitably-disposed people,—“Their latch-string is always out.”

INITIAL EVENTS.

The first settler in this town was one whose name even is unknown. He came from Orange County with his wife and child in the summer of 1790, and built a hut in the locality where Burdett now stands. He removed to the eastern part of the State in the summer of 1791. The first permanent settler was Wm. Wickham, who arrived

with his family on the third day of May, 1791, coming down the lake in a canoe to the point on lot No. 40. They climbed the hill, and commenced a clearing on Sullivan's Road, and built there the first log house, a few rods south of the present residence of Mr. M. L. Wickham.

He kept the first tavern at this place. Nov. 2, 1800, he was drowned while crossing the head of a lake, and was buried in about the middle of his farm. Cortwright Matthews dug the grave. This was the first death and burial of the white people in the town. Mrs. Wickham, shortly after his death, built the first frame house in town. It is still standing on lot 40, on the east side of the road, and is occupied by Mr. K. Foster.

Charles Everts built the first frame barn, near the school-house.

William Wickham, Jr., is said to have been the first white man to raise peaches on the Lake Road.

The first school-house was built of logs, where Peach Orchard now is, and John Livingston was the first teacher. He was also a surveyor. The first wedding in the town was at Judge Grover Smith's house. The contracting parties were Betsey Livingston, daughter of John Livingston, and Stephen Pratt, a mason. Mr. J. A. Wager, who lives a little west of Logan, is a descendant, his mother, Mary Pratt, being a daughter of Stephen and Betsey Pratt.

The first white male child born in the town was the seventh child of Richard Ely, and who was born Jan. 21, 1796, and was named Hector, in honor of the town. His son, Hector Ely, lives on the Lake Road, near the old homestead.

Richard Ely built the first tannery, which was a small affair. He had nothing to grind his bark in, and he thrashed it with a flail. The first pair of shoes, probably, made in town were made by him, in 1794, for Amanda, daughter of Reuben Smith, using for an awl a one-tined fork.

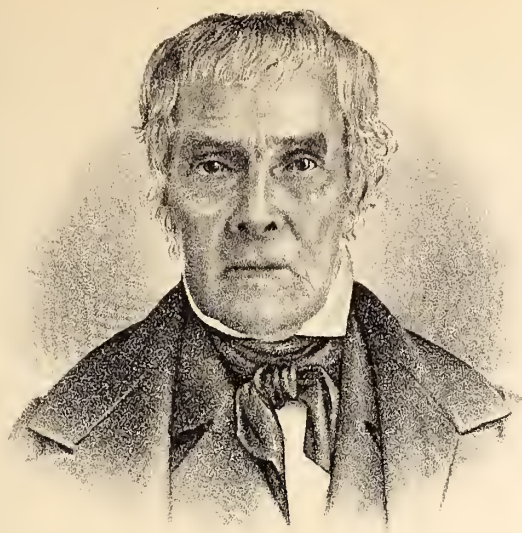
Richard Ely Smith, a grandson, and still living at Burdett, remembers when he went to school with rags tied on his feet for shoes, and wearing his mother's dress-waist for a coat.

A log saw-mill was built by Reuben Smith in 1795 or '96, on the creek at Peach Orchard. In 1801, Samuel A. Seely erected a cloth-mill at Hector Falls, and in 1805 a log grist-mill. The stone that was used is still there, is in the possession of Mr. Mattison, and is about two and a half feet in diameter. Prior to the building of this mill, all grain that was ground, except by that primitive mill, the hollowed-out stump and wooden pestle, was taken by canoe to Hopetown, on the outlet of Keuka Lake. This mill was built about 1800.

The first store was kept at Hector Falls, by John B. Seely.

The first religious gathering, as far as can be learned, was at McIntyre's Settlement, in 1805. The first church organization was the Presbyterian, and was constituted Sept. 10, 1809, and the first church edifice was erected in 1818, at Peach Orchard, by the Presbyterian Society.

The first post-office was established near what is now Peach Orchard, and was called Hector Post-Office, Jan. 1,



JOHN PROPER.



ALBERT E. PROPER.

PHOTOS. BY J. E. HALL, TRUMANSBURG.



RESIDENCE OF ALBERT E. PROPER, HECTOR, SCHUYLER COUNTY, N.Y.

LITH BY L. R. EYERTS, PHILADA.



ALEXANDER MORGAN.



MARGARET MORGAN

PHOTOS BY R. D. CRUM.



RESIDENCE OF ALEXANDER MORGAN, HECTOR, SCHUYLER CO. N.Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.

1803, six years before the Elmira office was established. Grover Smith was the first postmaster.

The first carding-machine was put up at Hector Falls, by Wm. Haviland, and was at Decker's mill, Havana, a few years since.

In 1823, one month after the completion of the eastern section of the Erie Canal, the "Hannah and Mary," a boat of 70 tons, loaded at Hector Falls by Messrs. Seely & Osborne, arrived at Albany amid general rejoicing, and her proprietors received a silver cup in token of their enterprise.

The first town tax collected was \$300; a man by the name of Wiggins was collector, Nathaniel Owen going on his bond as security. Wiggins collected the money and ran away to Canada, leaving Mr. Owen to pay the money. This he did by selling 100 acres of the land his father gave him to Wm. Bodle for \$400 to pay the defalcation.

AN INCIDENT.

Alexander Wilson, a name well known among American naturalists and readers of natural history, with two friends of like tastes and pursuits, started one bright autumn morning, in 1804, from the city of Philadelphia for a trip on foot through Western New York. They wished not only to satisfy their tastes in the splendid scenery of that region, but to obtain specimens of the native birds, whose beauty and songs enlivened the solitude of the deep valleys, and cheered the loneliness of the dense woodlands. The party first crossed the Susquehanna River, and went by the way of Newtown (now Elmira) and the Seneca Valley, to Niagara Falls.

Mr. Wilson was not an American by birth, but owned Scotland as his home, and having seen some of the grandest scenery of the old world, naturally wished to view that of the new, and contrast the beauty of both. He looked with astonishment on the wild and picturesque scenery through which he was now traveling, and of this trip wrote a poem entitled, "The Foresters," in which he portrayed its beauty. The abundance of game which he saw was a source of great surprise and delight, and he speaks with pleasure of the game he secured:

"There, on the slaty shore, my spoils I spread,
Ducks, plover, teal, the dying and the dead;
Two snowy storks, a crane of tawny hue,
Stretched their long necks amid the slaughtered crew.
A hawk, whose claws, white tail, and dappled breast,
And eye his royal pedigree contest;
Snipes, splendid summer ducks, and divers wild,
In one high heap triumphantly I piled;
Then joining heads that ne'er were joined before,
Across my gun the feathering burden bore;
Sought out the path that sealed the mountain's side."

With this load, after passing the "birchen thickets," he followed the old path to Burdett, and continued his way until nightfall. After dark, they arrived about five miles below North Hector, in Lodi, where their guide, Duncan, unexpectedly found relatives in William Duncan and his family, who was an old settler, and whose descendants are still in Seneca and Schuyler Counties. From this point the party crossed over to Cayuga Lake, and finished their journey by the way of Seneca and Oswego Rivers to Niagara Falls, having secured many valuable specimens of the

feathered tribes for their collection; descriptions of which Wilson has richly given in his valuable and interesting work on ornithology.

THE TORNADO OF 1876.

The following account of the tornado is taken from the *Watkins Express*:

"A terrific tornado visited North Hector on last Saturday afternoon. It came from the west, appearing in the neighborhood of Dundee and Altay as a heavy shower. A little east of Dundee it struck the ground, and destroyed several buildings on its way to the lake, unroofing a church and seriously damaging the seminary.

"It seemed to strike the east shore of the lake in three divisions. One uprooted several large trees at the steamboat landing, passed directly up the hill, utterly destroying the cider-mill and jelly-factory of Townsend, unroofing the Baptist church and hurling its steeple upon the house of W. Woodford. Then it utterly demolished the barn of Mr. E. Ingersoll, and took the roof of his house, with the chimneys intact, about fifty rods in a northeast direction, where it struck and destroyed the barn of Mr. Richard Ely, and passed about two hundred feet farther before striking the ground; a large number of shingles were blown from Mr. Ely's residence, and the storm passed on, striking the buildings of Mr. Isaac Gilmore and Mr. Riley Norman, nearly a mile farther east, unroofing the wagon-houses and sheds of both. The second division struck the camp-ground, nearly half a mile farther south, uprooting about twenty-five large trees. Thence, continuing in a southeasterly course, it demolished the barn and unroofed the dwelling, wagon-house, and sheds of Mr. A. V. McKeel, unroofing the barn and sheds and part of the house owned by Mr. J. E. Hull, on the old Captain Curry place; it demolished the outbuildings of Aunt Betsey Budd, unroofed the lower barn and part of the old homestead of John Kinan, entirely destroyed the barn of Mr. Albert Smith, tore out an end and blew off the roof of R. C. Budd's upper barn, unroofed the barn and tore to atoms the large shed of Mr. A. Cornwall, took off a part of the roof from the barn of Mr. Lamereaux Smith, unroofed Mr. M. Budd's house entirely and his barn partially, and tore off part of the roof from the barn of Mr. A. Snyder, on the Robert Henry place, nearly two miles from the shore of the lake. The third division was nearly a mile farther south. The principal damage done by it was to the property of Mr. Asa Moore, whose house it unroofed and moved his barn entirely from its foundation, racking it severely. It also blew off the chimneys of Mr. A. Evert's buildings. On the line of the second division of the storm was a forest of about one hundred acres, stretching along a small stream; not a tree of this is left standing except a few small saplings. Two-thirds of the orchard of Mr. McKeel was uprooted, and it is estimated that not less than ten thousand fruit-trees were destroyed in the track of the storm. The rain fell in torrents, and houses that were apparently uninjured were drenched, the water finding its way between the siding and shingles and through the windows. On the level fields the water was estimated at two feet in depth, and the roads and ravines were like rivers. Even after the storm had passed Mr. McKeel was unable to cross the road from his house to the ruins of his barn. One stream was swollen so as to carry off nearly thirty rods of fence to the lake.

"The entire damage to buildings, furniture, crops, and orchards was immense, the area of destruction being nearly two miles square."

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mecklenburg Lodge, No. 609, Sons of Temperance, was organized Aug. 18, 1877, and at present contains 100 members. W. P., S. A. Hovencamp; Scribe, Bennett Grant.

Burdett Grange, No. 263, was organized November, 1874, and contains 65 members. Jacob Sutherland is the present W. M., and Lewis Smith, Sec.

THE HECTOR TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

During the winter of 1817-18, at a time of deep interest in religious subjects among the members of the community

of the town of Hector, there was a meeting appointed in a distant neighborhood, at which the Rev. Joseph Crawford was to preach. It was an evening service, and a number of those interested went from Hector to attend it, expecting to return at its close. A storm arising, they were invited to remain all night at the house of Mr. Crawford, and the next morning, before starting for home, the conversation casually turned on the various benevolent enterprises of the time. Among others the subject of temperance was broached, then a comparatively new one, and one which at that time met with great opposition. Mr. William Smith was deeply interested, and remarked that "the principle of combined effort for the salvation of men was manifesting itself in so many ways, that he thought something should be done in a similar way to stay the desolation of intemperance." The soil, already warmed and mellowed by the good influence of the time, eagerly received this one little seed so judiciously sown, and from this earnestly-spoken word on that winter's morning sprang the germ from which, in later years, burst the far-spreading tree which has since so generously fruited.

March 18, 1828, the first preliminary meeting was held in the bar-room of Richard Ely, Jr. They resolved to form a temperance society, and a committee was appointed, consisting of S. A. L. Warner, Richard Smith, and Dr. A. M. G. Comstock, to draw up a constitution. At a second meeting the constitution was adopted, and several signatures were obtained. The following clauses in that important document serve to illustrate one of the struggles against an old and long-established custom, that of furnishing strong drink to working men on such occasions as harvestings and raisings: "We also pledge ourselves that when called to visit our neighbors in raising buildings, or any other kind of business, we will not expect to be provided with liquor to drink, nor will we furnish them ourselves when we invite our neighbors to assist us, and we will use our influence to prevent their being provided by others on similar occasions." At the next meeting, April 9, the society was fully organized at the Ely school-house, William Smith being elected President, and S. H. L. Warner, Secretary. The original members of the society were Ephraim Birge, William Smith, Richard Smith, Caleb Smith, Chauncey W. Smith, Joseph Jewell, Henry German, A. M. G. Comstock, Augustus Ely, John Lambert, and Charles Everts.

The first cold-water raising was an important event. The Peach Orchard church was erected without ardent spirits. Instead of the usual supply of whisky, a lunch of biscuit, pie, and cake was provided. The builder hesitated to undertake it, but the trustees were firm, and the house was raised.

In February, 1826, the American Temperance Society was organized at Boston. A temperance newspaper had been started, with the motto "Temperate Drinking the Down-hill Road to Intemperance." One step more was taken. Judge Richard Smith, in urging a man to unite, was met by the objection that it did not cover quite enough ground; that if it prohibited wine he would sign the pledge. The judge replied, "Put down your name, make the amendment, and I'll second it." It was done, and wine

was prohibited. In 1828, the Lansing Temperance Society was organized, and was powerful for good, having for one of its prominent members Benjamin Joy, whose name has been since so closely identified with the cause. In 1829, by a personal canvass, 252 names were obtained, and a young people's society was organized. This year the New York State Temperance Society was constituted, and also that of Connecticut. The fiftieth anniversary of this society was held at Peach Orchard, April 9, 1868, Rev. Joel Jewell delivering the discourse, from which these notes are gleaned. This is believed to be the oldest existing temperance organization in the world, and they never have omitted holding an anniversary. William B. Ely, President; Silas R. Wager, Secretary.

In an early day they were called "Mullein beer people."

CEMETERIES.

Mecklenburg Union Cemetery Association was incorporated March 23, 1853. It is situated east of the village, and contains about four acres. Jason Cooper is President; J. T. Hollenbeck, Secretary. There are cemeteries at the following places: at McIntyre Settlement, east line of town, on lot 86, Cayutaville, Reynoldsville, two miles south of Reynoldsville, Bennettsburg, Burdett, on the lake-shore, near S. B. Peck, Peach Orchard, North Hector, Searsburg, north line of town, in district No. 10 and in district No. 19, east line of town, in district No. 2, and one near Logan. These are private cemeteries, in which the earlier settlers were buried.

The first death and burial that occurred in the town was of the first settler, who lies buried on an eminence overlooking Seneca Lake, and the following is on his tombstone: "William Wickham, died Nov. 2, 1800, æt. fifty-two years. His wife, Phebe, died May 12, 1828, æt. eighty-one years six months and twenty-four days; is buried near him." The Everts cemetery is west of the turnpike, between Peach Orchard and North Hector, and contains many of the early pioneers of that family. "Daniel Everts, Esq., died Dec. 18, 1833, aged eighty-three years ten months and twenty-five days." "In memory of Polly, wife of Daniel Everts, Esq., died Feb. 27, 1817, in the sixty-third year of her age." "Abigail, wife of Daniel Everts, Esq., died June 13, 1831, aged sixty-one years eleven months and five days." "Aaron K. Matthews, died March 3, 1870, aged ninety-one years." He was a native of Sharon, Conn; emigrated to this county, together with his parents, in 1798, and commenced housekeeping on the same farm that he occupied at his death, it being a period of seventy years. There are cemeteries of the Darling, Sayler, and Clawson families, and others, in different parts of the town.

The following is a list of the first post-offices in the town:

Hector was established Jan. 1, 1803. Grover Smith, Postmaster.

Seneca was established July 1, 1814. D. Burroughs, Postmaster. Discontinued Oct. 30, 1830. Re-established April 15, 1846. Hiram Milliman, Postmaster.

Perry City was established July 31, 1815. Thomas Edgerly, Postmaster.



JANE DARLING.

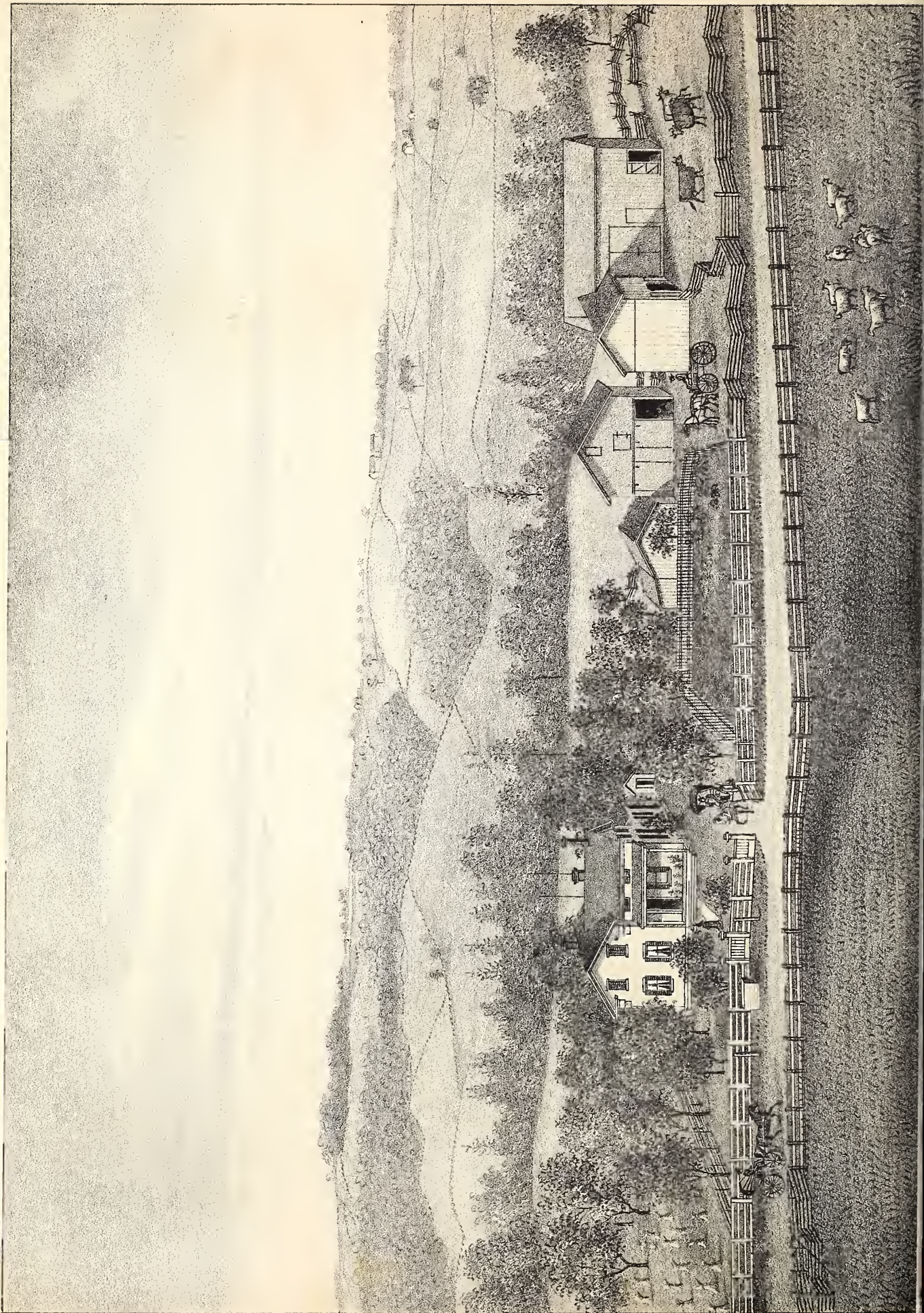


THOMAS DARLING.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. E. DARLING, HECTOR, SCHUYLER COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILA.

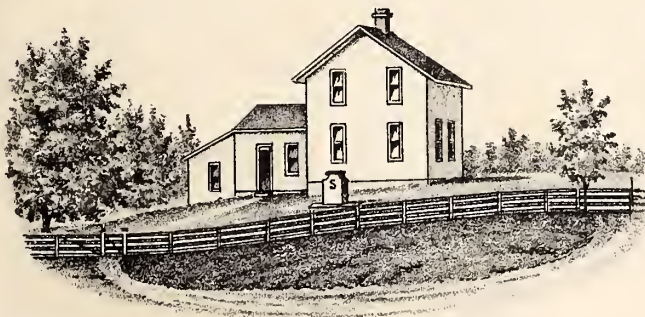




JOHN M. CODDINGTON



ELIZABETH CODDINGTON



TENANT HOUSE.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN M. CODDINGTON, HECTOR, SCHUYLER CO., N.Y.

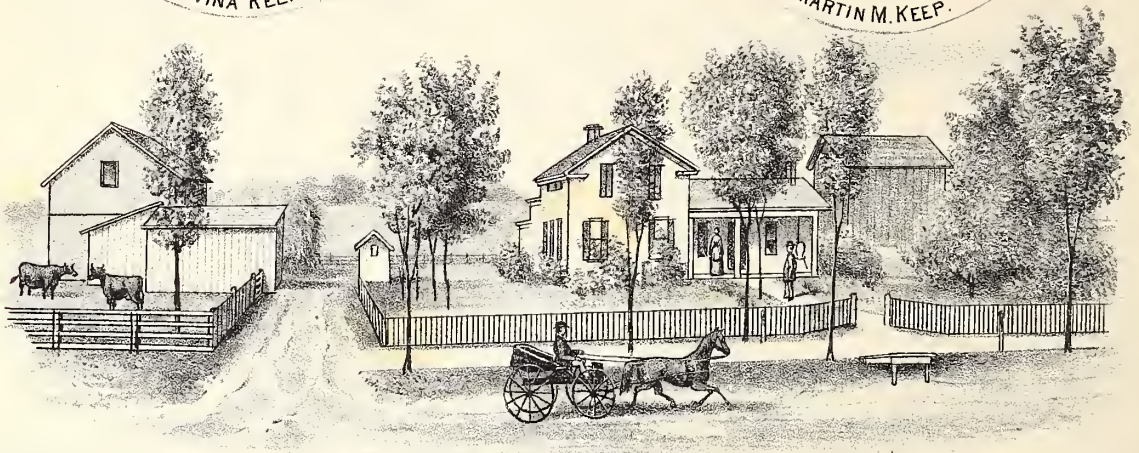
LITH BY L.H. EVERTS PHILA



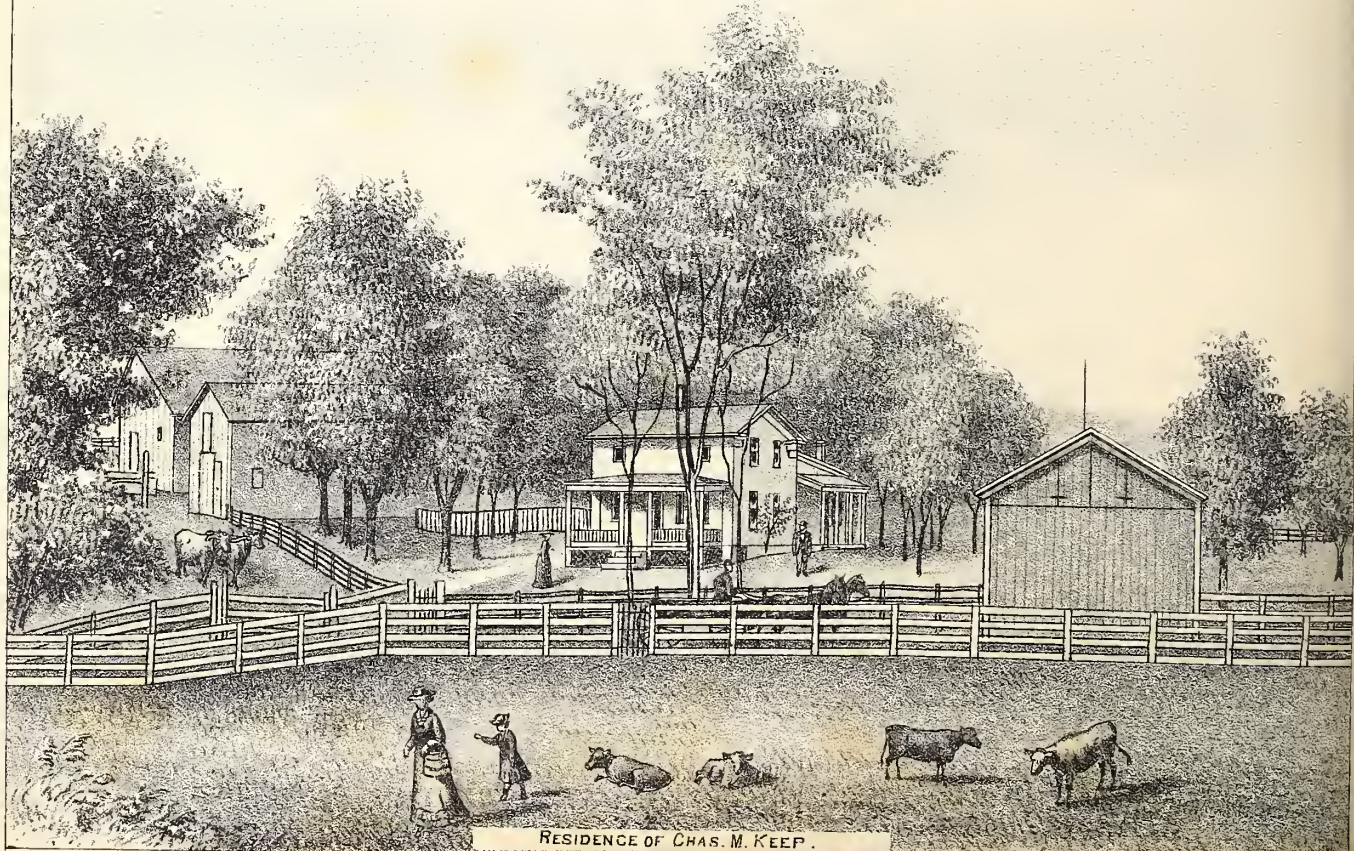
LAVINA KEEP



MARTIN M. KEEP.



RESIDENCE OF MARTIN M. KEEP.



RESIDENCE OF CHAS. M. KEEP.

RESIDENCE OF MARTIN M. KEEP, BENNETSBURG, SCHUYLER CO. N.Y.

Burdette was established March 6, 1819. Joseph Carson, Postmaster.

Reynoldsville was established Jan. 6, 1827. James Reynolds, Postmaster.

Mecklenburg was established June 2, 1826. John Saylor, Postmaster.

North Hector was established Aug. 14, 1826. John Kinnan, Postmaster.

Logan was established March 15, 1828. Jabez S. Smith, Postmaster.

Searsburg was established March 12, 1830. David Sears, Postmaster.

Cayutaville was established March 31, 1846. John Beebe, Jr., Postmaster.

Bennettsburg was re-established July 5, 1850. Caleb Keep, Postmaster.

Smith Valley was established Nov. 26, 1858. Robert Hamilton, Postmaster.

MECKLENBURG

is in the eastern part of the town, near the middle of the east line, and lies on one of the branches that forms Taghanic Creek. It contains three churches (Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist), hotel, post-office, three dry-goods-and grocery-stores, two drug-stores, school-house, hardware-store, harness-shop, furniture-store, three blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, one paint-shop, cradle-factory, and foundry, two millinery-stores, grist-mill, saw-mill, cooper-shop, two shoe-shops, tailor-shop, meat-market, four physicians, and two lawyers.

REYNOLDSVILLE

is situated in a valley near the centre of the town, and took its name from a family of that name when it was designated as a post-office, and contains a Methodist church, hotel, post-office, school-house, two stores, two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, two shoe-shops, and a harness-shop. Theophilus Tracy, the town clerk, who has filled the position for sixteen years, resides here.

BENNETTSBURG

is situated on Cranberry Creek, south and west from the centre of the town, and takes its name from Phineas Bennett, who purchased three hundred acres in 1828, and built a grist- and saw-mill on the creek. It contains a Baptist church, post-office, school-house, grocery, two blacksmith-shops, wagon-shops, tannery, grist-mill, and saw-mill.

BURDETT

is situated in the southwestern part of the town, and was first settled by William Martin, Joseph Carson, and Mowbry Owen. Joseph Gillespie held title to land for services in the Revolutionary war, and moved here in 1799. It was originally called Hamburg. One John White kept tavern here in 1815, and on the Fourth of July a pole was raised, and liquor passed round freely, and they called it Tod Pole,—a name that clung to the place for years. In 1819 a post-office was established, and, at the suggestion of the late Richard Woodward, it was named Burdett, after Sir Francis Burdett. It contains three churches (Methodist, Presbyterian, and Old-School Baptist), two hotels,

post-office, two school-houses, five dry-goods- and grocery-stores, grist-mill, two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, saw-mill, harness-shop, cooper-shop, meat-market, and three physicians.

PEACH ORCHARD

is situated in the northwest part of the town, about one mile from the lake. It derives its name from the circumstance that, when the place was first visited by white men, an Indian peach-orchard was found here. It contains three churches (Presbyterian, Baptist, and Episcopalian; the two latter are not in use), post-office, store, blacksmith-shop, school-house, two nurseries, and one physician.

NORTH HECTOR

lies in the northwest corner of the town, and is near Breakneck Creek, and extends to the lake; contains two hotels, two churches (Baptist and Methodist), school-house, post-office, five dry-goods and grocery-stores, two warehouses, grist- and saw-mill, tin-shop, three blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, furniture-store, two shoe-shops, harness-shop, cabinet-shop, barber-shop, Jackson's Hall, and two physicians. It is also a landing on Seneca Lake for steamers, and one of the hotels is on the bank of the lake.

The North Hector Camp-Meeting Ground, controlled by the Elmira District, is south of the road leading to the lake, and on a finely-wooded level plain to the water's edge.

LOGAN, OR POLKVILLE,

is situated a little south of east from Peach Orchard, and is a hamlet, and contains a Methodist church, post-office, store, school-house, and blacksmith-shop.

STEAMBURG

is situated in the north part of the town, near the centre, and contains a Methodist church, store, school-house, and blacksmith-shop.

SEARSBURG

is situated east of Steamburg two miles, and is also in the north part of the town; was settled first by Thomas and David Sears, from whom it derives its name. It contains a Christian church, post-office, and a blacksmith-shop.

PERRY CITY

is situated on the east line of the town, and in the north part, and contains a meeting-house of the Society of Friends, post-office, school-house, store, blacksmith-shop, and wagon-shop.

CAYUTAVILLE

is situated on the south line of the town, in the east part; contains a Methodist church, hotel, post-office, school-house, store, blacksmith-shop.

SCHOOLS.

The following statistics from the report of School Commissioner Charles T. Andrews, Esq., exhibit the condition of the schools in this town:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Amount of money on hand..... | \$148.31 |
| State appropriation..... | 4171.62 |
| Tax..... | 3780.64 |
| Local fund..... | 532.44 |
| Other..... | 554.61 |
| Total..... | \$9187.67 |

Number of districts, 42; school-houses, 36; teachers, 26 males and 43 females; 1456 children; 1226 scholars; weeks taught, 1109½; volumes in library, 718; value, \$164; value of school-houses and sites, \$117,765.

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Teachers' wages..... | \$8102.34 |
| Apparatus..... | 15.93 |
| Repairs, etc..... | 255.06 |
| Incidentals..... | 792.87 |
| Balance..... | 71.47 |
| Total..... | \$9187.67 |

CIVIL HISTORY.

This territory has passed through many changes to its present condition. It was in existence first as Whitestown, Montgomery County, which was formed March 7, 1788, and included an indefinite amount of territory westward, and was erected while Montgomery County included all of the State of New York west of the Delaware River and a line extending north through Schoharie, and along the east lines of the present counties of Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton, and continuing in a straight line to Canada.

In 1789, the twenty-eight military townships were surveyed, and lot 21 was named Hector by the Land Commissioners in 1790. Herkimer County was erected from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791, including the territory.

April 10, 1792, in an act for dividing several towns, five towns were erected from Whitestown, namely: Steuben, Westmoreland, Paris, Mexico, and Penn, the latter being bounded east by the town of Mexico, south by Tioga County, west by Ontario County, and north by Lake Ontario, including the present town of Hector.

In the act which erected the county of Onondaga, including the twenty-eight military townships, March 5, 1794, the territory comprehending the military townships of Ovid and Hector, and all lands lying west of Seneca Lake, in said county of Onondaga, was erected into a town by the name of Ovid. March 30, 1802, it was enacted that from and after the last day of February next all that part of the town of Ovid, in the county of Cayuga (that county having been erected March 8, 1799), known by the name of Hector, and so distinguished on the map of the Surveyor-General of this State, and on record in the Secretary of State's office, shall be and is hereby erected into a separate town, by the name of Hector, and the first town-meeting shall be held at the house of Grover Smith, in said town. Two years after it was embraced in the territory that formed Seneca County.

Tompkins County was erected from Cayuga and Seneca Counties, April 17, 1817, and Hector was a part of that county until April 17, 1854, when it was taken from Tompkins to form part of Schuyler County.

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, as accurately as can be obtained, the records of the first few years having been lost:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1813. Robert Swartout. | 1820. Caleb Smith. |
| 1814. Richard Smith. | 1821. Aranthus Everts. |
| 1815-16. Caleb Smith. | 1822. Peter Himrod. |
| 1817. Richard Smith. | 1823-24. Samuel Hanley. |
| 1818. Sullivan D. Hubble. | 1825-26. John Saylor. |
| 1819. Peter Himrod. | 1827. Caleb Smith. |

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1828-29. John Saylor. | 1850. Andrew Darling. |
| 1830. Caleb Smith. | 1851-52. Reuben S. Smith. |
| 1831-32. Eleazer Brown. | 1853-56. Henry Fish. |
| 1833-34. Thomas B. Sears. | 1857. John Woodward. |
| 1835. Caleb Smith. | 1858-59. Isaac D. Makeel. |
| 1836. Ira Reynolds. | 1860-61. Peter C. Hager. |
| 1838. Robert Swartout. | 1862. Reuben S. Smith. |
| 1839. John Saylor. | 1863. William Bower. |
| 1840. Richard M. Graham. | 1864. Wm. B. Ely. |
| 1841. Elisha Payne, Jr. | 1865-67. Elmer C. Spaulding. |
| 1842. Thomas B. Sears. | 1868. Wm. C. Coon. |
| 1843-44. Horatio H. Woodward. | 1869. Robert Burge. |
| 1846. Elijah Baker. | 1870-74. Wm. H. Fish. |
| 1847. Alexander Graham. | 1875. Elmer C. Spaulding. |
| 1848. Horatio H. Woodward. | 1876-77. Abram V. Makeel. |
| 1849. James B. Bodle. | 1878. J. Wesley Stillwell. |

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1804-8. Aranthus Everts. | 1839-40. Gaylord G. Whitman. |
| 1809. Caleb Smith. | 1841. Eli R. Wright. |
| 1810-11. L. D. Hubble. | 1842. Joel Reynolds. |
| 1812-15. Caleb Smith. | 1843. Henry S. Owen. |
| 1815-23. John Saylor. | 1844-46. Andrew Stoughton. |
| 1824. Ira Reynolds. | 1847. Silas P. Collins. |
| 1825. John Saylor. | 1848-50. Andrew Stoughton. |
| 1826. D. F. Sears. | 1851. Daniel M. Bacon. |
| 1827. Ira Reynolds. | 1852-55. Orleans A. J. Hollister. |
| 1828. Harlow Hubble. | 1856. Iehabod Johnson. |
| 1829. John Saylor. | 1857-58. O. A. J. Hollister. |
| 1830. Caleb Smith. | 1859-62. Theophilus Tracy. |
| 1831. Harlow Hubble. | 1863. Francis Gray. |
| 1832-34. John Hager. | 1864-72. Theophilus Tracy. |
| 1835. Andrew Stoughton. | 1873-74. John Kelly. |
| 1836. John Hager. | 1875. O. A. J. Hollister. |
| 1838. Andrew Stoughton. | 1876-78. Theophilus Tracy. |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Elmer Chase. | Freegift P. Hager. |
| Eleazer Brown. | O. A. J. Hollister. |
| John Saylor. | Silas C. Kellogg. |
| Hiram G. Gulick. | James Row. |
| Elmer Chase. | John W. Osborn. |
| Ira Reynolds. | Freegift P. Hager. |
| Harlow Hubble. | Joel Reynolds. |
| George V. Minor. | Silas C. Kellogg. |
| Elihu Ring. | James Cormac. |
| John Woodward. | Freegift P. Hager. |
| Henry Fish. | Joel Reynolds. |
| William Himrod. | Silas C. Kellogg. |
| John L. Stillwell. | Caleb C. Keep. |
| John Saylor. | John Nivison. |
| Nathan Wait. | Bela C. Smith. |
| Thomas B. Sears. | John Strowbridge. |
| Grover L. Bailey. | Silas C. Kellogg. |
| John W. Osborn. | James Row. |
| Alson Guthrie. | Eugene B. Stoll. |
| Nathan Wait. | John G. Rogers. |
| Joseph L. Skinner. | Richard Ely. |
| Grover S. Bailey. | Bela C. Smith. |
| John W. Osborn. | Silas C. Kellogg. |
| John Kirtland. | Wesley M. Lambert. |
| Isaac Ruseoe. | John W. Nivison. |
| Simeon P. Bradford. | Richard Ely. |
| Silas C. Kellogg. | Bela C. Smith. |
| John W. Osborn. | |

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PEACH ORCHARD

was constituted Sept. 15, 1809, by Revs. Charles Mosher and Wm. Clark. On that day the following persons came forward, requesting to be formed into a church: Thomas Morton, John Mesler, Samuel Seton, Chloe Seoville, Judah Bloomer, Anna Gallaspie, and Annie Seton.



MRS. RUTH A. WICKHAM.



MRS. ALMEDA WICKHAM.



ERASTUS WICKHAM.

PHOTOS BY R. D. CRUM.



HOMESTEAD OF ERASTUS WICKHAM, RESIDENCE OF CHAS. E. WICKHAM, BENNETSBURG, SCHUYLER CO. N.Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.



ARCHIBALD THOMPSON.



MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON.



DR. HENRY FISH.



Oliver C. Spaulding

PHOTOS. BY R.D. CRUM.

Oct. 29, 1809, William Himrod, Thomas Morton, Jabez Havens, and Samuel Seton were chosen elders, and Jabez Havens and Samuel Seton were elected deacons.

At a meeting of the male members of the church, on the 23d day of February, 1810, Timothy Seoville, William Smith, George Faucett, William Himrod, and Thomas Horton were elected as trustees of said church, which was hereafter to be known as the First Presbyterian Church of Hector. In 1817 the trustees bought a plat of ground on lot 21, containing two acres and eighteen rods, for a burying-ground, and site for a meeting-house, and in 1818 a church edifice was erected on the site where it now stands, and which was thoroughly repaired in 1853, at a cost of \$1400.

The first pastor was Rev. William Clark, who officiated from 1809-15, and was succeeded by Revs. Stephen Porter, Richard Andrews, Luther Clark, Jabez Chadwick, E. Nichols, James H. Hotchkin, E. Everett, Adams W. Platt, L. E. Havens, C. Richards, H. Rinker, Royal Mann, Robert McMath, Thomas Lounsbury, L. McGlashan, Wm. K. Platt, Calvin Case, G. R. H. Shumway, E. W. Brown, and J. J. Schaeffer, who is the present pastor. They have a present membership of 75 persons, with a Sunday-school of 150 members, and having a library of 80 volumes. J. A. Tyler is Superintendent.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF BURDETT

was organized Feb. 14, 1826, by a committee of the Presbytery of Geneva, and consisted of eighteen members. The first thirteen had letters from the church of Hector, now Peach Orchard; two from the church at Trumansburg; one from the church at Owego; and two were received on profession of their faith. Rev. Thomas Lounsbury, Rev. Isaac Flagler, and Peter Le Conte, elder, were the Presbyterial committee, and Rev. Thomas Lounsbury, of the Presbytery of Geneva, preached the sermon. Nathaniel Smith was elected to the office of ruling elder. Robert McCreery, having been a deacon and elder in the church at Hector, was chosen for the same office in this, and Geo. Owen was also elected to the office of elder and deacon. The Presbyterian society was organized Feb. 11, 1826, and seven persons were elected trustees. Rev. Jabez Chadwick was preaching here at the time, and was mainly instrumental in securing the organization of the church and society. He continued his labors as stated supply for about three years, preaching part of the time at Himrod's Settlement, in the east part of the town. At a meeting held at the school-house, Saturday evening, Feb. 10, 1827, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that they deem it expedient to build a meeting-house in Burdett.

Resolved, That a meeting be held at this house on the 12th inst., at six o'clock P.M., to determine the size and style of the meeting-house about to be built.

Resolved, That a meeting be held at this house, on Thursday, the 15th inst., to determine on a site where to locate a house for public worship."

A committee, consisting of Dr. Edmund Brown, David Kimble, and Daniel Jackson, was appointed to ascertain the cost of several places spoken of as suitable sites for the church edifice. At the meeting, Monday evening, the

trustees were authorized to contract for the erection of a building 38 by 48 feet, with a projection 4 feet in front for a steeple. At the meeting on Thursday, the site on which the church now stands was selected, and was designated as being near and south of the cemetery, on land owned by Abel Hall.

The church was erected in due time, but not completed. Rev. Jabez Chadwick was succeeded by Revs. Robert Campbell, W. P. Jackson, — Everett, — Platt, and Joseph K. Ware.

In January, 1838, at a meeting of the society, it was *Resolved*, That money should be raised and the house completed," which was done that year, and the house was dedicated; and in 1841 the committee having the work in charge reported that "the work was all paid for, and that there were ninety-one cents in the treasury." In 1842, Rev. J. Parsons Hovey was called to the pastorate, and was succeeded by George Hall, Thomas R. Townsend, J. K. Warner, Henry Reuker, C. C. Carr, Darwin Chichester. E. W. Twichell, present pastor.

In 1844 it was thought necessary to enlarge the church, and it was extended sixteen feet at the north end.

June 9, 1873, the society voted to repair thoroughly the church edifice. The work was completed, and the church rededicated March 19, 1874. The sermon in the morning was preached by Rev. Dr. Knox, of Elmira, from the text, Eph. ii. 21; in the evening, by Rev. J. S. McNair, of Watkins.

The church numbers at present 107 members. The Sunday-school has 120 scholars. Rev. E. W. Twichell, the pastor, is Superintendent. They have a library of 200 volumes.

The bell of this church was cast in Spain, in 1788, and was used in a convent. It was sent to this country with other bells, and was purchased in New York in 1838 for the Burdett church. Since then it has been in constant use, and is perfectly sound. Its tone is peculiar, and not altogether pleasant to strangers. It bears this inscription:

"SAN JUAN DE DIOS ORA PRO NOBIS, AÑO DE 1788, SEYSO SIENDO PRIOR DE ESTE CONVENTO DE MALAGA, EL P. F. JUAN DE DOS YSALAS.

On one side of the bell there is a large cross.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MECKLENBURG.

June 10, 1833, a number of persons holding views in accordance with the Presbyterian denomination, residing in the town, decided upon calling a meeting for the purpose of organizing a church. In accordance with said call, this day was set aside for a day of fasting and prayer, Rev. Henry Ford, a missionary sent out by the Home Missionary Society, assisting, and who opened the meeting with a sermon from 1 Tim. iii. 15. Rev. Henry Ford was chosen chairman, and Wakeman Lyon secretary. Thirty members from other churches united by letter, and one on profession of faith. James Woodford, James Bodle, Sullivan D. Hubble, John W. Matthews, and Wakeman Lyon were chosen elders. James Woodford and John W. Matthews were chosen deacons. It was resolved that this church be called the First Presbyterian Church of Mecklenburg, under the care of the Presbytery of Geneva. The first pastor was

Rev. Henry Ford, followed by Isaac Crabb, S. R. Scofield, E. F. Ball, Geo. L. Hall, C. M. McKinney, H. E. Woodcock, and Alexander O. Peloubet, who is the present pastor, and, with the exception of sixteen months, has been pastor for thirteen years. The church at present numbers sixty-six, and has a Sabbath-school that has eighty members, with Hezekiah Berry as Superintendent. The church edifice was built in 1842, and thoroughly remodeled in 1878.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF MECKLENBURG.

The first services were held in a barn belonging to Nathaniel Stevenson, and situated on the east line of the town. Elder Sturtevant preached the first sermon, and the church and society were organized July 5, 1825, at the house of Jeremiah Ayers, as the Second Baptist Church of Hector. The first church edifice was erected on its present site in 1835, and has lately been thoroughly repaired and remodeled. The first pastor was Rev. Jonathan Sturtevant, who was succeeded by Barzilla King, Seth Smolley, S. Wise, John Sears, J. Briggs, E. Kimball, Wm. Wilkins, B. R. Swick, P. Shed, H. West, B. C. Townsend, D. T. Lockwood, D. Corey, D. C. Marshall, P. D. Root, H. E. Ford, A. B. Chase, A. D. Abbott, and N. C. Brundage, who is the present pastor. They have a present membership of one hundred and thirty-eight, and a Sunday-school of one hundred members, with the pastor as superintendent.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH IN PEACH ORCHARD

was first constituted in 1820, April 11, as the Fourth Hector Baptist Church, and was formed from members of Baptist Churches in Ulysses, Covert, and First and Second Baptist Churches of Hector. Rev. O. C. Comstock was their first pastor, who was succeeded by Revs. Jacob Fisk, U. B. Miller, R. G. Lewis, W. S. Smith, S. M. Plumb, R. G. Lewis, A. Wells, Wm. Cormac, A. Day, R. H. Dakin, G. Johnson, Wm. Everett, B. C. Townsend, and J. G. Spooner. A house was erected in 1838, but no services are held here, and the church is practically dissolved, most of the members having joined the North Hector Church in August, 1867.

THE NORTH HECTOR BAPTIST CHURCH

was constituted Nov. 28, 1821, at the house of John Goltry, with 16 members, as the First Baptist Church in Lodi, and incorporated November, 1830. Ministers present were Elders John Caton, John Lewis, J. P. Woodworth, and Barzilla King. The first pastor was Rev. J. P. Woodworth, who was succeeded by Revs. John Lewis, Jacob Fisk, U. B. Miller, Charles Deland, Wm. Cormac, Benjamin Warren, Lorin Wade, Isaac Estabrook, Jacob Grant, Philo Griffiths, Stephen V. Marsh, John Halliday, H. S. Card, D. Corey, C. Wardner, and Wm. N. Tower, who is the present pastor. The church has a present membership of 163, with a Sunday-school of 80 members. Fred. L. Miller is Superintendent.

The first church was built in the present town of Lodi, in 1831, on the ground now occupied by Stephen L. Smith. It was afterwards moved, and is now used by Geo. V. L'Amoreaux as a barn. At a meeting of the church in December, 1866, it was decided to erect a church edifice,

44 by 64 feet, on the site it now occupies, and in April, 1867, the new church was dedicated by Rev. J. N. Folwell. At a meeting of the church, Oct. 20, 1877, it was moved and carried the church be called the North Hector Baptist Church.

AN EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized at Peach Orchard about fifty years ago. The Woodwards, an English family, settled here, and the church was organized and a house built by them. Regular preaching was sustained for a time, but the family have long since removed, and preaching has been discontinued many years. The house is still standing. Dr. Wm. Woodward, of Big Flats, a prominent citizen there and an Episcopalian, is a member of this family.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF BENNETTSBURG

was organized in 1809 as the First Baptist Church in Hector. James Reynolds was its first pastor, and remained until 1834, and was succeeded by Revs. B. R. Twich, R. G. Lewis, H. J. Hall, B. Warren, J. B. Rogers, J. H. Morrison, T. R. Clark, O. W. Gibbs, Wm. Dunbar, Wm. Sharp, F. Purvis, A. D. Clark, who is the present pastor. They number at present 161 members. There is a Sunday-school in connection having 10 teachers, 130 scholars, and a library of 150 volumes, of which Deacon S. B. Sackett is Superintendent. A church edifice was erected about 1830 on the present site, and is still in use.

OLD-SCHOOL BAPTIST CHURCH IN BURDETT.

A division occurred in the Baptist churches throughout the country, in about 1836, and a small portion held to the name of Old-School or Primitive Baptists. A few in this town organized as a church, under the name of the First Baptist Church in Burdett, and a church edifice was erected in 1836 on its present site. Rev. James Reynolds was the first pastor, and he was succeeded by Revs. Reed, Burritt, Almeron St. John, and S. H. Durand, who is the present pastor. Their present membership is 25. An association was held with this church, June 12, 13, and 14, 1878, of the Chemung Old-School Baptist Association.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

As early as 1805 a class was formed at what was known as McIntyre Settlement, and a church was built in 1822. In 1824 a class was formed at Mecklenburg, with Uzel Barker as leader, having about thirty members, and were set off from the McIntyre class. A church was built on the present site, in 1840, by Elijah Hill, who is still living. The members from the McIntyre Church united with this church, and their building is but little used.

The building that was erected at Mecklenburg was torn down in 1867, and was rebuilt in 1868, and dedicated in June, 1869, Rev. Benoni Ives preaching the dedication sermon, and was destroyed by fire in December, 1876, rebuilt the next year, and dedicated Feb. 13, 1878, by Rev. M. S. Hard, Presiding Elder, Bishop M. Simpson preaching the dedication sermon. Rev. C. F. Moss is the present pastor. The church has a membership of 160, with a Sunday-school of 50 members, of which Wm. Ammoch is Superintendent.



Wm. Vaughan

Foremost among those that came to Hector when it was a vast wilderness, and was instrumental in improving the town, was the subject of this sketch. From a land occupied by savages and wild beasts, and the woodman's axe echoing in the stillness of the forests, with log cabins dotted here and there, and neighbors being miles apart, this elderly gentleman has been permitted to live and see a vast change; an enterprising, energetic, and laborious class of people have grown up around him. They have leveled the proud forests and converted the land into productive farms. The well-modeled and comfortable farm-house has taken the place of the old log cabins, and churches and schools are scattered profusely over the town. And now, on the verge of closing life's work, he feels that it is by his efforts, in connection with other old settlers, that they have laid the foundation of an enterprising town for generations yet to come. He was born in Knowlton, in Sussex, now Warren Co., N. J., Feb. 3, 1806, being the youngest son of Daniel and Hannah Vaughan. His father died when he was only four years of age, leaving a widow and large family. For want of means his mother was only able to give him a common-school education, and in 1819 he removed with her to the town of Hector and settled on the farm on which he now resides, which consisted then of a hundred acres, but which has been increased to one hundred and seventy-five. He has always followed the occupation of farming for a livelihood, excepting for four years when he was engaged in the mercantile business, having general stores at Bennettsburg and Havana.

April 28, 1825, he was married to Lavina, daughter of William Martin, who was one of the first settlers of Hector, where his daughter was born April 10, 1807. By this union he became the father of three children,—Azubah, born July 2, 1826, and became the wife of Samuel W. Sackett, of Montour, and died Aug. 21, 1874; Erie, born Oct. 18, 1838; Ursula, born April 21, 1843, and is married to Isaac Morris, of Hector. Mr. Vaughan cast his first vote for President of the United States for Andrew Jackson for his second term of office, and has ever since upheld the true and honorable principles of Democracy. He has been called upon by his fellow-citizens to fill a few minor town offices. For forty-one years he has been an active and liberal member of the Baptist Church.

He was a member of the State militia for eleven years, and was promoted several times, and when he resigned held the office of lieutenant-colonel of the 145th Regiment of New York State Militia. Was one of the organizers of the Schuyler County Agricultural Society, and is one of the present life members; was president of this association in 1860.

Thus we read the history of one of nature's noblemen, a representative of the farmers of Schuyler County, who by hard work and strict economy has accumulated a competency; one who is respected and beloved by friends and neighbors, and whose life is worthy to be recorded on the pages of history as an example for others to follow.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT REYNOLDSVILLE

was organized in the loft of the log house that stood where the brick store now stands, Israel Pease and wife, Daniel Sherwood and wife, and others, constituting the first class. The first church was built at the foot of the hill, where James H. Stoughton lives, in 1824; was moved down to where the present one stands in 1853, and burned down in 1858, and rebuilt the next season.

The first pastor was Jonathan Huestis, who was succeeded by Wm. Hubbard, Gideon Lanning, and others. Rev. D. S. Chase is now in charge. The church has a present membership of 100, and a Sunday-school of 45 members; Wm. J. Case, Superintendent.

METHODIST CHURCH AT BURDETT.

A class was organized in October, 1833, with Wm. Himrod as leader, and having twelve members, at the house used for a store, afterwards remodeled into a church.

The church was organized at the house of Wm. Himrod, Feb. 16, 1839. Trustees were elected as follows: Elijah Baker, Wm. T. Allen, Harlow Hubble, Wm. Himrod, Benjamin Benson, Geo. V. Minard, and John Dickinson. In 1845, a lot was purchased where the church now stands, and an edifice was erected that year, and it was thoroughly remodeled and repaired in 1872. The pastors who ministered to this charge were on a large circuit; some of them are Revs. Gibbard, Aldridge, Nichols, Fellows, Havens, Mattison, Swallow, Jolly, and Daniel Chase, who is in charge at present. They have at present 80 members, with a Sunday-school of 50 members, of which Wm. Reynolds is Superintendent.

THE METHODIST CHURCH OF NORTH HECTOR

was regularly organized in 1857, and a meeting-house erected in the north part of the village. They numbered at that time 50 members. A class had been formed in 1852, by John Robinson,—a circuit preacher,—with seven members, and Elias Byram, first class-leader. The first place of worship was in a school-house north of the village. Rev. F. M. Dewitt is the present pastor. The number of members at present is 140. A Sunday-school is in connection, having 55 scholars, of which Richard Ely is Superintendent.

LOGAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The first class was formed in 1816 or 1817, with eight members. Chauncey Smith was first class-leader, and remained such until his death, in 1872. John Lambert, one of the first class, was licensed as an exhorter, and was continued until his death, in 1851. The circuit was large, preachers few, services being held once in four weeks in the old school-house, which stood on the northeast corner of the farm now owned by A. C. Tracy, on lot 42. After 1833 services were held every Sabbath. Quarterly meetings were usually held in barns, for the better accommodation of the many that attended. In the fall of 1832 the first house of worship was built, on the present site, and finished in 1833, and had the old-fashioned high pulpit and galleries on three sides. In the summer of 1854 it was turned round and thoroughly remodeled, and again, in

1878, a tower was added and the interior tastefully and conveniently arranged. Among the early preachers were Abner Chase, Israel Chamberlain, Gleason Fillmore, Matthew Dodson, Alvin Terry, R. M. Everts, and Gideon Lanning. A. W. J. Comstock and William H. Goodwin were among the circuit preachers. In 1872 the church was made a regular station. The ministers since 1850 have been Theodore McElhany, R. S. Stillwell, John Robinson, Asahel Aldrich, D. Hutehins, James Landreth, George Wilkinson, Daniel Chase, John Day, William Armstrong, J. T. O. Woodin, — Jerolomen, A. W. Staples, J. A. Fellows, R. S. Stillwell, — Chubbuck, E. Hotchkiss, and Edgar M. Coyle. Present membership, 130.

A Sunday-school was organized at an early day, and Joel Jewel and Caleb Smith were superintendents alternately. Allen C. Tracy was superintendent for many years, and until 1870, when Charles T. Andrews was elected, and holds the position at present.

A METHODIST CHURCH

was organized at Steamburg, in 1856, at the school-house, and is under the charge of the Townsendville Church. A meeting-house was erected in 1857. The first pastor was William Potter. The church has a membership of ten.

A church was organized over fifty years ago in the Stillwell neighborhood, and a church was built, the ground being given by James Stillwell, and was known many years as the "Yellow Church." It was remodeled a few years since and painted white, dedicated by Rev. Mr. Northway, and was called by him the "Little Gem,"—a name it has since been known by. It has been under the charge of the Mecklenburg Church, but is now practically discontinued.

A Methodist organization was formed before 1840, and a building was erected on the road between Reynoldsville and Steamburg. Dissensions have crept into the church, but services are still held. Israel Pease was one of the first in its organization.

A CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT SEARSBURG

was constituted in 1817, in a log school-house, that is still standing and used as a tenant-house, near Deacon L. W. Proper's residence. Elder Ezra Chase was the first pastor, and he was succeeded by Revs. Ezra Marvin, Seth Marvin, Stephen Lampheer, Cowen Royce, Jabez Chadwick, Wm. Grimes, J. Price, O. P. Alderman, George Taney, J. P. Topping, W. O. Cushing, and E. Jones, the present pastor. They have a membership of fifty, and a Sunday-school of thirty scholars. W. O. Cushing, Superintendent. The present church was built in 1839.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

About 1814 the Carmans, McKeels, and others, feeling the necessity of holding meetings in accordance with their faith and belief, commenced holding meetings at the house of Caleb Carman, who had located where Perry City now is, under the supervision of the Scipio Monthly Meeting, within whose jurisdiction they were. In 1816 a preparative meeting was established by authority of the Scipio Monthly Meeting, on the seventh day of the eighth month, in 1822, by authority of the Farmington Quarterly Meet-

ing. A monthly meeting was established at the house of Caleb Carman, by the name of "Hector Monthly Meeting of Friends." Caleb Carman was appointed clerk of the day, and subsequently for the year.

This may be considered the date of the organized existence of the Society of Friends. The first members were Caleb and Anna Carman, William and Phebe Carman, Charles and Mary Carman, Phila Ammock, Jesse and Amy McKeel, Joshua and Hester McKeel, Thomas and Mary Frost, and Eber Crandall. On the 12th day of October, 1825, Caleb Carman, Jesse McKeel, and William Carman were appointed a building committee, to take charge of building a meeting-house, and report the expense to the society. The 13th day of December, 1826, the committee reported the house completed, and the expense to be \$500. Difference of opinion arose in the minds of the members of the society, and some of the number separated in 1828, and were attached to the Seipio meeting of Hicksites.

In 1847 an amicable separation of another portion of the society resulted in the establishment of another meeting in the neighborhood of Thomas Carman and Elnathan Wixom. In 1853 a meeting-house was built near Thomas Carman's residence, where they worship. In 1864 a meeting of the society was established in the town of Ulysses, one mile south of Jacksonville.

We are under obligations to Charles Rathbone, Richard Ely Smith, Wm. B. Ely, Dr. Wm. H. Fish, Humphrey Pratt, Parker Wixom, Wm. Himrod, A. G. Proper, George Grant, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Keep, Jacob Banker, Joseph Larrison, and others for information, and very largely indebted to Charles T. Andrews, of Logan, the county historian, and Major E. Spaulding, of Mecklenburg, for the contribution of their valuable researches of the early settlement of Hector.

MILITARY RECORD.

Alfred W. Soule, private, 89th N. Y. Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 20, 1861, three years; wounded in foot and knee at battle of South Mountain; also in battle of Camden.

Thaddeus Lane, private, Co. A, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861, three years; died of typhoid fever at Roanoke Island, March 14, 1862.

Daniel F. Lane, private, Co. H, 2d District of Columbia Regt.; enl. Feb. 1862; mustered in State service in 1862; rejected by United States service.

Andrew Jackson, private, 15th N. Y. Eng., Co. G; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year; mustered out in June, 1865.

Jefferson Jackson, private, 15th N. Y. Cav., Co. E; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years; received sabre-wound, between Harper's Ferry and Baltimore, in a skirmish; Sept. 1865, was mustered out.

Jackson H. Crippin, private, 161st N. Y. Inf., Co. E; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; was in the siege of Port Hudson, Donaldsonville, Sabine Pass, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill; disch. June, 1865.

George A. Soule, private, Co. A, 58th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864, one hundred days; disch. 1864.

Jacob F. Sutherland, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.

Edward Stillwell, private, Co. A, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; was in the battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Gap, and Winchester.

Franklin Jackson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864; disch. 1864; re-enl. 15th N. Y. Eng., Aug. 3, 1864; in battle of Gettysburg.

George W. Jackson, private, Co. A, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; was in battles of Piedmont and Lynchburg.

Wesley M. Lambert, 1st sergt., Co. F, 85th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861, three years; re-enl. in 1864; engaged in battles of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Seven Days before Richmond, Kingston, White Hall, Goldsborough, and Plymouth.

Duane Patterson, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 29, 1862, three years; was at battle of Antietam; died at Campbell Hospital of typhoid fever.

Bradley F. Colegrove, private, Co. K, 3d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April, 1861, two years.

George Wm. Cutter, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 25, 1862, three years; in the battle of Antietam; died of pneumonia at Hope Landing, March 5, 1863.

Eugene Hubbell, private, Co. A, 141st Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; in battles of Resaca, Dallas, Mission Ridge, and Wauhatchie Valley.

John J. Saylor, private, Co. I, 23d Regt.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years; disch. 1863.

Wm. H. Delamater, private, 14th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863, three years; in battle of the Wilderness; disch. 1865.

Judson Haggerty, private, Co. A, 141st Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year; disch. 1865.

Cornelius F. Hill, private, 5th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years; disch. 1864.

William Baines, private, Co. L, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, and Cedar Creek.

Augustus J. Swartout, private, Co. B, 6th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; disch. June, 1865, on account of wound received in front of Petersburg; in battles of Petersburg, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor, and the Wilderness.

Charles W. Brown, sergt., Co. E, 161st Regt.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862, three years; died of pneumonia, Dec. 4, 1862, at Mecklenburg.

Albert D. Davey, 4th sergt., Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years; disch. Jan. 4, 1864; re-enl. for three years; mustered out on consolidation of 10th and 24th N. Y. Cav. Regts.; in thirty-three battles.

Abram M. Davey, private, Co. H, 74th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1861, three years; disch. 1863; re-enl. Dec. 26, 1863, in 10th N. Y. Cav., Co. D; mustered out in 1865; in battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days before Richmond, and second Bull Run.

James T. Dikeman, 4th corp., Co. H, 107th Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862, three years; wounded at battle of Dallas, in leg, May 25, 1864; in battles of Dallas, Antietam, and Resaca.

Nathan T. Dykeman, 4th corp., Co. H, 107th Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862, three years; enl. first in 4th Ohio, for three months; re-enl. 107th N. Y. Inf.; was killed on cars near Washington, after going with Sherman on his "March to the Sea."

David Hovencamp, 4th corp., Co. I, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. April 28, 1861, two years; in battles of Fredericksburg, Rappahannock, Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Chantilly.

Augustus C. Foster, 3d sergt., Co. H, 107th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862, three years; in battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie Valley, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Culp's Farm, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta; with Sherman through Georgia; taken prisoner at Solemn Grove; went to Libby prison; there four days.

Martin B. Jaquish, private, Co. A, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863, three years; in battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Gap, Winchester.

George W. Edget, private, Co. E, 161st Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; recd. wound in left arm at Sabin's Cross-Roads; in battles of Port Hudson, Donaldsonville, Sabin's River.

Alexander G. Donnelly, private, Co. K, 3d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861, eighteen months; in battles of Malvern Hill, and siege of Suffolk.

William W. Bowers, private, Co. A, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, and Bolivar Heights.

Albert R. Graham, private, Co. K, 3d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861, two years; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863, for three years in 5th N. Y. H. Art.; in battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Gap, Winchester, and Martinsburg.

Samuel W. Smith, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, three years; in battles of Berryville, Martinsburg, and Dumfries.

Henry J. Simpson, private, Co. D, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, three years; in battles of Berryville and Martinsburg; wounded at Chattanooga, and died in July, 1864, of wounds.

Joseph Abbey, private, Co. E, 64th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.

William W. Chester, private, Co. F, 120th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864, one year; wounded while on picket duty at Petersburg; died at Harwood Hospital, Feb. 1865.

Isaac M. T. Coats, private, Co. A, 5th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; died at Elmira, of measles, March 19, 1864.

Dennis A. Atwater, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; was wounded in the New York riot with a brickbat from the rioters.

John M. Wakeman, private, Co. D, 12th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 10, 1862, three years.

Ithuriel Hovencamp, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; in battle of Port Hudson; died at New Iberia, La.

Joshua Hovencamp, private, Co. F, 120th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864, one year; in battles of Petersburg, Hatcher's Run, and at the surrender of Gen. Lee.

Harrison Roane, private, Co. C, 61st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861, one year; missing.

James T. Brown, private, Co. I, 14th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; wounded at battle of Petersburg, July, 1864.

Harlow Sharp, corp., Co. E, 161st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862, three years; died Nov. 1862, of pneumonia.

Herman H. Wager, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 1862, three years; died on shipboard, near Annapolis, from effects of poison.

Clarence D. Wallenbeck, private, 109th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864, one year; in battle of Petersburg.



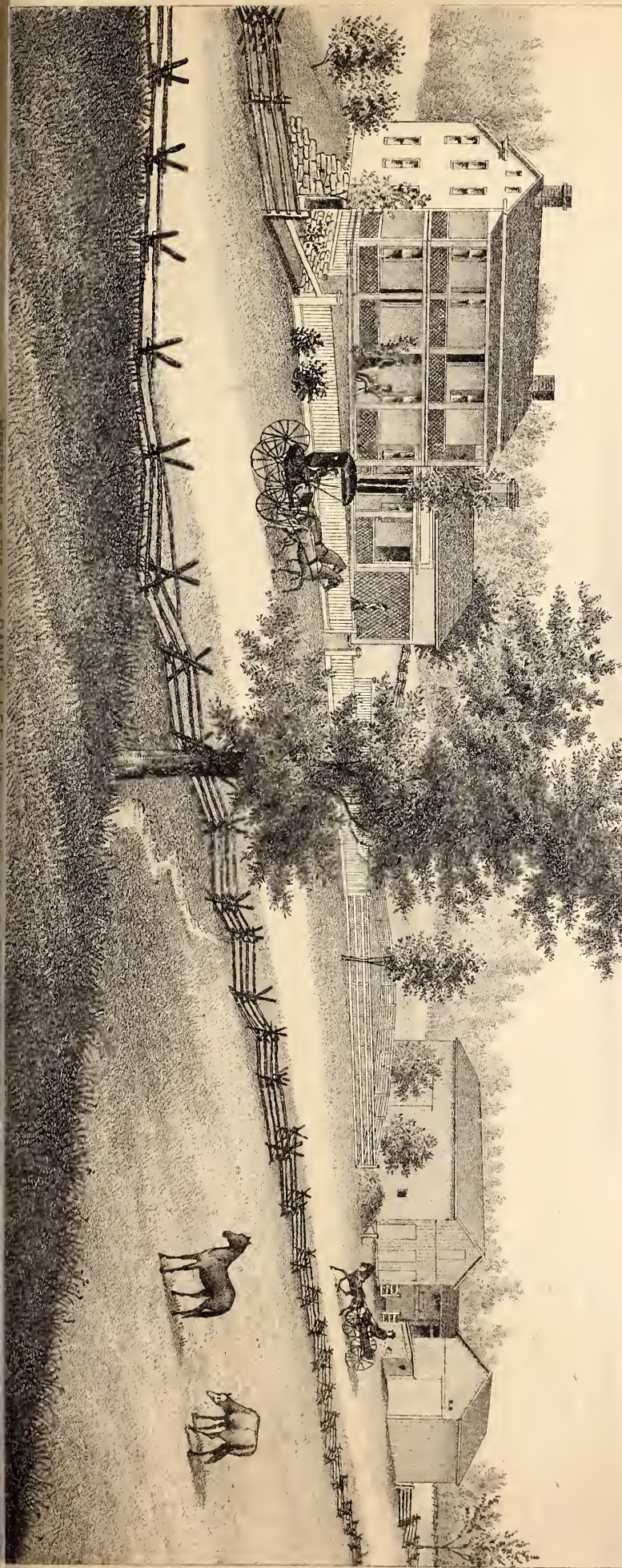
DANIEL LEE.



JACOB MATTISON.



N. H. LEE.



Ph. Redner, private, Co. B, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1863, three years; re-enl. in 14th N. Y. Art.; in battles of Wilderness, Bethany Church, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg.

Peter Bement, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864, one year; in battles of Lazy Springs and Ashland.

Albert L. Bowers, private, Co. H, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1864, one year.

Edgar Pangborn, private, Co. F, 63d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 30, 1864, three years; in battles of Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run, and Southside Railroad.

George W. Ball, artificer, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year; in battle of Petersburg.

Lander L. Osborn, private, Co. G, 15th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864, one year.

James B. Owen, private, Co. E, 147th N. Y. Inf.; enl. July 25, 1863; three years; in twenty-one battles.

Orville Townsend, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.

John Brown, private, 23d N. Y. S. V.; enl. May 3, 1861, two years; in battles of Fredericksburg and Rappahannock Station; wounded in leg at second battle of Bull Run, and in same leg at Antietam.

John I. Sayler, private, Co. I, 23d N. Y. S. V.; enl. May 16, 1861, two years.

Charles M. Woodward, private, Co. I, 23d N. Y. S. V.; enl. May, 1861, two years; in battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, and second Bull Run.

Charles E. Welden, private, Co. I, 23d N. Y. S. V.; enl. May 16, 1861, three years; in battles of Bull Run, Fair Oaks, and Antietam.

Albert Wescott, Co. I, 23d N. Y. S. V.

James W. Whitman, Co. I, 23d N. Y. S. V.

Henry Saylor, Co. I, 23d N. Y. S. V.; enl. April 26, 1864.

Walter L. Burge, private, 58th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864.

Gideon C. Dudley, corp., 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861, three years; died in Andersonville prison, July 17, 1864.

Jarv's Hanley, 23d N. Y. S. V.; enl. April 27, 1861; in battles of second Bull Run, Antietam, and Fredericksburg.

Lewis Updyke, 179th N. Y. S. V.; enl. March 28, 1864; in battles of Petersburg and Richmond; wounded in shoulder.

Colman W. Byran, Co. A, 50th Eng.

Charles G. Barrett, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; in battle of Fredericksburg.

Joseph Burden, 50th N. Y. Eng.

Nelson B. Clawson, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861, three years; in battle of Fredericksburg.

William Christler, private, Co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1861; died at Washington, Feb. 19, 1863.

Jonathan C. Chandler, 50th N. Y. Eng.

Thomas Densmore, 50th N. Y. Eng.

Francis M. Drake, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; in battles of Fredericksburg, Deep Run, and Chancellorsville.

Henry S. Dickens, 50th N. Y. Eng. Corps.

James W. Gerome, 50th N. Y. Eng.

Chauncey W. Halsey, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Nov. 26, 1861, three years; in battle of Fredericksburg.

Richard Hill, 50th N. Y. Eng.

Alonzo Lyon, 50th N. Y. Eng.

James M. Miller, 50th N. Y. Eng.

Edward Miller, Co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, three years; in battle of Fredericksburg.

Elias Osborn, 50th N. Y. Eng.

John Townsend, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg, first and second battles of Yorktown, and Harper's Ferry.

Albert Wagon, 50th N. Y. Eng.

John Bassett, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1861, three years.

Abram Becker, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1861; re-enl.; in battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam, and second Bull Run.

Asa J. Story, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; in battle of Brandy Station, and wounded.

Charles M. Everts, private, Co. I, 23d N. Y. S. V.; enl. April 27, 1861, two years; in battles of Antietam and second Bull Run.

Jonathan L. Chandler, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, two years; in battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

David Shannon, private, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.

William E. Howard, private, Co. I, 23d N. Y. S. V.; enl. May 10, 1861, two years; in battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, and second Bull Run.

Daniel P. Budd, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Dec. 1863, three years.

Henry Dunham, private, 103d N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 24, 1862, three years; in battle of James Island.

Martin Van Buren, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; died June 1, 1864.

Duncan Turberry, 15th N. Y. Eng.

Areher Dresser, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.

Francis S. Bosburg, 89th N. Y. S. V.

Solomon Brown, private, 89th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; three years.

George W. Corson, Co. A, 89th N. Y. S. V.

Michael Dolon, corp., Co. A, 89th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years; wounded at Chapin's Farm; pro. 2d Lieut. Nov. 1, 1864; in battles of Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Fair Oaks, Hatcher's Run, and Fort Gregg.

Jonathan Fletcher, Co. A, 89th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 1864.

Theodore Fletcher, 89th N. Y. S. V.

Orville Harris, private, 89th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, three years; disch. Nov. 17, 1862, for disability; wounded in wrist at Camden.

George Harris, 89th N. Y. S. V.

Peter Harman, private, 89th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 18, 1861; in battles of Camden, South Mountain, and Antietam.

Darwin A. Kellogg, private, 89th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 20, 1861, three years; disch. Jan. 5, 1864; re-enl. same regt. three years; in battles of South Mills and South Mountain.

William Munsick, 89th N. Y. S. V.

William Wixon, 89th N. Y. S. V.

Gilbert Prober, private, Co. A, 89th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; died Feb. 18, 1862, in North Carolina.

Alfred W. Soule, 89th N. Y. S. V.

William Jaibbey, 89th N. Y. S. V.

George W. Thompson, 89th N. Y. S. V.

George W. Terrill, Co. C, 89th N. Y. S. V.

Albert H. Fenner, private, Co. A, 89th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 1861, three years; in battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg.

Dermont Van Buskirk, 89th N. Y. S. V.

De Witt C. Waterfield, 89th N. Y. S. V.

Edwin J. Curry, Co. A, 89th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 20, 1861, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg, South Mountain, and Antietam.

Thaddeus Lane, 83th N. Y. S. V.

Oliver H. P. Babcock, 103d N. Y. S. V.

William W. Bullard, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Jan. 23, 1861.

Richard W. Christler, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Feb. 4, 1862, three years; in battle of Gettysburg; died July 2, 1864.

Homier S. Case, sergt., Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Jan. 27, 1862.

Alanson Clark, 103d N. Y. S. V.

Harrison Dates, 103d N. Y. S. V.

John Ellis, 103d N. Y. S. V., Co. I.

Lucius S. Flower, corp., Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.; in battle of James Island.

Isaac T. German, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Feb. 19, 1862, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg, Suffolk, James Island, and siege of Charleston.

George W. Jackson, 103d N. Y. S. V.

Henry G. Lamereaux, private, 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Feb. 12, 1861, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg and Suffolk.

Alvin T. Gay, 98th N. Y. S. V.

Harman Will'aman, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Jan. 9, 1862, three years; died at Norfolk, Va., Sept. 1862, of typhoid fever.

Thaddeus Miller, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Feb. 8, 1862, three years.

James Post, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.

Lorenzo Perry, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.

Charles Perry, 103d N. Y. S. V.

James H. Stoughton, corp., 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Jan. 24, 1862, three years; in battle of James Island, James River; wounded in left thigh.

William I. Sutherland, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Jan. 24, 1862.

Harry Stillwell, 103d N. Y. S. V.

Stephen Sherman, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Jan. 21, 1862, three years.

William Van Houten, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.

George S. Whalen, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.

Herman H. Wager, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.

Fernando Wescott, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Jan. 17, 1862, three years.

Robert C. Morgan, Co. G, 15th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.

Moses S. Dean, private, 103d N. Y. S. V.; enl. Feb. 1, 1862, three years.

Reuben S. Brown, private, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, three years.

Adison Dart, private, 23d N. Y. S. V.; enl. May 7, 1861.

James H. Auble, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.

Robert Aiken, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.

Simeon S. Bell, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.

Theodore S. Brown, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.

Edward P. Brown, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; in battle of Antietam.

John Clark, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.

George W. Cutter, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 25, 1862, three years.

Joseph Conse, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 25, 1862, three years; died Oct. 1, 1862, at Harper's Ferry, caused by the bursting of a shell at the battle of Antietam.

Jefferson Dimmick, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.

Andrew Divit, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 21, 1862; in battle of Antietam; died April 8, 1863, of typhoid fever, at Hope Landing.

Albert Dickens, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.

James Dickens, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.

Sylvester Dunham, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; in battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Dallas, Savannah, and Atlanta.

Delos H. Donnelly, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.

Elsander Dunham, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 25, 1862; three years.

Charles Everts, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.

Joseph Eldred, Jr., 107th N. Y. S. V.

Silas Gray, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.

Orlando Green, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.

Owen Gardner, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 28, 1862.

Augustus Gillett, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July, 1862.

John A. Griffith, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; killed by a shell.

- Abram Garrison, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; in battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Resaca, Peach-Tree Creek, Dallas, Atlanta, and through Georgia.
- Peter Hager, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 21, 1862, three years; in battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; wounded in the neck at the battle of Dallas.
- La Fayette Hyatt, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July, 1862, three years.
- David Himrod, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- George M. Jackson, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- William Johnson, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- John Lane, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 27, 1862, three years.
- John McClintock, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- John P. Martin, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- William Matthews, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; in battle of Antietam.
- Charles Matthews, private, Co. H, N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; in battle of Antietam; died Oct. 12, 1862, of typhoid fever, at Harper's Ferry.
- Isaiah Millage, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Freeman Miller, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Henry Owen, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Duane Patterson, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 29, 1862, three years.
- Charles E. Potter, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Thomas P. Reese, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 15, 1862, three years; in battle of Antietam, wounded in right side.
- Lewis Saylor, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Simeon Simonds, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Edward Sherman, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Charles W. Thompson, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Horace Townsend, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 31, 1862, three years; in battle of Antietam.
- James Wilson, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years; disch. Nov. 12, 1862, for disability.
- Andrew Wager, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- James C. Wood, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- William B. Wheeler, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 29, 1862, three years; in battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain.
- Abram Whitehorn, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Wesley Amuck, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; in battles of Resaca, Peach-Tree Creek, and Dallas.
- John Byram, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- William Borolsky, private, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; in battles of Resaca, Peach Grove Run, and Goldsborough.
- Asa Bullard, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; killed in the battle of Peach-Tree Creek.
- John Bettison, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Oliver G. Chandler, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 22, 1862, three years.
- William B. Clawson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; in battles of Wauhatchie, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas.
- Frank F. Chandler, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; disch. Nov. 28, 1863; disabled in battle of Suffolk.
- Delos Dimmick, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; in battle of Wauhatchie Valley.
- Abram De Kimple, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Jackson Dickens, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; died June 1, 1863, of typhoid fever, in hospital at Yorktown.
- John Payne, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Andrew T. Grant, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Frank Grant, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; died Nov. 9, 1863; wounded in left lung at Lookout Mountain.
- Albert Genoung, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- John Gordon, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- John Hager, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 4, 1864, three years; killed May 13, 1864, at Resaca.
- Henry Havens, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; taken prisoner Oct. 28, 1863, at Wauhatchie; sent to Belle Isle; died at Andersonville prison, July 23, 1864.
- Eager Hubbell, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
- Houan W. Hart, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- James M. Jackson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; in battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, and Culp's Farm.
- Thomas J. Jackson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Benjamin F. Jackson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.
- Robert McCoombs, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
- Matthew McConnell, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Henry Miller, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; killed, 1863, by accident with a gun.
- John Pepper, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Dewitt Primmer, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Burritt Pearse, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Samuel N. Slight, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- John Strobridge, 2d lieut., Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; pro. to 1st lieut., Sept. 20, 1863; disch. 1864; in battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Peach-Tree Creek, and Resaca.
- Jacob Y. Sutherland, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.
- Francis C. Simpson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862, three years; in battles of Resaca and Dallas.
- Daniel Simpson, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- David S. Smith, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; in battles of Resaca, Peach-Tree Creek, and Goldsboro'.
- Ira M. Terrill, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Cornelius Thompson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; in battles of Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Resaca, Dallas, and siege of Savannah.
- Charles Van Vleet, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- George Williams, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Augustus Wager, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Stephen Wilson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 5, 1862, three years; died July 4, 1864, in Totten general hospital.
- Frank M. Wheeler, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; in battles near Bottom Ridge, Wauhatchie, Junction Farm, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Bridge.
- Laurence I. White, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Jackson Hagerly, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Peter Anble, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Oct. 25, 1862, three years.
- Frank Andrews, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Charles W. Brown, sergt., Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862, three years; went to Elmira, was taken sick with typhoid fever, and died Dec. 4, 1862.
- William M. Bill, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Benjamin Brewer, Co. A, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Leroy Roderick, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Donaldsonville, Cross-Roads, and Pleasant Hill.
- Lewis Braga, Co. A, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Hiram Braga, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Lewis Bond, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Jackson M. Crippen, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Port Hudson, Donaldsonville, Sabine Pass, Mansfield, and Pleasant Hill.
- Lewis P. Carley, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Samuel D. Cooper, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in the siege of Spanish Fort, at Mobile.
- Andrew Coon, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Smith E. Curtiss, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Port Hudson and Donaldsonville.
- John Dates, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- John Carr, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; in battles of Plane Shore, Port Hudson, and Mobile.
- Irving H. Dean, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- George W. Dates, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Plane Shore, Port Hudson, Donaldsonville, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Marksville, and Mobile.
- Charles Dunham, corp., Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battle of Sabine Pass.
- James Dolan, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Peter H. Durland, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.
- Samuel S. Dunham, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; died of typhoid fever contracted in camp.
- John Donahue, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- John W. Fenton, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Thomas Finnegan, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Asa Foster, private, Co. A, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- John H. Fisher, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Anson H. Freeman, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Geo. Gayhart, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years; disch. Dec. 3, 1862; re-enl. in 5th Art.
- Bethuel Hovencamp, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; in battles of Port Hudson and others.
- Geo. O. Howell, lieut., Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.
- David Hallenbeck, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Chauncey W. Hicks, Co. A, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- James M. Jackson, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Francis Jewell, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Everett F. Jewett, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- George W. Johnson, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- George Jameson, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Monroe Kingsley, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years; in battles of Petersburg and Martinsburg; wounded in leg.
- Hugh Casney, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Michael Madden, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Amasa Morey, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Henry More, corp., Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Plane Shore, Port Hudson, Cox's Plantation, Sabine Cross-Roads; wounded at siege of Spanish Fort.
- Jacob Newkirk, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Hugh O'Neill, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Daniel A. Remington, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Leander Redner, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Phineas R. Stephens, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- William Switzer, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- James R. Sloan, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles at Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cox's Plantation.

- Marvin D. Stillwell, private, 161st N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 18, 1862.
- Bradwell D. Ferry, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.
- David E. Turner, Co. A, 161st N. Y. Vols.
- Jonathan Vanleet, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.
- William Van Wormer, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; in battles of Resaca, Dallas, and Peach-Tree Creek.
- Henry Wells, Jr., Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.
- Chester Wilson, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.
- A. J. Swartout, private, 14th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; in battles of Petersburg, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the Wilderness; wounded before Petersburg.
- Abram Davy, private, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863, three years.
- William W. Swift, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 24, 1864, three years.
- Thomas Havens, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1864, three years.
- Porter Densmore, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863, three years.
- George Grant, Jr., 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Spottsylvania and the Wilderness; taken prisoner; in prison at Richmond and Andersonville.
- Robert Kennedy, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; in battles of Spottsylvania and the Wilderness; was taken prisoner; in prison at Richmond and Andersonville.
- Reuben S. Brown, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; wounded at Petersburg.
- Archibald Dresser, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Irving Arrance, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years.
- Harrison Hatfield, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years.
- Robert Swartout, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of the Wilderness, Slaughter-Pen, North Anna, and Petersburg.
- Ira Ring, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- Scott Ellis, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- William Bains, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, and Cedar Creek.
- Thomas Jefferson, colored troops; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
- Charles Hollister, 75th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863, three years.
- Charles P. Harvey, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 3, 1863, three years.
- James M. Reynolds, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; in battles of Brandy Station, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Mine Run, and Todd's Tavern, and at the surrender of Gen. Lee.
- Albert D. Davey, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in thirty-three battles.
- Abram Becker, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- Daniel P. Budd, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- William Ross, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- Benjamin Bond, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 31, 1864, three years.
- Edward Doland, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Miller Thompson, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- William H. Delanater, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years; in battle of the Wilderness.
- Ira H. Ferrell, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Cornelius L. Hill, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years.
- John Bassett, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- Matthew Dames, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 20, 1864, three years.
- Matthew McConnell, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 10, 1864, three years.
- Wm. H. Simpson, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 30, 1864, three years.
- David Horton, 50th Eng.; enl. June 7, 1864, three years.
- Wm. W. Bowers, private, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; in battles of Lynchburg and Bolivar Heights.
- Isaac Adams, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years.
- Levi F. Slaight, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
- Jacob C. Smith, 50th Eng. Corps.; enl. Dec. 31, 1864, three years; died at Rappahannock Station, April 12, 1864.
- Win. J. Case, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 10, 1864, three years; in battle of Piedmont.
- Ira F. Cornell, private, 50th Eng. Corp.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; wounded in thigh at battle of Antietam.
- James Wightman, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1863, three years.
- James Post, 50th Eng. Corps.; enl. Dec. 31, 1864, three years.
- Isaac H. Nivison, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- George W. Brown, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1864, three years.
- Horace Dates, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863, three years.
- Edward Stillwell, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Gap, and Winchester.
- Edwin Perry, private, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- Henry White, 50th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- Geo. H. Dickens, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863, three years.
- John L. Dox, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863, three years.
- Geo. W. Jackson, 5th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battle of Lynchburg.
- Winton Lee, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 3, 1864, three years.
- Abraham Horn, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- George B. Loomis, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- De Witt Voorhis, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Albert R. Graham, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
- John A. Butts.
- Charles A. Benson, 50th Eng. Corps.; enl. Jan. 4, 1861, three years.
- Daniel Palmer, 86th N. Y. S. V.; enl. May, 1861, three years; disch. Jan. 1864; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; in battle of Fair Oaks.
- Hilbert S. Clawson, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 5, 1863, three years.
- Lewis Barton, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863, three years.
- Simeon B. Brown, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- Stephen R. Bassett, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Spencer C. Stillwell, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Gap, Winchester, and Martinsburg.
- Erastus Page, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- Wm. E. Updyke, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
- Theodore Remington, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1864, three years.
- Isaac M. T. Coats, private, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
- George W. Carson.
- John Curson.
- Francis S. Vosburg.
- Michael Dolan, corp., Co. A, 89th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Hanover Court-House, Sulphur Springs; wounded in the battle of Antietam.
- De Mott Van Buskirk.
- Charles Cutter.
- Daniel F. Everts, private, 4th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864, three years; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Reams' Station.
- Edward Havens, 4th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 26, 1864, three years.
- James M. Miller, private, Co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861, three years.
- William N. Gordon, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 16, 1864, three years.
- Edwin S. Kellogg, Co. A, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1861, three years; in battles of South Mills, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Fort Wagner, Cold Harbor, and Pleasant Valley.
- Martin Van Buren, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864, three years.
- Colman M. Byran.
- Herman H. Slaight, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, three years; in battle of Fredericksburg.
- Jacob B. Story.
- John W. Banck.
- Isaac V. L'Ameaux.
- James A. Gerow, private, Co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 5, 1861.
- Edward S. Pierce.
- Lewis Emmons, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 8, 1861, three years; in battles of Brandy Station and Cuiepper.
- Elial Osborn, private, 50th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861, three years.
- Lewis S. Updyke, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 29, 1864, three years.
- Joseph Pruden, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; in battle of Fredericksburg.
- Thomas Powers.
- Samuel Pruden, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1861, two years; in battles of Cold Harbor, White Oaks, Seven Pines, and Petersburg.
- Cyrus Bower.
- Daniel M. Searles, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864, three years.
- Albert Root, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- William M. Westcott, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864, one year.
- Nelson Egbert, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864, one year; in battles of Boyd's Town, Plank-Road, Stony Creek, Three Creeks, and Hatcher's Run.
- John G. Stillwell, private, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864, one year.
- Jonathan Fletcher, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
- Gilbert Cement, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
- Asa Foster, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
- De Witt C. Gerow, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
- Watson D. Cameron, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
- George W. Ball, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year; in battle of Petersburg.
- Parker W. Halsey, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
- William Matthews, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
- Enoch Moore, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
- Leander F. Osborn, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
- Morfield Huston, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
- Franklin Jackson, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- Arthur Conklin, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
- Hudson C. Armstrong, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
- Edson Billings, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
- Philip A. Baum, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
- Henry Owen, sergt., 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
- Anson Murphy, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
- Rufus W. Johnson, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
- Emory A. Johnson, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Isaac Hays, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864, one year.
- Arlo Brown, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
- Gilbert T. Sears, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
- Robert C. Morgan, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
- Benjamin Rolling, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
- Lewis Dickens, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
- Paul M. Morgan, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864, one year.
- Duncan Teryberry, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864, one year.
- Henry V. Boyce, 50th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864, one year.
- Isaac M. Shator, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
- Egbert P. Lissons, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- Albert S. Bowers, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
- George P. Egbert, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861, one year.
- Daniel J. Gerve, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.

- Abram Garrison, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; in battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Resaca, Peach-Tree Creek, Dallas, Atlanta, and through Georgia.
- Peter Hager, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 21, 1862, three years; in battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg; wounded in the neck at the battle of Dallas.
- La Fayette Hyatt, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July, 1862, three years.
- David Himrod, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- George M. Jackson, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- William Johnson, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- John Lane, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 27, 1862, three years.
- John McClintock, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- John P. Martin, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- William Matthews, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; in battle of Antietam.
- Charles Matthews, private, Co. H, N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years; in battle of Antietam; died Oct. 12, 1862, of typhoid fever, at Harper's Ferry.
- Isaiah Millage, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Freeman Miller, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Henry Owen, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Duane Patterson, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 29, 1862, three years.
- Charles E. Potter, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Thomas P. Reese, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 15, 1862, three years; in battle of Antietam, wounded in right side.
- Lewis Saylor, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Simeon Simonds, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Edward Sherman, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Charles W. Thompson, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Horaco Townsend, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 31, 1862, three years; in battle of Antietam.
- James Wilson, private, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, three years; disch. Nov. 12, 1862, for disability.
- Andrew Wager, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- James C. Wood, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- William B. Wheeler, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 29, 1862, three years; in battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Burnt Hickory, Keenesaw Mountain.
- Abram Whitehorn, Co. H, 107th N. Y. S. V.
- Wesley Amuck, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, three years; in battles of Resaca, Peach-Tree Creek, and Dallas.
- John Byram, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- William Borolsby, private, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; in battles of Resaca, Peach Grove Run, and Goldsborough.
- Asa Bullard, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; killed in the battle of Peach-Tree Creek.
- John Bettison, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Oliver G. Chandler, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 22, 1862, three years.
- William B. Clawson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; in battles of Wauhatchie, Mission Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas.
- Frank E. Chandler, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; disch. Nov. 28, 1863; disabled in battle of Suffolk.
- Delos Dimmick, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; in battle of Wauhatchie Valley.
- Abram De Kimple, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Jackson Dickens, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, three years; died June 1, 1863, of typhoid fever, in hospital at Yorktown.
- John Payne, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Andrew T. Grant, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Frank Grant, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; died Nov. 9, 1863; wounded in left lung at Lookout Mountain.
- Albert Genoung, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- John Gordon, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
- John Hager, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 4, 1864, three years; killed May 15, 1864, at Resaca.
- Henry Havens, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; taken prisoner Oct. 28, 1863, at Wauhatchie; sent to Belle Isle; died at Andersonville prison, July 23, 1864.
- Eager Hubbell, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years.
- Honan W. Hart, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- James M. Jackson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; in battles of Missionary Ridge, Resaca, and Culp's Farm.
- Thomas J. Jackson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
- Benjamin F. Jackson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, three years.
- Robert McCoombs, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862.
- Matthew McConnell, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Henry Miller, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; killed, 1863, by accident with a gun.
- John Pepper, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Dewitt Primmer, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Burritt Pearse, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Samuel N. Slight, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- John Strobridge, 2d Lieut., Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; pro. to 1st lieut., Sept. 20, 1863; disch. 1864; in battles of Missionary Ridge, Dallas, Peach-Tree Creek, and Resaca.
- Jacob Y. Sutherland, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.
- Francis C. Simpson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 10, 1862, three years; in battles of Resaca and Dallas.
- Daniel Simpson, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- David S. Smith, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, three years; in battles of Resaca, Peach-Tree Creek, and Goldsboro'.
- Ira M. Terrill, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Cornelius Thompson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, three years; in battles of Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, Resaca, Dallas, and siege of Savannah.
- Charles Van Vleet, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- George Williams, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Augustus Wager, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Stephen Wilson, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. July 5, 1862, three years; died July 4, 1864, in Totten general hospital.
- Frank M. Wheeler, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years; in battles near Bottom Ridge, Wauhatchie, Junction Farm, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Bridge.
- Laurence I. White, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.
- Jackson Hagerty, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. S. V.; enl. S-pt. 2, 1864, one year.
- Peter Auble, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Oct. 25, 1862, three years.
- Frank Andrews, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Charles W. Brown, sergt., Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862, three years; went to Elmira, was taken sick with typhoid fever, and died Dec. 4, 1862.
- William M. Bill, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Benjamin Brewer, Co. A, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Leroy Roderick, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Donaldsonville, Cross-Roads, and Pleasant Hill.
- Lewis Braga, Co. A, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Hiram Braga, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Lewis Bond, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Jackson M. Crippen, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Port Hudson, Donaldsonville, Sabine Pass, Mansfield, and Pleasant Hill.
- Lewis P. Carley, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Samuel D. Cooper, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in the siege of Spanish Fort, at Mobile.
- Andrew Coon, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Smith E. Curtiss, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Port Hudson and Donaldsonville.
- John Dates, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- John Carr, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; in battles of Plane Shore, Port Hudson, and Mobile.
- Irving H. Dean, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- George W. Dates, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Plane Shore, Port Hudson, Donaldsonville, Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Marks-ville, and Mobile.
- Charles Dunham, corp., Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battle of Sabine Pass.
- James Dolan, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Peter H. Durland, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.
- Samuel S. Dunham, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; died of typhoid fever contracted in camp.
- John Donahue, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- John W. Fenton, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Thomas Finnegan, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Asa Foster, private, Co. A, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, three years.
- John H. Fisher, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Anson H. Freeman, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Geo. Gayhart, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, three years; disch. Dec. 3, 1862; re-enl. in 5th Art.
- Bethuel Hovencamp, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 1862, three years; in battles of Port Hudson and others.
- Geo. O. Howell, lieut., Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years.
- David Hallenbeck, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Chauncey W. Hicks, Co. A, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- James M. Jackson, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Francis Jewell, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Everett F. Jewett, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- George W. Johnson, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- George Jameson, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Monroe Kingsley, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years; in battles of Petersburg and Martinsburg; wounded in leg.
- Hugh Casney, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Michael Madden, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Amasa Morey, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Henry More, corp., Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles of Plane Shore, Port Hudson, Cox's Plantation, Sabine Cross-Roads; wounded at siege of Spanish Fort.
- Jacob Newkirk, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Hugh O'Neill, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Daniel A. Remington, Co. E, 161st N. Y. S. V.
- Leander Redner, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.
- Phineas R. Stephens, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.
- William Switzer, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.
- James R. Sloan, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, three years; in battles at Sabine Cross-Roads, Pleasant Hill, and Cox's Plantation.

- Marvin D. Stillwell, private, 161st N. Y. Vols.; enl. Oct. 18, 1862.
 Bradwell D. Ferry, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.
 David E. Turner, Co. A, 161st N. Y. Vols.
 Jonathan Vanvleet, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.
 William Van Wormer, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, three years; in battles of Resaca, Dallas, and Peach-Tree Creek.
 Henry Wells, Jr., Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.
 Chester Wilson, private, Co. E, 161st N. Y. Vols.; enl. Sept. 1862, three years.
 A. J. Swartont, private, 14th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; in battles of Petersburg, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and the Wilderness; wounded before Petersburg.
 Abram Davy, private, Co. D, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863, three years.
 William W. Swift, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 24, 1864, three years.
 Thomas Havens, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1864, three years.
 Porter Denmore, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863, three years.
 George Grant, Jr., 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Spottsylvania and the Wilderness; taken prisoner; in prison at Richmond and Andersonville.
 Robert Kennedy, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; in battles of Spottsylvania and the Wilderness; was taken prisoner; in prison at Richmond and Andersonville.
 Reuben S. Brown, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor; wounded at Petersburg.
 Archibald Dresser, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
 Irving Arrance, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years.
 Harrison Hatfield, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years.
 Robert Swartout, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of the Wilderness, Slaughter-Pen, North Anna, and Petersburg.
 Ira Ring, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Scott Ellis, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 William Bains, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; in battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, and Cedar Creek.
 Thomas Jefferson, colored troops; enl. Dec. 23, 1863, three years.
 Charles Hollister, 75th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863, three years.
 Charles P. Harvey, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 3, 1863, three years.
 James M. Reynolds, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Nov. 5, 1861, three years; in battles of Brandy Station, Gettysburg, Shepherdstown, Mine Run, and Todd's Tavern, and at the surrender of Gen. Lee.
 Albert D. Davey, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in thirty-three battles.
 Abram Becker, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Daniel P. Budd, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 William Ross, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Benjamin Bond, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 31, 1864, three years.
 Edward Doland, 5th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
 Miller Thompson, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
 William H. Delamater, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years; in battle of the Wilderness.
 Ira H. Ferrell, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
 Cornelius L. Hill, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1863, three years.
 John Bassett, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Matthew Dames, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 20, 1864, three years.
 Matthew McConnell, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 10, 1864, three years.
 Wm. H. Simpson, 141st N. Y. Inf.; enl. Dec. 30, 1864, three years.
 David Horton, 50th Eng.; enl. June 7, 1864, three years.
 Wm. W. Bowers, private, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years; in battles of Lynchburg and Bolivar Heights.
 Isaac Adams, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864, three years.
 Levi F. Slaight, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Jacob C. Smith, 50th Eng. Corps.; enl. Dec. 31, 1864, three years; died at Rappahannock Station, April 12, 1864.
 Wm. J. Case, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 10, 1864, three years; in battle of Piedmont.
 Ira P. Cornell, private, 50th Eng. Corp.; enl. Jan. 4, 1863, three years; wounded in thigh at battle of Antietam.
 James Wightman, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1863, three years.
 James Post, 50th Eng. Corps.; enl. Dec. 31, 1864, three years.
 Isaac H. Nivison, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 George W. Brown, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1864, three years.
 Horace Dates, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863, three years.
 Edward Stillwell, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Gap, and Winchester.
 Edwin Porry, private, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Henry White, 50th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Geo. H. Dickens, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863, three years.
 John L. Dox, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863, three years.
 Geo. W. Jackson, 5th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battle of Lynchburg.
 Winton Lee, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 3, 1864, three years.
 Abraham Horn, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 George B. Loomis, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 De Witt Voorhis, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
 Albert R. Graham, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863, three years.
 John A. Butts.
 Charles A. Benson, 50th Eng. Corps.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Daniel Palmer, 86th N. Y. S. V.; enl. May, 1861, three years; disch. Jan. 1864; re-enl. Feb. 15, 1864; in battle of Fair Oaks.
 Hilbert S. Clawson, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Jan. 5, 1863, three years.
 Lewis Barton, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 17, 1863, three years.
 Simeon B. Brown, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Stephen R. Bassett, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
 Spencer C. Stillwell, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years; in battles of Piedmont, Lynchburg, Snicker's Gap, Winchester, and Martinsburg.
 Erastus Page, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 Wm. E. Updyke, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864, three years.
 Theodore Remington, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1864, three years.
 Isaac M. T. Coats, private, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864, three years.
 George W. Carson.
 John Carson.
 Francis S. Vosburg.
 Michael Dolan, corp., Co. A, 89th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861, three years; in battles of Fredericksburg, Suffolk, Hanover Court-House, Sulphur Springs; wounded in the battle of Antietam.
 De Mott Van Buskirk.
 Charles Cntter.
 Daniel F. Everts, private, 4th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864, three years; in battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Reams' Station.
 Edward Havens, 4th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 26, 1864, three years.
 James M. Miller, private, Co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861, three years.
 William N. Gordon, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 16, 1864, three years.
 Edwin S. Kellogg, Co. A, 89th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 20, 1861, three years; in battles of South Mills, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Fort Wagner, Cold Harbor, and Pleasant Valley.
 Martin Van Buren, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864, three years.
 Colman M. Byran.
 Herman H. Slaight, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, three years; in battle of Fredericksburg.
 Jacob B. Story.
 John W. Banck.
 Isaac V. L'Amoreanx.
 James A. Gerow, private, Co. A, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Dec. 5, 1861.
 Edward S. Pierce.
 Lewis Emmonds, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Dec. 8, 1861, three years; in battles of Brandy Station and Chipepper.
 Elial Osborn, private, 50th N. Y. S. V.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861, three years.
 Lewis S. Updyke, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. March 29, 1864, three years.
 Joseph Pruden, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 1861, three years; in battle of Fredericksburg.
 Thomas Powers.
 Samuel Pruden, private, 23d N. Y. Inf.; enl. March, 1861, two years; in battles of Cold Harbor, White Oaks, Seven Pines, and Petersburg.
 Cyrus Bower.
 Daniel M. Searles, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Feb. 15, 1864, three years.
 Albert Root, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864, three years.
 William M. Westcott, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 20, 1864, one year.
 Nelson Egbert, private, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 13, 1864, one year; in battles of Boyd's Town, Plank-Road, Stony Creek, Three Creeks, and Hatcher's Run.
 John H. Stillwell, private, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864, one year.
 Jonathan Fletcher, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 Gilbert Bement, 137th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 Asa Foster, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 De Witt C. Gerow, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Watson D. Cameron, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 George W. Ball, artificer, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year; in battle of Petersburg.
 Parker W. Halsey, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 William Matthews, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Enoch Moore, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Leander F. Osborn, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Morfield Hunton, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 Franklin Jackson, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Arthur Conklin, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 Hudson C. Armstrong, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Edson Billings, private, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 Philip A. Baum, 1st N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Henry Owen, sergt., 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 Anson Murphy, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Rufus W. Johnson, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Emory A. Johnson, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 Isaac Hays, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Aug. 24, 1864, one year.
 Arlo Brown, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 Gilbert T. Sears, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1864, one year.
 Robert C. Morgan, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 Benjamin Rolling, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1, 1864, one year.
 Lewis Dickens, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 Paul M. Morgan, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864, one year.
 Duncan Teryberry, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864, one year.
 Henry V. Boyce, 50th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1864, one year.
 Isaac M. Slater, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Egbert P. Lissons, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
 Albert S. Bowers, private, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
 George P. Egbert, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
 Daniel J. Gerwe, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.

Salathiel Osborn, private, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Jonathan Gordon, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Clarence Wallenbeck, private, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
 Francis Harvey, 179th N. Y. Inf.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
 Edwin Atwood, 5th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Francis Gardner, 5th Eng.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864, one year.
 Lewis C. Beers, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864, one year.
 John Gordon, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, three years.
 James McKarman, 3d N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 James Gorman, 25th; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Burney Guernsey, 137th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1864, one year.
 Bradley Rogers, private, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Harvey B. Chapman, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Charles W. Rathbone, private, 1st N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864, one year.
 Charles M. Green, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 8, 1864, one year.
 Lawrence Loomis, 4th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Henry Huff, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Isaac R. Harten, 185th Inf.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864, one year.
 William Rezer, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Peter Rolfe, 50th Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1864, one year.
 Charles N. Billings, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
 Asa L. Middaugh, 6th N. Y. H. Art.; enl. Sept. 13, 1864, one year.
 Gilbert N. Miller, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 12, 1864, one year.
 Masten Gregory, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 10, 1864, one year.
 William Honzer, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864, one year.
 John M. Lewis, 10th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Sept. 19, 1864, one year.
 Corydon Lears, 16th N. Y. Bat.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864, one year.
 Albert Ransom, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 3, 1864, one year.
 Burr Gaskell, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 30, 1864, one year.
 George Wheeler, private, 87th; enl. Oct. 1861, three years; died Dec. 7, 1861, of typhoid fever.
 Saul C. Benham, sergt., Co. I, 34th Inf.; enl. May, 1861, two years; pro. 2d sergt.; in the battles of Ball's Bluff, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville; taken prisoner at White Oaks, Savannah.
 William H. Van Dyne, 2d sergt., Co. I, 1st Conn. Cav.; enl. Aug. 25, 1864, three years; in battles of Mount Jackson and Cedar Creek.
 Otis Ballou, 2d sergt., 1st Conn. Cav., Co. I; enl. Aug. 25, 1864, three years; in battles of Waynesborough, Ashland, Dinwiddie Court-House, Harper's Ferry, Five Forks, High Bridge, and Appomattox Court-House.
 Twenty-seven drafted and substitutes.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PHILO AND JOHN C. SACKETT.

The name of Sackett has for the past century held a respectable position in local and national history. Without entering further into the genealogy of the family than to mention the father of the subject of this sketch, a record is produced of which the existing generation may well be proud. Buel Sackett was born on the 28th of July, 1763, and was the son of Benjamin Sackett. He (Buel) married Sally Earl Beach, who was born May 27, 1761. They were among the pioneers of Columbia County, this State, Philo, their second son, having been born at New Lebanon, in that county, on the 13th of June, 1788. On the 6th of January, 1814, he married Gratia, daughter of Sands and Mary Perkins, she being a native of Rhode Island, where she was born Jan. 16, 1787. Immediately subsequent to his marriage Mr. Sackett settled at Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where he resided until 1828, when he removed into the town of Hector, of which he was a resident until his death, which occurred October 12, 1863, he then being in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His father, Buel Sackett, mentioned above, was a soldier of the Revolution, and did duty at the execution of Major André, and he himself was in the service of his country, and held a commission in the war of 1812.

In all his relations he sustained, as husband, father, patriot, citizen, and Christian, his life was eminently char-

acterized by a firmness of purpose, and by a conscientious devotion to the principles of truth and right. Though a life-long Democrat, and an ardent supporter of such men as Jackson and other illustrious names that have passed into history, he ever cherishing a veneration for the principles which he early espoused, yet he had no fellowship with modern Democracy, and the last public act of his life, eight days before his death, and which will be held in grateful remembrance of him, was his vote in favor of a resolution condemning the action of the South in the war of the Rebellion, and deprecating slavery in all its aspects,—as the sentiment of the Baptist Church of Bennettsburg, of which he was a member, in their annual letter to the Association.

Mrs. G. Sackett, the widow of this exemplary Christian of whom we have just written, was converted to the Baptist Church at the age of fourteen years. She held the sacred relation of wife and mother for nearly fifty years, and on the 10th of September, 1869, six years after her beloved husband went to his reward, she followed. "Truly, the memory of the just is blessed!"

John Clark Sackett, the fifth son of this worthy couple, was born at Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Dec. 6, 1821. He finished his education at the Ithaca Academy. His business was lumbering and farming. On the 19th of September, 1848, he married Rebecca E., daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Bloomer, who was born at Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1826. They had four children, namely: Seneca Bloomer, born Dec. 3, 1851, married to Lucy B., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Wright, Sept. 16, 1874; Willis Perkins, born June 17, 1855; Grace Elizabeth, born May 30, 1859; Annie Burt, born Aug. 14, 1866.

John C. Sackett is a member of the Prohibition party, and was the first candidate of that party for member of Assembly in this county. He is a member of the Baptist Church of Bennettsburg, and has been one of its deacons for more than thirty years. He is at present a member of the Board of Excise for the town of Hector. He is an upright and honest man, and a good citizen.

ABRAHAM L. SNYDER

was born in the town of Hector, March 3, 1829, being the youngest son of Isaac and Sarah E. Snyder, who emigrated from the town of Knowlton, Sussex Co. (now Warren Co., N. J.), in 1823. They both died, and their remains repose, in the town of their adoption. He was brought up on his father's farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits as his principal avocation all his life.

On the 18th of February, 1856, he united in marriage with Marion H., daughter of Thomas and Maria Van Court, they having also been early settlers of Hector, having moved from Hornellsville, Steuben Co., in 1837, where Mrs. Snyder was born on the 16th of October, 1836. Five children were born to them, namely: Joseph J., born Dec. 11, 1856; Katie E., born Sept. 19, 1859, married Herman Van Vleet, of Lodi, Seneca Co., N. Y.; Ellsworth, born May 11, 1864; Clarence F., born May 4, 1866; Hermio L., born Feb. 22, 1873. Both Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are

members of the First Presbyterian Church of Peach Orchard. Politically, he is a member of the Republican party, but has never sought nor held any town office. When married he purchased a farm of forty-three acres, and has since added thereto, until he now has one of the finest and best cultivated farms in Schuyler County, containing two hundred acres, upon which he now resides.

For the last twenty years Mr. Snyder has taught music, his services having been sought after within a radius of fifty miles. His musical talent is natural, he having had no advantages of a musical education.

DAVID JONES

was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., June 17, 1808, being the son of Ward and Jane Jones, with whom he removed to Covert, Seneca Co., this State, in 1811. He moved with his father to the town of Heeter, in 1816, locating on lot No. 19. He received a common-school education, and remained on his father's farm until his marriage to Hannah, daughter of John and Luey Rudy, April 10, 1831. The Rudys emigrated from Philadelphia, Pa., to Ulysses, Tompkins Co., N. Y., at an early day, where Hannah was born Nov. 19, 1812. Their family numbered five children, of whom two are deceased. Those now living are Mary, born Feb. 10, 1833, married J. Fletcher Stillwell, of Heeter; Minor T., born March 8, 1843; Luey J., born July 17, 1847.

Mr. Jones was a member of the Republican party, but never held any office. He never affiliated with any particular religious organization, but for all that was a true Christian and honest man. He originally settled on a fifty-acre lot, but by industry and economy accumulated a nice property, consisting of one hundred and seventy-six acres of land, with good substantial improvements, all of which he made himself. After reaching the allotted threescore years and ten, he died Jan. 7, 1878, deeply lamented by his friends and sincerely mourned by his relatives.

ELNATHAN WIXOM.

Among the successful practical farmers of the town of Hector, none stand higher in the estimation of the community than does Elnathan Wixom. His residence in the town extends over half a century, so that he rightly belongs to the pioneers, to whom is due, in a marked degree, the present agricultural and financial importance of the town. He was born in Kent, Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 12, 1809, and was the eldest son of a family of fifteen children of George and Mary Wixom, both of whom were natives of the same county. In the days of his boyhood the advantages of education were limited, a brief attendance at the public schools constituting all in the way of learning he received. In 1816 his father moved to Covert, Seneca Co., N. Y. When old enough to work, he hired out by the month. In 1828 he came to Heeter, where he engaged to work for Caleb Carman, with whom he continued for eigh-

teen years. On the 12th of February, 1836, he married Lydia, daughter of Caleb and Annie Carman, who was born in Hector, Oct. 16, 1816. By this union he had two children,—Caleb, born April 5, 1838, and Annie, born May 10, 1840. His wife died Jan. 20, 1841, and he subsequently married Martha, daughter of William and Phebe Carman, who was born in Heeter Aug. 22, 1813. Two children were born to them,—William, born Aug. 2, 1845, and Charles, born Dec. 6, 1847.

In 1845, Mr. Wixom purchased a farm of 158 acres, for which he went into debt \$2000. By industry and economy he was enabled to pay for this, and added thereto until at one time he owned over 400 acres, which he has reduced, by sale or otherwise, to 274 acres. Among other virtues, Mr. Wixom justly prides himself on the fact that he has never used either intoxicating liquors or tobacco, but has been temperate in all things, and hence enjoys a robust constitution, and carries the weight of threescore and ten years without any appearance of decrepitude. In politics he is independent, formerly affiliating with the Republican party. In religious sentiment he adheres to the good old doctrines of the Society of Friends, of which both he and his estimable wife are devoted members.

As citizen, husband, and father, Mr. Wixom has faithfully performed the duties pertaining to those exalted stations in life; and by personal integrity and individual rectitude has won for himself a reputation as creditable as it is imperishable.

WILLIAM H. JEFFERS

was born in the town of Hector, Feb. 4, 1827, and is the youngest son of ten children of Henry and Lavonia Jeffers, who emigrated from Dutchess Co., N. Y., and settled in Heeter in the year 1815. They both died in this town,—Mr. Jeffers April 18, 1849, and his widow January 12, 1862. William H. received a common-school education, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, being now considered one of the best practical farmers of his town. On the 20th of February, 1860, he married Miss Jane L., daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth Bloomer, who was born Nov. 8, 1830. They have had no children, but have adopted two,—Josephine, aged ten, and Mary, aged twelve years,—from the Howard Mission, of New York City, whom they bring up as though they were their own children. Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers are both members of the Baptist Church of Trumansburg, with which Mr. J. has been connected these thirty years. He belongs to the Republican party, but has never sought nor held any office, preferring to occupy the post of honor, which is said to be the private station. He has been very temperate in his habits, never using tobacco or indulging in intoxicating beverages. About seven years ago he built the fine residence in which he now lives, furnishing the plans from which it was constructed himself. It stands upon the old homestead farm upon which he moved in 1831, fifty-eight years ago. Mr. Jeffers is a man who wields a powerful influence as a moral and upright citizen, a good neighbor, and a true Christian.

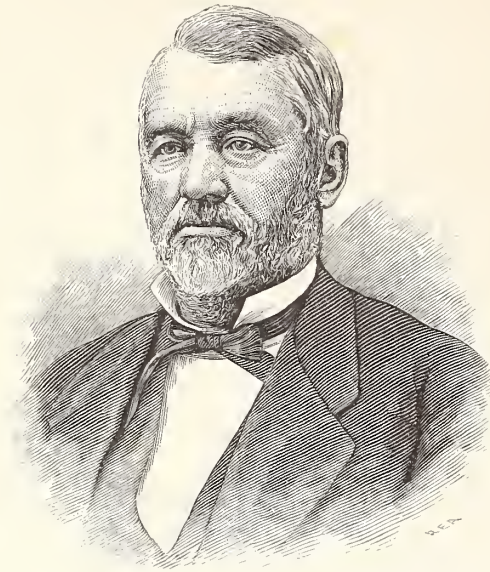
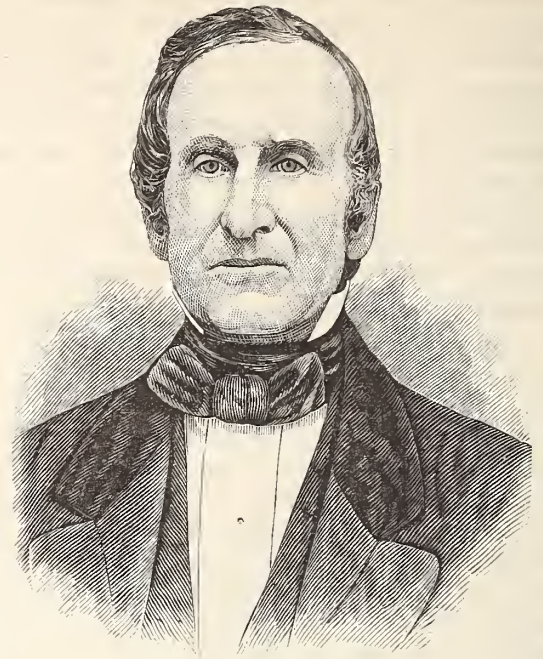


Photo. by Crum.

DR. M. D. HAWES.



NATHAN WAIT.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

MONTOUR.

THIS town was the last one organized in the county, and owes its erection to the desire of the citizens residing around and doing business at Havana, to equalize the board of supervisors, and to lull, for a time at least, the bitter struggle for the location of the county-seat at Watkins, inaugurated in 1857, and consummated a decade later.* The geographical location of the town is in the southwestern part of the county. In extent it is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide by 6 miles long, and contains about 12,297 acres of land. Its surface is broken by abrupt hills which, on its western and eastern borders, rise to a height of several hundred feet. From the highlands in the southeast corner can be obtained a glorious view, surpassed by no scenery in the State, and fairly comparable with that of Venice and Switzerland. The soil is a fertile gravelly loam, mixed with clay. Close on its western border flows Catharine's Creek, the inlet to Seneca Lake, which in its course unites with McClure's, Catlin's, and Mill Creeks on the east, and by Fall Creek on the west, giving many valuable water-privileges (which are generally utilized), and making altogether quite a respectable stream on its entry into Seneca Lake. The name of the town is from Catharine Montour,† whose village was located within its borders.

THE SETTLEMENT

of the town, outside of the limits of the present village of Havana, does not antedate the commencement of the pres-

ent century, with but few exceptions, at least. Patient research and diligent inquiry have developed the fact that Phineas Catlin, father of the octogenarian gentleman of the same name, now a resident of Odessa, and grandfather of Henry B. Catlin, Esq., present sheriff of Schuyler County, came in from Litchfield Co., Conn., and settled upon the farm now occupied by John Butler, in 1792-93, while the town yet constituted a part of Catharine and of old Tioga County. At the organization of the town of Catharine, in 1798, Mr. Catlin was elected supervisor, and re-elected for twelve years consecutively thereafter. His sons were Brant, Phineas, and Theodorus, the first and last named of whom are deceased. His daughters are Mary, widow of Judge John Crawford, of Moreland, in the town of Dix, in this county, and Lucy, wife of H. W. Jackson, of Minnesota; both living.

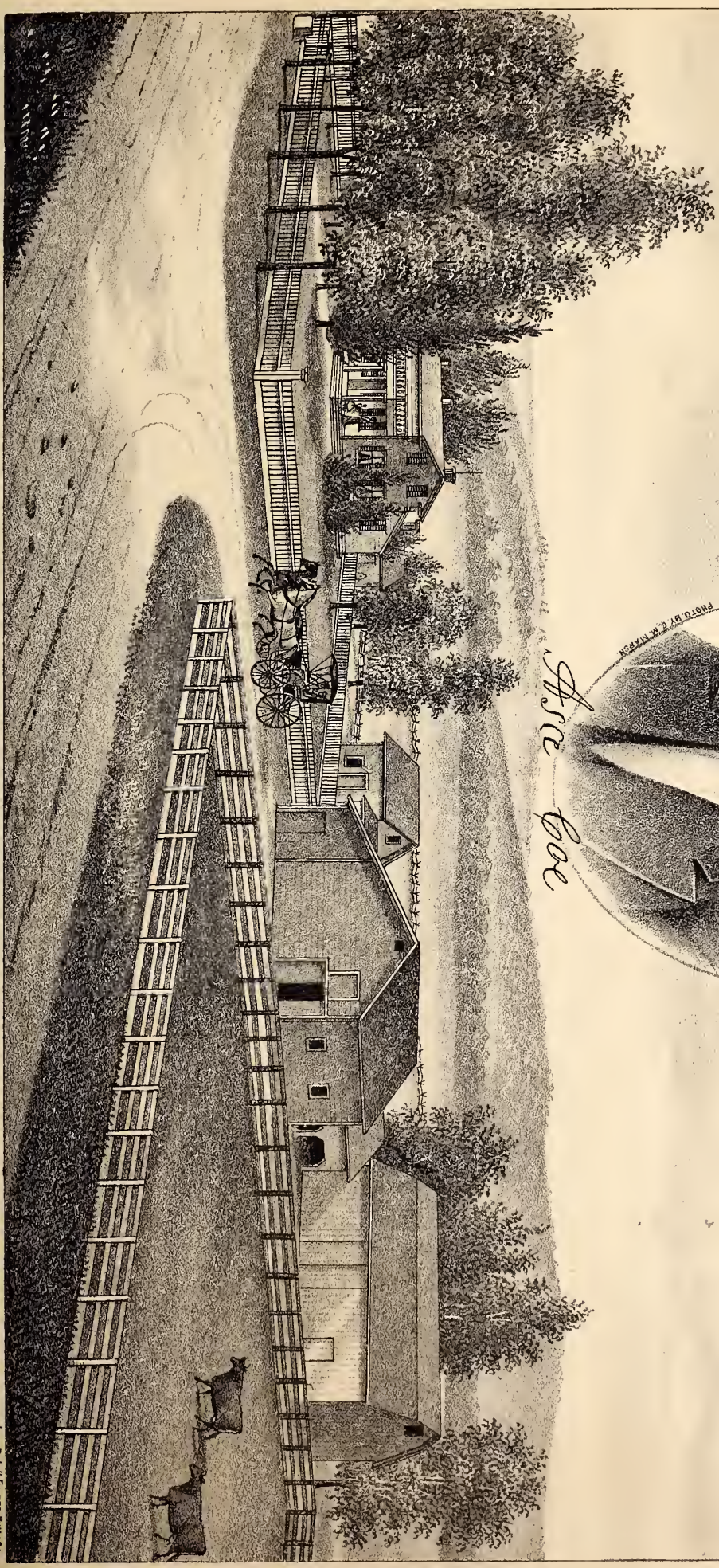
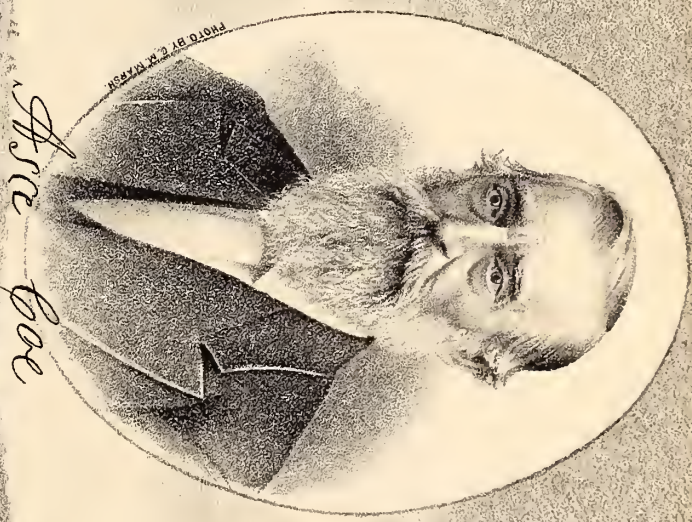
About contemporary with Mr. Catlin was Anthony Brodrick, father of Minor T. Brodrick, who came in from New Jersey and settled on the farm now occupied by Solomon Williams. He was the pioneer school-teacher of the original town of Catharine, and had visited the settlement as early as 1789, but did not permanently locate there until 1791-92. His father, James Brodrick, came through with Sullivan's army in 1779.

Soon after, or about the year 1800, Joseph Frost and his son Joseph, the latter the grandfather of G. J. and La Grand Frost, came in from Connecticut, where Joseph, Sr., had been a Revolutionary soldier. They settled on 280 acres, a part of which is now included in the farm of G. J. Frost, above named. The sons of Joseph Frost, Jr., were Jonathan, Diamond, Joseph, and Colonel Eli C. Frost.

Asa Coe settled in the town in 1806. Two years prior to that date, his father, Asa Coe, was accidentally killed while assisting in sinking a well in what is now the town

* See in general history of the county for full particulars.

† See in history of the village of Havana.



RESIDENCE OF ASA COE, MONTDUR, SCHUYLER COUNTY, N. Y.



of Veteran, where he had settled in the year 1800. Left fatherless, Asa was taken to raise by his unele, Jesse Lyon, then residing at Johnson's Settlement. In 1806, Wm. Lyon moved to the farm where Asa Coe has resided for nearly seventy years. Mr. Coe has been a prominent citizen of his town, having been three times elected justice of the peace,—twice for full terms and one to fill a vacancy. Mr. Coe's children are a son,—L. L. Coe, who resides opposite his father,—and two daughters,—Letitia P., wife of Wm. Beardsley, and Emily G., wife of H. A. Beardsley.

About 1805 or 1806, Samuel Bennett settled on the farm now owned by his heirs and occupied by J. Vanderhoff. Mr. Bennett has numerous descendants in the town and county.

In 1811, David Lee, father of John W. Lee, settled in the town, but soon afterwards removed to the present site of Havana, where, in company with Harmon Pumpelly, he laid out that part of the village situated on the west side of the creek.* In 1813, Israel Lee, father of Decker Lee, came in and purchased the farm now owned by the latter, upon which he permanently settled in 1815. Israel Lee was a Revolutionary soldier, who fought at the battle of Monmouth, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis.

In 1815, Samuel Nichols arrived and settled in the town. His family have all removed to the West.

Among the oldest settlers in the northern part of the town is William Ayres, who came there in 1815. His father, Henry Ayres, also settled in the town at the same time, coming from Steuben Co., N. Y., where he had settled in 1809. He moved to Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1830, and after remaining there about two years and losing his wife, he returned to Montour and died there at the age of ninety-four years.

In 1820, Ebenezer B. Crofut came in from Connecticut, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son, Norman Crofut.

Owing to the frequent alterations to which the old town of Catharine has been subjected, it is somewhat difficult to arrange the early settlers with strict adherence to particular localities, or in regular chronological order. There are several now living within the limits of this town who have resided in three or four different towns and almost as many counties, and yet have not changed their original location.

In November, 1824, Thomas L. Fanton, Esq., settled in the present town of Veteran, where he remained until 1827, when he removed to Johnson's Settlement, and resided there until 1853, at which time he settled on his present farm in Montour. He is the father of Hull Fanton, Esq., of Havana. He is one of the directors of the Havana National Bank; was two terms justice of the peace of his town, and also overseer of the poor.

In 1826, Minor L. Sherwood moved to Veteran, where he remained until 1852, when he purchased the old Bates farm in this town, upon which he then settled, and where he has since resided.

Joseph Brown is an old resident of the town, having lived there nearly half a century on the same farm. Na-

thaniel Thompson has been where he now lives about forty-five years. John C. Larew came from New Jersey about thirty-five years ago. He has one of the finest barns in the county. In 1834, Albert Brown came in from Connecticut, and settled on the farm now occupied by his widow and their son Henry. Sherman Brown, another son, resides in the town.

George C. Wickham, great-grandson of William Wickham,† who settled in the town of Hector in 1791, purchased the Goodwin farm in this town, in 1853. He established a brickyard there in 1855, and manufactures, on an average, 350,000 bricks per annum. He is also extensively interested in the production of fruits. From this source alone, in 1869, he realized the handsome sum of \$2600.

It appears that quite an influx of settlers came in from the town of Hector from 1840 to 1860. Among these were Solomon Williams, son of Daniel Williams, who came in 1848. The latter settled in Hector, near Burdette, in 1825.

Jacob Hendriks settled on his present farm, in this town, in 1856; in Hector, in 1842. James P. Sherrer came into the town about 1845.

Other old settlers and good practical farmers are J. M. Couch, A. M. Freeman, J. Laban, S. W. Sackett, secretary of the "Schuyler County Agricultural Society," and others.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

The first step taken towards the erection of the town of Montour was on the 16th day of January, 1860, by the publication of the requisite legal notice. The bill for the same was introduced into the Senate on the 30th of the same month, and after meeting with considerable opposition, through the influence of those in favor of retaining the preponderance of political power towards Watkins, it was finally passed, receiving the signature of Governor Morgan on the 3d of March following its introduction. It passed the Senate by a vote of twenty yeas to no nays, and the House by seventy-six yeas to twenty-five nays, receiving alike the support of both political parties. The law took effect March 23, and the first town-meeting was held at the Montour House, May 1, 1860.‡ The erection of this town had a tendency to retain the county-seat at Havana for seven years longer than could otherwise have been expected, as it equalized the Board of Supervisors, causing it to stand four in favor of Havana and four in favor of Watkins.

The following is the list of officers in 1860, some of whom were elected prior to the meeting of May 1 of that year, to serve in Catharine, from which town the territory now included in Montour was detached: Supervisor, Charles Cook; Town Clerk, William H. Skellenger; Justices of the Peace, Amos Hoyt, John I. Lawrence, Minor T. Brodriek, Charles J. Broas; Assessors, Samuel W. Sackett, Asa Cox, Adam J. Campbell; Commissioners of Highways, Caleb Hill, Russell W. Lavenworth; Overseer of the Poor, William McDonald; Inspectors of Election, Alpheus Keyser, Joseph B. Wilkins, Hiram W. Jackson; Collector, Robert F. Hedges; Constables, Nathaniel C. Williams, Robert F. Hedges, Henry W. Severn, Chester C. Sheffield.

* See history of Havana.

† See history of the family under the head of "Hector."

‡ The chairman of the meeting was Thomas L. Fanton.

Supervisors from 1860 to 1878 (inclusive), Charles Cook (4 years), A. C. Campbell, Minor T. Brodrick, Samuel W. Sackett (3 years), Hull Fanton (4 years), Elbert P. Cook (2 years), Myron H. Weaver, Eli A. Dunham (3 years).

Town Clerks, William H. Skellenger (2 years), Charles Harris (2 years), Calvin Van Deusen (2 years), Donald MacDonald (2 years), Samuel G. Crawford (3 years), Isaac J. Bassett (2 years), George M. Post, Frank Van Duzer, James C. Armstrong (2 years), Arthur W. Keyser (2 years), present incumbent.

Justices of the Peace, Joseph B. Wilkins, Chester V. Dolph, Minor T. Brodrick, William MacDonald, Roswell S. Wakely, Andrew J. Compton (vacancy), James B. Beardsley, Minor T. Brodrick, Roswell S. Wakely, Minor M. Mead, Minor T. Brodrick, Roswell S. Wakely, Van Rensselaer Brown, William Dean, Asa Coc, Minor T. Brodrick, Roswell S. Wakely.

The present town officers, other than those contained in the above lists, are:

Assessors, Isaac H. Smith, John C. Stone, Moses S. Weaver; Commissioner of Highways, Oscar F. Curtis; Overseer of the Poor, Andrew Jobbitt; Collector, Ansel Roberts; Inspectors of Election, Willis S. Quigley, Austin J. Bradley, James E. Beardsley; Town Auditors, William V. Dolph, Jacob Hendricks, George J. Frost; Constables, William A. Peck, Ansel Roberts, Charles C. Quigley, C. B. Forest, Sr.; Excise Commissioner, Edwin Weller; Game Constable, David Lee.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

The educational facilities of the town, in early times, concentrated at the villages of Havana and Watkins, where schools were established three-quarters of a century ago. Those residing in the southwest part of the present town doubtless attended the public school at Johnson's Settlement (Catharine), while those in the extreme south found an excellent school at Groton Corners. About 1820 school districts were formed, and soon thereafter a good school could be found in the old town of Catharine at least every two square miles; and the hardy children of the pioneers did not mind trudging a mile or a mile and a half to school.

From the annual report of Charles T. Andrews, Esq., the commissioner of public schools for this county, we condense the annexed statistics, which convey a good idea of the general progress in matters of education:

State appropriation, \$1299.46; local fund, \$2.53; tax, \$1275.02; total, \$2585.04. Number of districts, 7; children in districts, 523; number attending schools, 419; weeks taught, 218; volumes in library, 400; value, \$65; value of school-houses and sites, \$4900.

MONTOUR GRANGE, NO. 356, P. OF II.,

was organized Nov. 6, 1875, with twenty-five charter members. The first Master was Joel A. Bailey; Overseer, James P. Shearer; Secretary, I. H. Smith; Treasurer, George Corwin; Ceres, Mrs. I. H. Smith; Pomona, Mrs. Isaac Peck; Flora, Nettie Shearer. The present Master is Esmus Woodward; Overseer, E. D. Frost; Secretary, William H. Shepard; Treasurer, Nettie Shearer; Ceres, Ella

Smith; Pomona, Martha Hatfield; Flora, Mrs. Isaac Smith. The present membership of the grange is 41.

POPULATION.

The population of the town of Montour for the three lustrums that have passed since its organization was as follows: In 1865, 1854; in 1870, 1828; in 1875, 1885.

The information from which the above history of the town of Montour has been compiled was received principally from the following persons: Hull Fanton, Esq., of Havana; J. M. Couch, Asa Coe, the Frosts, J. W. Lee, L. M. Sherman, Solomon Williams, Decker Lee, Widow Brown, and others.

MILITARY RECORD.

3D NEW YORK REGIMENT—*Company K.*

John E. Mulford, capt.; enl. April 25, 1861; pro. to major, May 23, 1861; to colonel, Feb. 27, 1865.
Hiram L. Couch, lieut.; enl. April 25, 1861; pro. to captain, May 21, 1863; lost left arm by gunshot wound at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864; disch. for disability, Dec. 15, 1865.
Charles R. Watkins, 1st sergt.; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.
Emmet C. Tutbill, 2d lieut.; enl. April 25, 1861; pro. to 1st lieutenant, Sept. 21, 1862; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.
James Shortliff, sergt.; enl. April 25, 1861; reduced to private by court-martial, Aug. 14, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.
Henry Cahill, sergt.; enl. April 25, 1861; reduced to private by Col. Alford, Oct. 31, 1861; appointed corporal by Special Order 296, Nov. 1, 1862; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.
Nelson Crawford, sergt.; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.
Minor Bailey, corp.; enl. April 25, 1861; pro. to sergeant, Sept. 20, 1862; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.
James C. Armstrong, corp.; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.
Bradley Colegrove, corp.; enl. April 25, 1861; pro. to sergt. Jan. 1, 1862; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.
John H. Spaulding, corp.; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. at Fortress Monroe, May 14, 1863; re-enl. May 14, 1863, in same regt.; killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 16, 1865.
Anson Roberts, musician; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.
John F. Richmond, musician; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. at Fortress Monroe, July 27, 1862, by order of Gen. B. F. Butler; cause, physical disability.
Stephen Armstrong, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. at Fortress Monroe, May 14, 1863; re-enl. May 14, 1863, same regt.; killed at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864.
William H. Baldwin, private; enl. April 25, 1861.
Bernard W. Baker, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.
Albert Beckwith, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.
Isaac G. Bedford, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.
Richard Bennett, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.
Lewis F. Burd, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. at Fortress Monroe, May 14, 1863; re-enl. May 14, 1863.
Oscar Bowlby, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.
Thaddeus R. Brown, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.
Minor T. Brodrick, Jr., private; enl. April 25, 1861; detached June 15, 1861, on signal service at Fortress Monroe; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.
William H. Brown, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.
John S. Brink, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.
Herman Carson, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration.
John W. Cleaveland, private; enl. April 25, 1861; app. corp., Sept. 1, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.
Martin V. Cook, private; enl. April 25, 1861.
Herman E. Dunham, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863; re-enl. 5th N. Y. Art., Dec. 21, 1863; pro. to corp., 1864; disch. July, 1865.
Hiram F. Decker, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.
John A. Dickerson, private; enl. April 25, 1861; died July 15, 1861, from wound received in left foot; buried at Camp Hamilton, Va.



George C. Wickham

The Wickham family dates its ancestry in America back more than two hundred years, and in what is now the town of Hector, in the year 1791, being the first family to permanently settle in that town. At the head of this family was William Wickham, grandfather to the gentleman whose name and portrait heads this brief memoir. On the 3d of May, 1791, the Wickhams arrived, having left Orange Co., N. Y., in the fall of 1790, and proceeded as far as Tioga Point, now Athens. Here they passed the winter; and in the early spring, loading their few effects, together with a barrel of flour, into a boat, worked their way up the Chemung to Newtown; crossing the divide and threading their way through the pine swamp, they re-embarked at Catharine's Town in a canoe, and paddled down the lake to a point on lot No. 40, which Mr. Wickham had bought of his brother, and landed directly below the present residence of his grandson, M. L. Wickham. They were obliged to leave the barrel of flour on the shore of the lake. Climbing the hill, they halted at Sullivan's road and commenced a clearing. A hut was extemporized for a few days, until logs could be prepared for a log house. When the logs were cut Mr. Wickham invited his nearest neighbors, the inhabitants of Catharine's Landing (Havana) and Culver's Town (Watkins), to assist in bringing the logs together and erecting the house; and, though every able-bodied man in the two villages turned out to the "raising," they were unable to complete the job in one day. It was commenced on Saturday and finished on Sunday. The house, undoubtedly the first in Hector, stood but a few rods south of the present residence of Mr. M. L. Wickham, and fragments of pottery are often turned up by the plow in the vicinity of the site.

The old road from Watkins to Burdett crossed the head of the lake on a bar, which extended from near the traditional "elm," diagonally to the point at Glen Excelsior. In November, 1799, as Mr. Wickham was crossing this bar in the evening, his horse missed its footing and precipitated him into the water. He was an excellent swimmer, but in the darkness was unable to shape his course, and his body was found next day quite a distance up the inlet. A neighbor named Cartwright Matthews, who died a few years since, dug his grave on a beautiful knoll in the dense forest about the middle of his farm. His was the first Christian burial in the town of Hector. It was fitting that he who there first founded a home should also there first find a grave.

The widow was left with six children in the wilderness, and with scarcely a payment made on the farm. At the time of her husband's death Mrs. Wickham owned a cow. The next spring the cow was missing, and search being made she was found dead, a large tree having fallen across her. They had a hoifer calf a few days old, which they raised on hay-tea and eggs, and from this, as a beginning, Mrs. Wickham raised cattle which she sent to Orange County, and thus paid for the place, the purchase price being \$1.25 per acre. The first frame house in the town was built by Mrs. Wickham shortly after

her husband's death. It is still standing on lot 40, the east side of the road, and is occupied by Mr. K. Foster.

The old lady was active to the close of a long life, dying in 1824, at the age of eighty-two. In fact, she was engaged in milking when attacked with paralysis, which proved fatal to her. Their children were Samuel, William, Clark, Mary, who married Harry Ely, Pbebe, wife of one Robinson, and Fannie, who married a Stoll. William, Clark, and Mary lived and died near the old homestead, Clark living and dying in the first frame house in Hector. His youngest daughter is the wife of William H. Wait, the county treasurer. William married Martha Hultz, of Enfield, who was brought to this region by her parents in 1798, being four years of age. She was the mother of fourteen children. It is related that she took the thirteenth, when a babe, on horseback, to visit a brother at Ithaca. He met her with the exclamation, "What, another child, Patty!" "O, yes," she replied, "I have just commenced on my second dozen."

Wm. Wickham, Jr., is said to have been the first white man to raise peaches on the Lake Road. He died in 1864, in the eightieth year of his age. His widow followed him twelve years later, dying in April, 1876. She was married at the age of sixteen in the house where she died. In her old age she lapsed into second childhood, and in a trunk at the head of her bed was found \$4400 in gold and silver. She had one hundred and two descendants, most of whom are living within ten miles of Watkins.

George C. Wickham was born in Hector, April 29, 1822. He lived with his father, William Wickham, until he married, which event occurred on the 18th of April, 1844, the interested party of the other side being Emeline, daughter of William Lee, a native of Dutchess Co., N. Y., where she also was born, Aug. 3, 1827. They had four children, two of whom survive, namely: Myron Preston Wickham, born Nov. 3, 1852; married Sarah A. Lee, Aug. 19, 1871; have one daughter, Delphine, born Feb. 14, 1850; married Stephen Burrell, January, 1871; have three sons.

Mr. Wickham lived on the old homestead until 1850, when he removed to his present location in the town of Montour, about one mile east of Havana. He erected the fine brick house in which he now resides, and otherwise improved the property, adding largely to the orchards until he now has some fifteen acres in apple, peach, and plum trees. In 1867 he realized \$2600 from the sale of fruit, being the largest income from that source ever received by one man, from a single farm, in Schuyler County. In politics Mr. Wickham is a Democrat; in religion, he is liberal, never having united with any religious denomination. In his public life he has exhibited a commendable enterprise and unimpeachable integrity. In his domestic relations he is kind and affectionate, always consulting the best interests of his family, omitting nothing conducive to their enjoyment and happiness. The general summary of his character can be given in a few words—he is a good citizen and an honest man.



Hiram A. Embree, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.

James B. Felt, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.

Martin L. Frost, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.

Norman Fulkerson, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.

Alexander Ganong, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.

George W. Ganong, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.

Benjamin J. Green, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. at Fortress Monroe, May 14, 1863; re-enl. same regt., May 14, 1863; disch. May 14, 1865, at expiration of enlistment.

Avery Graves, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.

James Goodrich, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.

Ell R. Hawkins, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. for disability, Feb. 2, 1863.

John W. Haviland, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.

Lewis Hewitt, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.

Hiram Hibbard, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, at expiration of enlistment.

Elijah Hendrickson, private; enl. April 25, 1861.

Charles D. Holmes, private; enl. April 25, 1861.

Oliver H. Ingersol, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.

Robert Hyslop, private; enl. April 25, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.

Abram Kennedy, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 14, 1863; re-enlisted May 14, 1863, same regt.; killed at battle of Fort Fisher, 1864.

Silas W. Lawrence, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.

Charles W. Lewis, private; enl. April 25, 1861; pro. to corp. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.

James Luck, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enl.

John S. Lull, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. April 24, 1862, physical disability.

Lewis Mann, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863, expiration of enlistment.

Hanson W. Mallett, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 14, 1863; re-enl. May 14, 1863, same regt.; wounded Sept. 29, 1864; taken prisoner Sept. 19, 1864; died in prison.

Jeremiah Mann, private; enl. May 15, 1861; disch. Oct. 9, 1861, physical disability.

Henry McKellub, private; enl. April 25, 1861.

John Morley, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

Ezekiel Noble, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

Cicero Phelps, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

Isaac L. Personius, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

John H. Dingley, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. Feb. 8, 1862; disability.

John Rhode, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

Charles R. Rightmire, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

Elnathan Rumsey, Jr., private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

Alonzo Rumsey, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

William A. Seeley, private; enl. April 25, 1861; pro. to sergt.; disch. May 21, 1863.

Charles Slocum, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

James D. Salisbury, private; enl. April 5, 1861; disch. May 14, 1863; re-enl. May 14, 1863; taken prisoner; disch. May, 1864.

Benjamin F. Smith, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

William H. Smith, private; enl. April 21, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

Frank E. Smith, sergt.; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 14, 1863; re-enl. May 14, 1863; taken prisoner; disch. May 14, 1864.

Ambrose C. Shoemaker, private; enl. April 25, 1861; died Aug. 30, 1861, of disease.

Abner M. Stamp, sergt.; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 14, 1863; re-enl. May 14, 1863; wounded May 19, 1864.

William J. Sterling, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 14, 1863; re-enl. May 14, 1863; disch. May 14, 1864.

Harvey Terry, private; enl. April 25, 1861; died Nov. 1861, of typhoid fever.

David L. West, private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

Samuel Wilson, private; enl. April 25, 1861; prom. corp. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. May 21, 1863.

Martin V. Bishop, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

Thomas Donovan, private; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. May 30, 1861.

Andrew J. Donnelly, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

Wallace W. Fulkerson, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

Abram Fulkerson, private; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

John Keep, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

James A. Kennedy, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

Ransom Loe, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1862; disch. May 30, 1863.

William M. Slocum, private; enl. Oct. 8, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

Henry C. Saylor, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

Samuel S. Tupper, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; died March 16, 1863, of disease.

James White, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. May 14, 1864.

George Beers, private; enl. Nov. 1861.

Mason J. Gibson, private; enl. Nov. 10, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

Harlan P. Peck, private; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

Samuel F. Stone, private; enl. Nov. 10, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.; disch. Sept. 15, 1862.

Alexander G. Donnelly, private; enl. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

Albert R. Graham, private; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. May 14, 1864.

George W. Jackson, private; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. June 2, 1862; physical disability.

Henry Crank, private; enl. Nov. 8, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

William A. Hurd, private; enl. Nov. 8, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

George McMillan, private; enl. Sept. 17, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

Martin Flynn, private; enl. Sept. 28, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

Orlando B. Sherwood, private; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863.

Dwight Beebe, private; enl. May 15, 1861; pro. to adjt. Sept. 28, 1864; wounded Oct. 29, 1864; disch. Sept. 12, 1865.

Eugene B. Banks, private; enl. May 15, 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. May 30, '63.

Calden D. Forrest, Jr., private; enl. April 25, 1861; disch. May 21, 1863.

89TH NEW YORK REGIMENT—*Company A.*

Nathan Coryell, capt.; enl. Sept. 1861; pro. to major.

William A. Cahall, 2d lieut.; enl. Sept. 15, 1861; pro. to 1st lieut.

Silas M. Smith, private; enl. Sept. 1861; pro. to corp.; disch. Sept. 1864.

John C. Kirtland, private; enl. Sept. 1861.

John O. Brine, private; enl. Aug. 1861.

Edgar W. Clanharty, private; enl. Sept. 21, 1861.

John H. Jassup, private; enl. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded in face.

Coe O. Coleman, private; enl. Aug. 7, 1861; disch. with company.

John Spades, private; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; died.

Henry E. Rowley, private; enl. Aug. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 25, 1864.

John H. Peck, private; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.

John D. Cramer, private; enl. Sept. 19, 1861; disch. Sept. 1864.

Albert M. Bennett, private; enl. Aug. 10, 1861; disch. March 22, 1862, by S. O.

Benjamin H. Burke, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. May 7, 1862, for disab.

Charles Abel Coryell, private; enl. Aug. 5, 1861; disch. Nov. 14, 1862.

Samuel L. Sims, private; enl. Sept. 1, 1861; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.

William A. Shepherd, private; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; disch. Sept. 7, 1864.

James D. Brady, private; enl. Sept. 18, 1861; pro. to com-sergt.; disch. Sept. 18, 1864.

William H. Wick, sergt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam.

George W. Dudley, private; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; died at Newport News, Va., 1863.

Nathaniel I. Forrest, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Antietam.

Charles McLaughlin, private; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; drowned July 4, 1863.

Martin Feeley, private; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died Oct. 26, 1863.

James Lee, private; enl. Oct. 7, 1864; died May 30, 1865.

Elihu Bannister, private; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.

William Henry, private; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.

Nathan J. Martin, private; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; disch. and re-enl. as private in Co. A, 89th N. Y. Regt., Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 1865.

John Mann, private; enl. Aug. 7, 1864; discharged.

107TH NEW YORK REGIMENT—*Company II.*

Erastus C. Clark, capt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. Dec. 20, 1862, in consequence of wounds received at Antietam.

Stephen Edwards, private; enl. July 28, 1862; wounded; disch. Jan. 13, 1863.

Madison Frost, private; enl. July 28, 1862; disch. April 27, 1863.

Henry Lyon, Jr., private; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 26, 1863.

Jeremiah Snyder, private; enl. July 31, 1862; disch. March 22, 1863.

James Wilson, private; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. Nov. 12, 1862.

A. B. Dickens, private; enl. July 25, 1862; wounded May 25, 1864.

Wm. H. Johnson, private; enl. July 25, 1862; wounded May 3, 1863.

Robert Orr, private; enl. July 25, 1862; wounded May 3, 1862.

John R. Ackerley, private; enl. July 25, 1862; died Feb. 25, 1863, of disease.

Anthony Boyce, private; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; killed June 22, 1864.

Myron G. Couch, private; enl. July 29, 1862; killed May 25, 1864.

George W. Cutter, private; enl. July 29, 1862; died March 5, 1863, of disease.

Andrew De Witt, private; enl. July 29, 1862; died April 8, 1863, of disease.

Matthew S. Dawson, private; enl. July 25, 1862; died Oct. 25, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam.

Nathan F. Dykeman, private; enl. July 25, 1862; killed May 29, 1865.

Jason J. Eamons, private; enl. July 29, 1862; died Aug. 8, 1864, of wounds.

Johnson B. Margerson, private; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; killed May 25, 1864.

Deane Patterson, private; enl. July 29, 1862; died Jan. 2, 1863, of disease.

Jonathan D. Van Ould, private; enl. July 27, 1862; died June 24, 1864, of wounds.

Stephen B. Durfee, private; enl. July 25, 1862.

Burling Durfee, private; enl. July 25, 1862; wounded May 25, 1864.

Samuel Goodrich, private; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. June, 1865.

Henry D. Donnelly, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to capt.; disch. May, 1863.

Charles E. Potter, private; enl. July 29, 1862; pro. to sergt.; disch. June 7, 1865.

Simeon E. Bell, private; enl. July 25, 1862; pro. to corp.

Augustus C. Foster, private; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.

Silas D. Gray, private; enl. July 25, 1863; pro. to corp.; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Hiram G. Morris, private; enl. July 29, 1862; pro. to corp.; wounded May 25, 1864.
 Robert Atkins, private; enl. July 25, 1862; supposed to be captured.
 Sylvester Dunham, private; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Alexander Dunham, private; enl. July 25, 1862; wounded May 25, 1864; disch. 1865.
 James F. Dykeman, private; enl. July 25, 1862; wounded May 25, 1864.
 James L. Dickens, private; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 John Eveland, private; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Orrin O. Gardner, private; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Abram N. Garrison, private; enl. July 30, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Daniel Jessop, private; enl. July 31, 1862.
 John Lane, private; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; wounded May 25, 1864.
 William F. Morse, private; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Lewis J. Milligs, private; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Henry J. Ogden, private; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 John Kickey, private; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Simeon S. Simmons, private; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Horace Townsend, private; enl. July 31, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 William B. Wheeler, private; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 James A. Youmans, private; enl. July 29, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Edwin Weller, 1st sergt.; enl. July 25, 1862; pro. 1st lieutenant, Aug. 23, 1863; disch. June 17, 1865.
 Washington Graves, private; enl. July 25, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.

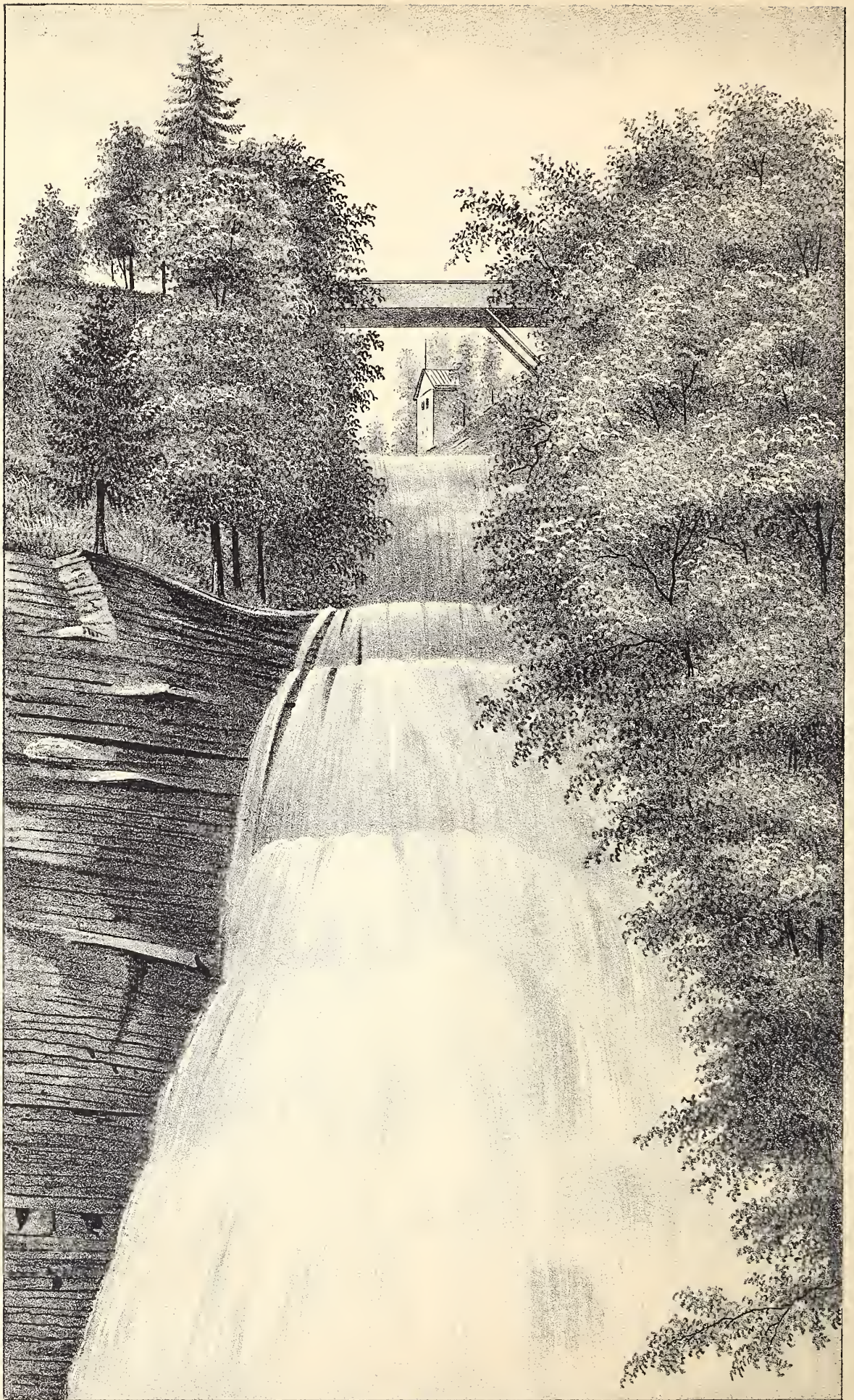
Company D.

John Halwich, private; enl. July 22, 1862; disch. June 17, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elijah Ayres, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; disch. July 22, 1865.
 Charles R. Burnett, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 31, 1864; disch. April 22, 1865, under age.
 John Carrol, private, Co. H, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Hiram F. Decker, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863; disch. July 22, 1865; re-enl.
 William J. English, private, Co. H, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Aug. 1865.
 John Fitzgerald, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Francis Fitzpatrick, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Lewis Lansley, private, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.
 William Kendall, private, Co. H, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Aug. 1865.
 David Y. Lee, private, Co. H, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. Aug. 1864.
 Charles C. Leonard, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; died Aug. 19, 1864.
 Ward C. Martin, private, Co. H, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; killed May 1864, at Spottsylvania C. H.
 Thomas O'Brien, private, Co. H, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.
 Leander Clantharty, private, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.
 John S. Brink, private, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Henry Brown, private, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Henry Cronk, private, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; re-enl.; died.
 Jerry Dutcher, private, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Daniel Ferguson, Jr., private, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.
 John A. Ferguson, private, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Stephen Flemming, private, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.
 Avery Graves, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865; re-enl.
 Henry Kendall, private, Co. B, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.
 John Pratt, private, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 26, '63; disch. July 31, '65.
 Charles R. Watkins, private, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865; re-enl.
 Isaac P. Coon, private, Co. C, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864; wounded; trans. to 1st N. Y. Mtd. Rifles; disch. Nov. 1, 1865.
 John Harris, private, Co. E, 20th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1864; disch. Sept. 2, 1865.
 Jacob Lent, private, 8th N. Y. Cav.; enl. Feb. 1865.
 Thomas Henry, private, 26th N. Y. Regt., Co. B; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; disch. '65.
 Alexander Wilson, private, Co. A, 26th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; wounded; disch. Sept. 1865.
 Jacob Hanor, substitute, 8th Pennsylvania; enl. July 27, 1863.
 William S. Lewis, substitute; enl. July 27, 1863.
 Augustus Lane, substitute; enl. July 27, 1863.
 Robert McElvaury, substitute; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

Frank L. Smith, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 16, 1863; pro. to hospital sergeant, Oct. 11, 1864; disch. March 13, 1865.
 Albert O. Smith, com. sergt., Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 16, 1863; reduced to private; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
 Charles A. Smith, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; pro. to sergt.; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
 Samuel Ayres, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July 7, 1863; disch. Aug. 27, 1865.
 David G. Acker, musician, Co. A, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. July 26, 1865.
 Charles W. Clauhart, captain, Co. A, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded May 15 and July 20; pro. to major, June, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel, July 20, 1864.
 Andrew J. Crampton, captain, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded May 25, 1864, at Dallas, Ga.; disch. Sept. 28, 1864.
 Stephen F. Griffith, 1st lieutenant, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to captain, Dec. 1863; disch. in Ohio, 1864.
 Robert F. Hedges, lieutenant, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
 George E. Coryell, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Isaiah Forrest, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; died Oct. 10, 1864.
 Donald McDonald, corp., Co. A, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to sergt.; wounded July 20, 1864; lost right leg.
 Charles O. Dunkee, private, Co. A, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corporal.
 Morris Weaver, corp., Co. A, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to sergeant.
 Nelson Cronk, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. to corporal; disch. June, 1865.
 George Caywood, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; killed May 15, 1864, Resaca, Ga.
 George E. Downing, corp., Co. A, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; pro. to sergeant; disch. June 23, 1865.
 John Donovan, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
 James Dailey, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; wounded May 15, 1864; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Hiram Decker, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Simeon Flemming, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Patrick Flemming, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Artemus F. Green, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died Dec. 17, 1863.
 Chester M. Giles, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; pro. sergt.; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Reynolds Hill, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. color sergt.; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Eaton Jones, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862; died Oct. 1864.
 John Looney, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; died Oct. 1863.
 Jackson Macdonald, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 14, 1862; killed May 15, 1864, Resaca, Ga.
 Phineas C. Mitchell, sergt., Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; pro. lieutenant, 1863, and capt., 1865.
 Charles A. Coryell (re-enl.) sergt.; Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1862; pro. lieutenant, 1865; disch. June 23, 1865.
 David V. Fish, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. June 23, 1865.
 Mortimer W. Slocum, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. corp.; disch. June 23, 1865.
 John E. Welch, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. July 5, 1865.
 James Williams, private, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died.
 John C. Sims, corp.; Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. June 30, 1865.
 Walter L. Patchen, musician, Co. B, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. May, 1863.
 Levi Smith, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. corp., March 4, 1864, and sergt., Aug. 9, 1864; disch. June 29, 1865.
 Mortimer Morgan, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; pro. corp.; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Eli J. Beardsley, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died Jan. 1864.
 Matthew J. Stuart, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865.
 Perry Weed, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. June 27, 1865.
 John W. Curtiss, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1862; taken prisoner Nov. 1864; supposed died in prison March 3, 1865.
 John J. Evans, private, Co. G, 1st Vet. N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1863; disch. July 20, 1865.
 Isaac L. Personius, sergt., Co. L, 1st Vet. N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 28, 1863; disch. June, 1865 (re-enlistment).
 John Howard, private, Co. H, 6th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.



SHE-QUA-GAH FALLS, ROARING WATERS, HAVANA, N. Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.

John Ingalls, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; enl. Aug. 31, 1862; pro. to corp., Nov. 1862, and sergt., Feb. 17, 1863; disch. June 13, 1865.

Charles S. Rowley, drummer, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. June 23, 1861; disch. Aug. 1865.

Frank Leonard, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Aug. 1863; disch. Sept. 1865.

Eli B. Smith, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.

Judson Hagerly.

Charles H. Dextater, private, Co. D, 97th N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.

Samuel W. Harvey, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864; disch.

Albert A. King, private, Co. I, 141st N. Y. Regt.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. June 8, 1865.

John K. Mann, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864.

Calvin Earl, private, Co. D, 20th N. Y. Regt., enl. Jan. 1864; supposed died in army.

Parker Bramble, private, Co. D, 14th N. Y. Art.; enl. July, 1863; disch. Sept. 1865.

John W. Rowley, private, Co. G, 50th N. Y. Eng.; disch. June 13, 1865.

Charles Graves, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 16, 1863; disch. July 31, 1865.

Reuben Graves (3d), private, Co. A, 104th Pa. Regt.; enl. Sept. 24, 1863; trans. to navy, Aug. 29, 1864; disch. Sept. 26, 1865.

Hiram D. Graves, private, Co. I, 16th N. Y. Art.; enl. Feb. 16, 1863; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.

Stephen R. Bassett, private, Co. C, 5th N. Y. Art.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. July 31, 1865.

Wm. Marshall, private, Co. C, 179th N. Y. Regt.; enl. March 16, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.

Henry D. Van Gorder, private, Co. I, 103d N. Y. Regt.; enl. Feb. 8, 1862; disch. Feb. 19, 1863, for disability.

NAVAL SERVICE.

Joel B. Smith, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.

Wm. W. Van Derpool, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.

Charles R. King, coal-passer, enl. Aug. 19, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.

William Mallett, coal-passer, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.

Charles Slocum, fireman, re-enl.; enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June, 1865.

Henry Hightmaire, coal-passer, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.

Robert Hunter, coal-passer, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.

Albertus Simons, enl. Aug. 29, 1864; disch. June 11, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

CAPTAIN ASA COE,

of Montour, was the son of Asa Coe, who was born in Connecticut, and emigrated to the town of Catharine prior to the year 1800. In September, 1805, he was accidentally killed while assisting in sinking a well in what is now the town of Veteran. The subject of this sketch was born in the old town of Catharine (now Veteran), Jan. 25, 1806. At the age of two years he went to live with Jesse Lyon, and remained a member of that gentleman's family until he attained his majority, when he commenced life for himself. On New Year's day, in 1829, he united in marriage with Miss Grace Hitchcock, daughter of Jonathan Hitchcock, one of the pioneers of Catharine. He had the misfortune to lose his wife, who was an excellent woman in every particular, March 23, 1842. On the 14th of July of the same year he married Miss Catharine Westlake, daughter of Samuel D. Westlake, of Horseheads. She died May 14, 1876. Acting on the Scriptural injunction, "It is not good for man to be alone," he married again on the 11th of July, 1877, to his present wife, Armintha Westlake, a sister of his second wife.

On the 2d of June, 1832, Mr. Coe was commissioned first lieutenant in the 217th Regiment of Infantry, in the militia of the State of New York, and on the 29th of August, 1833, was promoted to captain. His resignation bears date Sept. 7, 1835, and is signed by Jonathan P.

Coe, Brigadier-General, 15th Brigade, 20th Division, New York Infantry.

Mr. Coe is pre-eminently a self-made man. Brought up amid the hardships of pioneer life, he at an early age acquired those habits of industry and self-reliance that have been so material in his subsequent success. He never enjoyed many educational advantages, only receiving such learning as a few winters in the district school afforded, but by self-study and close observation, added to natural intelligence, he has become a man generally well posted. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-three years, during nearly the whole of which time he has held some office in the church government. He is at present a class-leader, and has held that position many years. He was assessor of his town several terms, and in 1876 was elected to the office of justice of the peace for four years, and re-elected in 1876, which office he still occupies. He raised three children out of a family of four, all by his first wife. His son, Loren L., resides near the old homestead. He married Miss Ellen Nevins, daughter of Rev. John W. Nevins, Oct. 10, 1855. Letitia P. Coe married James E. Beardsley, son of Lewis Beardsley, Sept. 20, 1857. Emily G. married Horace A. Beardsley, son of Levi Beardsley, Dec. 23, 1865.

Mr. Coe is a man very much respected for his general worth. He is one of the pioneers of the old town of Catharine, and as such his portrait, together with an illustration of his beautiful home, adorns our pages elsewhere in this volume.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

THE VILLAGE OF HAVANA.

"Surrounding hills this peaceful place inclose,
And form a scene of sheltered sweet repose."—WILSON.

AROUND Havana cluster some of the most important and interesting historic events that have transpired within the limits of the four counties, the history of which comprises the scope of this volume. In the immediate vicinity of the corporate boundaries of Havana were enacted some of those thrilling scenes that collectively conspired to make the narrative of Sullivan's campaign one of intense and peculiar interest. Though a general outline of Indian history is given elsewhere in this work, yet no history of Havana would be complete without a brief *résumé* of the transactions connected with the destruction of the village of the *Senecas*, the familiar Catharine's Town of old. History proclaims it the former home of Catharine Montour, the renowned chieftess of the tribe, whose nod was the law of her empire, and whose word was the oracle of her people. Of French and Indian extraction, she combined the natural *finesse* of the former race with the subtlety and ferocity of the latter. These traits of character, coupled with a handsome person and a polite address, made her an object of interest second to no individual of her time in all these regions. She was born in Canada, her father having been one of the French governors, probably Frontenac, and her

mother an Indian. During the wars between the Six Nations and the French, Catharine was taken prisoner, carried to the *Seneca* country, and adopted and reared as one of the children of the tribe. When arrived at a suitable age she was given in marriage to a great chief, whose Franco-Indian name was Montour. He was a distinguished warrior, and by bravery and courage made himself conspicuous in the wars of the Six Nations against the *Catawbas*, the latter a powerful nation, which then occupied the soil in the southwest part of Virginia. She had several children by this chief, who fell in battle about the year 1730. To the memory of Captain Montour, one of her sons, tradition assigns the erection of the famous "Painted Post," at the confluence of the Tioga (Chemung) and Conhocton Rivers. She is said to have been a handsome woman when young, genteel in her manners, notwithstanding her Indian associations. She was accustomed to accompany the chiefs of the tribe to Philadelphia and other places where treaties were made, and from her character and manners was much caressed by American ladies. She was commonly called "Queen Catharine." From the English Colonial government she received a small pension for many years, on account of her great influence with the Indians.

The expedition of General Sullivan, in 1779, passed through this county on its mission of vengeance, after the battle of Newtown, so fatal to the Indians. He was acting under orders from the War Department to destroy all the villages and improvements of the Indians, so that not a vestige of their prosperity remained. This was in righteous retaliation for the barbarous massacre of Wyoming, on the awful 3d of July, 1778. As showing how well he executed his orders, as regards Catharine's Town, we quote from one who evidently sympathized with the Indians, or at least whose humane feelings forgot the deeds that led to their fearful punishment:

"Ah! melancholy scene, though once so dear
To the poor Indian haply wandering here,
Whose eye, forlorn, amid the gushing flood
Beholds the spot where once his wigwam stood;
Where warriors' huts in smoky pride were seen—
His nation's residence! his native green!
Methinks, e'en now, where yon red maples play,
The black-haired wand'rer slowly wends his way,
And, pensive, stops and heaves a stifled sigh,
As well-known objects meet his rueful eye.
No words escape him; but, while memory grieves,
These gloomy thoughts his burdened heart relieves.
Oh, happy days! forever, ever gone,
When these deep woods to white men were unknown!
Then the Great Spirit gave us from on high
A plain, broad path, and an unclouded sky:
Then herds of deer in every thicket lay;
Peace blest our nights, and plenty crowned our day.
But now dark clouds around our nation roar;
The path is lost; we see the sun no more;
A poor, lone wanderer here unhappy raves,
Returned once more to see his fathers' graves,
Where all he sees bereaves his heart of rest,
And sinks like poisoned arrows in his breast."*

In a note, the author writes: "This Indian town (Catharine's), situated near the head of Seneca Lake, in

one of the most delightful and romantic spots imaginable, contained a great number of houses, with large orchards and extensive corn-fields. It was totally destroyed, in 1779, by the troops under the command of General Sullivan, who, entering the place at night, found it nearly deserted by its inhabitants. One miserable old squaw alone remained, who, from extreme old age, was incapable of walking, and looked like the last survivor of a former age. The general ordered a hut to be erected for her, with provisions for her subsistence, but she did not long survive the catastrophe of her nation."

The village proper was located on the hill, a little south of the present village of Havana, and the orchard stood on what afterwards became the old William McClure farm, now laid out in village lots, and owned by Hiram Raymond and others. The situation of the village on an elevated spot was a necessity, as the territory now embraced within the limits of Havana was a morass, utterly untenable as habitable ground.

Fear, consternation, and dismay followed the destruction of the Indians' village and the devastation of their agricultural improvements. With these misfortunes, the glory of the *Senecas* departed, and the hand of oblivion is stretched forth to close forever the gates that lead to the memory of their existence. No vestige remains of their council-house, where the assembled warriors met to send round the joy of feast, to smoke the pipe of peace, or to sing the song of war. Naught remains but the verdure-clad hills, where once their village stood, and where now, perchance, repose the ashes of renowned chiefs and sachems, and of the famous half-breed, Queen Catharine Montour. Even the very names, beautiful in pronunciation and melodious in sound, are no more. History has failed to hand them down to posterity, and but two belonging to this vicinity has tradition preserved. These, *She-quah-gah* (the Indian name for the falls just west of the village, now called Havana Falls), which means "the roaring waters," and *Ta-de-vigh-ro-no*,† the aboriginal name of the hill back of the Seneca Lake Highland Nurseries, established by Colonel Eli C. Frost.

There are several natural curiosities in the vicinity of Havana, the material improvement of which attest that the industry of its citizens has done what it could, if not to vie with, at least not to disparage nature. Of these, a general description will be given ere we close this history of Havana.

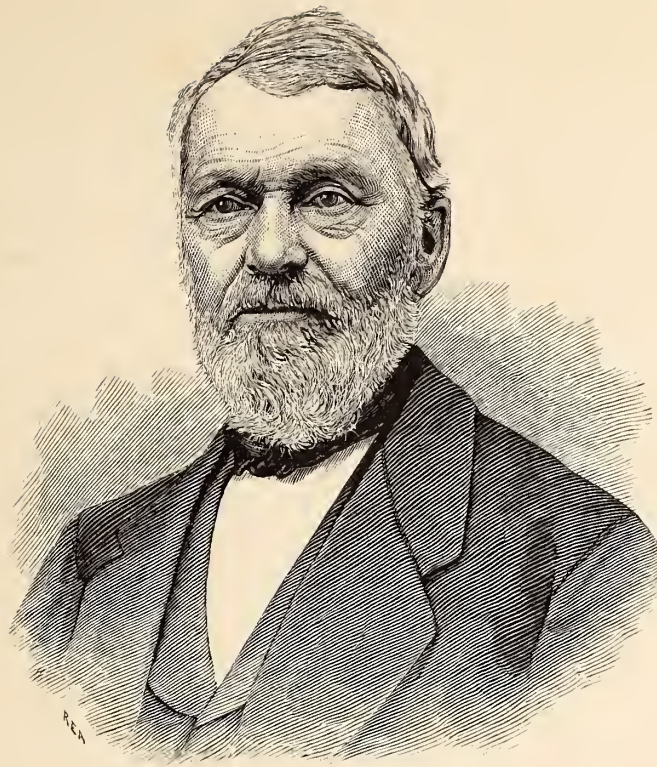
The Indians were succeeded by a race of beings more enlightened, but perhaps less happy, than was the aborigine in his pristine freedom. These later—the pioneers—people and their settlement here now require our attention.

THE SETTLEMENT

of the village by the white pioneer was commenced in 1788, by Silas Walcott and a Mr. Wilson. George Mills, a Revolutionary soldier, came through the place in 1788, but did not permanently settle there until 1790. He came from Pennsylvania *via* Newtown (now Elmira); thence through the valley, following the old Indian trail and Sullivan's

* From a poem entitled "Catharine Creek and Seneca Lake Valley," in 1804, by Alexander Wilson, author of "American Ornithology."

† So given on Sir William Johnston's map, in the State Library at Albany.



THOMAS L. FANTON.

The most pleasurable task of the historian is to write the life of a self-made man; to narrate the principal events that have transpired in his career from early youth to mature manhood, and from mature manhood to venerable old age; to follow step by step the personal exertions that have led to the accumulation of a competence and the acquisition of a creditable reputation. In the personal sketch we have before us, that of Thomas L. Fanton, the essential qualifications as presented in his life and character are readily summarized in three words,—industry, economy, and honesty, all of which he possesses in a marked degree. In the preparation of the biography of an individual it is requisite to have at least a slight personal acquaintance with him, and for the rest to take the general estimate as furnished by inquiry among those to whom he is known longest and best.

Thomas L. Fanton was born in the town of Weston, Fairfield Co., Conn., July 25, 1805. He is the son of Hull and Margery Fanton, the latter having been the daughter of Thomas Langley Collyer, of the same town, who moved from there to Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y. Mr. Fanton's home was three miles south of the Forge, and a mile out of Lyon's Plain. The old homestead has long since disappeared. At the age of five years he lost his mother by death, and a few years after that sad bereavement he went to live with one Liflet Dykeman, in the town of Northfield, where he continued to reside for upwards of three years, and where he made himself generally useful. He returned home in July, and remained there until the following April. On the 16th of April, 1819, he was apprenticed verbally to Ephraim Sanford, of Redding, in his native county, to learn the blacksmith's trade, the stipulations of the indenture being that he was to stay five years, receiving thirty dollars per annum and his board, he to clothe himself. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he merged forth a full-fledged disciple of Vulcan, and a good, practical mechanic. There was one other

apprentice with him, by the name of Sanford, who subsequently came to this county and settled in what is now the town of Dix, where several of his children still reside.

On the 31st of October, 1824, Mr. Fanton left Sanford's, in company with Eli Banks, and removed to Tioga County, coming thither by way of Danbury, the Catskills, the Butternuts, Unadilla, Binghamton, Owego, Spencer, Cayuta (Hiram White's), and to Johnson's Settlement, and thence to the South Settlement, where they arrived fifteen days after starting from Connecticut. Banks had lived in Tioga County ten years prior to this visit. On arriving, Mr. Fanton proceeded to erect a blacksmith shop near the residence of Eli Banks, with whom he boarded six months, and then went to live with one Morehouse. He purchased his anvil and tools of John Arnott, who kept a store on the bank of the river, where the present Chemung Canal-Bank now is. Mr. Fanton remained at the South Settlement until 1826, and in November of that year removed to Johnson's Settlement, where he resided at intervals until 1839, a part of the interregnum being spent on a place he still owns, situated on the Ridge Road, in the town of Veteran, returning from there permanently in 1839. On the 12th of October, 1853, he settled in the pleasant and beautiful place where he now resides.

Mr. Fanton has been several times honored with offices of public trust, notably with those of justice of the peace for two terms in the old town of Catharine, and overseer of the poor in Montour. He presided at the first town-meeting at the organization of the town of Montour by legislative appointment. These offices he filled with ability, satisfaction to the people at large, and to his personal credit. His public life and private character are alike above reproach, while his individual integrity has been firmly established by an extended and honorable business career. He is at present one of the directors of the Havana National Bank, of which institution his son, Hull Fanton, Esq., is the president.

road. He was accompanied by John Richardson. At the head of the lake they procured a bateau, and proceeded down the lake to the Seneca River; thence around to the Cayuta, and settled on the east side of that creek. In an interview with Hull Fanton, Esq., Mr. Mills stated that he found William McClure settled where Thomas McClure afterwards lived, and one Phineas Bowers residing near the site of the pottery; also two families by the name of Stevens, and a man named John King. One of the Stevens family lived near the Havana Falls; the other, near McClure's. Speaking of himself, Mr. Mills says, "I settled near where Campbell's store now is, where stood a little shanty, which belonged to John King, of whom I purchased it. I opened a store, in 1805, in company with Isaac Baldwin, of Elmira, who furnished the goods. The building, then recently erected, stood on the corner of Main and Catharine Streets, near the Inlet Bridge, and was also used as a tavern, and occupied by me for that purpose for a quarter of a century, during which time I entertained Louis Philippe, afterwards king of the French, with some noblemen, who were his traveling companions." No members of Mr. Mills' family nor any of his descendants now reside in the village. Madison Mills, M.D., a son of his, held a distinguished position in the medical department of the army during and, we believe, subsequent to the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Mills died in December, 1858.

The above constituted the original settlement of Havana; but during the next two years several arrivals, either of native-born citizens or of immigrants from other parts of the country, were made; for Captain Charles Wilkinson, who came to this country as the agent of Sir William Pultney and Governor Hornsby, writing of Catharine's Town, in 1792, says, "This place, situated at the head of the lake, four miles from Culver's (now Watkins), contains 30 inhabitants; Culver's about 70."

George Mills was the first merchant of Havana, having opened a store there, as above stated, in 1805. The goods were furnished by Isaac Baldwin, of Elmira, and sold either on shares or on commission. Mr. Mills was also one of the first navigators of Seneca Lake. "Mills' Landing" was the head of navigation, and from this point, in his Indian bateaux, he transplanted the products of the soil, and received in return goods brought from New York *via* Albany, Mohawk River, Wood Creek, and Seneca River. As the population of the village increased, he augmented the tonnage of his vessels, and did a thriving business.

The first sloop launched upon the lake was built under the patronage of Colonel Charles Williamson, in 1796, to ply between Geneva and Catharine's Town. This event called forth the settlers from their cabins, and was regarded as an occurrence of as much importance as the launching of an ocean steamer in our seaports to-day. The first steamboat that navigated the lake was the "Seneca Chief," and her first trip was made July 4, 1828. In just twenty years from that date she was destroyed by fire.

David Ayres was an early settler, who came in 1827, and bought the George Mills farm, which he laid out in village lots, and otherwise improved his purchase.

Thomas Nichols, Jr., came from Steventown to Havana, in 1798, and died here in 1823. He was one of the pio-

neer school-teachers, and also the first to teach music in the village. He afterwards turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and purchased and settled upon a farm. The oldest resident, in point of settlement, now living within the corporate limits of the village, is Mrs. Armenia Quick, a daughter of Thomas Nichols, Jr. She was born in Havana in 1806, and has since resided there. She married Peter Quick, who came to the place in 1826, and died there in 1878.

For the first thirty-five years succeeding the settlement of Catharine's Town by white people its population was similar to that of all village settlements,—composed largely of the respectable laboring classes, with a few mechanics, here and there a merchant, and the indispensable keeper of the village inn. Of the laboring classes, which are usually of a migratory character, very little in the way of history remains. Of the mechanics, the only one whose memory is generally preserved to posterity is the village blacksmith,—the brawny, muscular personage, clad in leather apron, whose swarthy features and Herculean frame become familiar to all, and the very utility of whose calling makes him known alike to the villager and the farmer. The pioneer in this branch of industry here was one Kimball, who, although not a resident, came in about the year 1802, and associated himself with Phineas Bowers in the milling business. Another early disciple of Vulcan, and better known than his predecessor, because he remained in the business, was Joshua Morse, whose dwelling and shop occupied the site of the residence of Mrs. Dr. Baily. Of the merchants, after George Mills, was one Risley, who kept a primitive store prior to 1820. He was succeeded by Samuel Roberts.

At the time of the first division of the old town of Catharine, April 15, 1823, it is stated by a local writer that "where Havana now stands there was but a meagre population, the cluster of houses now known by the name of Catharine Landing (pronounced at that day as now, and as it should be spelled), 'Kathrine,' by some called 'Mills' Landing.' It was mainly in the vicinity of the corner where now the house of Darius Ballou stands. There was the old tavern, kept by our earliest settler, George Mills. West of this, and across Kathrine Creek, and on the north side of the road, near the present Farmers' Building, stood the house of one Abraham Massiker, and on the south side that of Thomas Nichols. Still to the west, and where Langley Hall now stands, was the comfortable farm-house of David Lee. Next on the north, and about where stands the Daniel Tracey homestead, lived Roswell Wakely, and opposite Nathan Hall. Beyond, and where Mrs. Dr. Baily now resides, stood the house of Joshua Morse, and near it his blacksmith-shop. What is now Genesee Street continued to the north about as the road now runs. Beyond the Episcopal church was a track, that diverged and went up the hill, passing to the rear of the house and grounds now occupied by John F. Phelps. What is now Steuben Street, and leading to the Falls Bridge and cemetery, was a mere path and quite impassable."

It was about the year 1825 that the place began to assume the importance and dignity of a village, although it was eleven years subsequent to that date before corporate honors were conferred upon it. In December, 1825, Wil-

liam T. Jackson arrived from Sussex Co., N. J. He was the first merchant who purchased his own goods in New York, to retail in his village store at Havana.* Besides being prominently identified with the mercantile and manufacturing interests of the place, he became also intimately connected with its politics. In 1838 he was appointed one of the associate judges of Chemung County. In 1848 he was elected to represent the then Twenty-sixth Congressional District, comprised of the counties of Yates, Tompkins, and Chemung, in the Thirty-first Congress of the United States. He was also one of the justices of the peace of the town of Catharine for twelve consecutive years. The same year (1825) Samuel G. Crawford came in from Orange Co., N. Y. He was many years a justice of the peace, and was one of the principal boot and shoe merchants of the place for a long time. In point of settlement, he is the oldest male resident of the village.† John W. Jobbitt, father of Andrew Jobbitt, the grocer, came from Painted Post in 1828, and settled in the village. He was the pioneer tailor.

In 1827, Minor T. Brodrick moved into the village, and ten years thereafter formed a copartnership in the mercantile business, with Adam G. Campbell, deceased. Mr. Brodrick still resides in Havana, and is one of its most prominent citizens.

In 1829 dawned the most important epoch in the history of Havana. This year witnessed the arrival of Charles Cook, whose energy, enterprise, and philanthropy did so much towards the progress and development of the embryo village, and made it what it is to-day, a prosperous and pleasant place. No history of Havana would be complete without a somewhat elaborate sketch of this gentleman's life and character, nor without some mention of other members of his family, who were his earnest coadjutors in the work of its development.

Charles Cook‡ was born in the town of Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1800. At the death of his father, in 1812, he became a clerk in a leading dry goods house in Utica, and of his earnings, accumulated a little, beyond contributing freely to the support of his mother; and at the age of twenty-six or twenty-seven, associating with himself his younger brother, Hiram, he became a contractor on the public works of the State of Pennsylvania. Within a year or two they took in partnership their youngest brother, Elbert W., who is now a resident of Havana. In 1829, Charles came to Havana, and soon thereafter his two brothers followed. They had a contract on the Chemung Canal, which was carried out by the spring of 1831, and the partnership dissolved.

On his arrival at Havana he began a long and earnest struggle to build up a flourishing and commanding village. He bought farms and improved them; he bought village lots and built upon them; he erected mills and set them in operation; he built hotels and opened them to the public; a church (St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal) and gave its use for worship; made a new county from parts of other counties,

and located its buildings at Havana and retained them there as long as he lived; established a bank and conducted its business successfully; erected a magnificent building for a people's college, gave it and a hundred-acre farm to a corporation for educational purposes, and largely aided in procuring the land-grant legislation by Congress and the New York State Legislature which gave the "People's College" scrip for nine hundred and ninety thousand acres of public lands, which subsequently reverted to Cornell University. He was prominently identified with local and State politics, and during his life was a canal commissioner, a State senator, a candidate for Congress, and gave refusal to a tender of nomination for the governorship. In national political affairs he was the associate of Seward, Greeley, and Weed. With these he was instrumental in moulding the Whig and Republican parties of his State.

In 1829, John F. Phelps, the pioneer hardware merchant, arrived, and has ever since been a resident of the village. Dec. 1, 1828, F. D. Goodwin left the town of Ulysses, in Tompkins County, and settled in Havana, and was among the first and most extensive forwarding and commission merchants of Havana. He is now, after fifty years, engaged in the coal business, and is one of the successful merchants of the place. The same year one Flavel Gaylord, who was among the constituent members of the Presbyterian Church, came in. He evidently soon thereafter removed, as we find no trace of him in after-years.

In 1828, John G. Henry arrived, and was the pioneer harness-maker of the place. After the lapse of fifty years we find him still engaged in his old business. He was supervisor of the old town of Catharine, when Havana constituted a part of it, several years, and also filled other town offices with eminent credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people at large.

In 1830, Hiram W. Jackson, brother to Judge William T. Jackson, came in, and erected the "first house after the survey of the village had been made by Pumpelly & Lee."

In 1836, Adam G. Campbell, who subsequently became one of the most prominent merchants of the place, came in, and for thirty-seven years was actively engaged in business. He died in October, 1873.

INCORPORATION OF HAVANA.

All north of the L'Hommedieu line was patented March 21, 1791, to Ezra L'Hommedieu, of Southold, Long Island. The patent contained 4000 acres. Mr. L'Hommedieu was a member of the Continental Congress under the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union adopted Nov. 15, 1777, and ratified by the Legislature of New York, Feb. 6, 1778. He took his seat at the October session in 1779, and was again a member in 1780, 1781, and 1782. He sold his patent subsequently to John Watkins. Dr. Samuel Watkins acquired it after this, and not very long after; for as early as 1804 he deeded a plat of 60 acres, east of Catharine Creek, to George Mills, who, as the deed recites, "was in the actual possession of the premises." As the village now is, this 60 acres would commence where the L'Hommedieu line crosses Main Street, just in front of the wagon-shop of Ballou. Mills' house, long kept by him as a tavern, was on the corner.

* Named Havana at the time of laying out the village, in 1829.

† See biographies of Messrs. Jackson and Crawford, in the biographical department of our work.

‡ See biography and portraits of Messrs. Charles and E. W. Cook.

It is probable that Mills, when he settled here in 1790, took up the land, and was found on it when Dr. Watkins made his first visit to the tract. The balance of the village site, lying west of the creek, was afterwards sold to Peter Tracy, William T. Jackson, and others, and only very recently built upon, save on the old road leading to the head of the lake.

The territory as now embraced within the corporate boundaries of "The Village of Havana" is described as follows in the laws of New York for 1870, chapter 216:

"All those parts of the towns of Montrose and Dix, in the county of Schuyler, within the following boundaries, to wit:

"Beginning at the northwest corner of the cemetery lot, and running thence south two and one-half degrees, west ten chains and two links to the southwest corner of said cemetery lot; thence south eighty-seven and one-half degrees, east seven chains and thirty-six links to the west line of E. W. Cook's dairy-farm; thence south two and one-fourth degrees, west eight chains and forty links to a stake and pile of stones; thence south eighty-seven and three-fourths degrees, east two chains and eighty seven links to a stake; thence south two and one-half degrees, west twenty-three chains and forty-eight links to the southwest corner of said dairy-farm; thence south eighty-seven and three-fourths degrees, east thirty-three chains and ninety-five links to the west line of the Chemung Railroad; thence south three and three-fourths degrees, east seven chains and ninety-eight links to the south line of the McClure farm; thence south eighty-seven degrees, east fifty-six chains and eighty-two links to the southeast corner of the college farm; thence north two and three-fourths degrees, east fifty-three chains and ninety-one links to the south line of A. O. Whittemore's lands; thence north eighteen and one-half degrees, west one hundred and thirty chains and fifteen links; thence south seventy-four and one-half degrees, west ninety chains and eighteen links; thence south twelve and one-fourth degrees, east one hundred and one chains and eighty-six links to the place of beginning, shall constitute the village of Havana; and the inhabitants residing therein are hereby declared to be a body politic and corporate by the name of 'The Village of Havana,' and as such shall have perpetual succession," etc., etc.

The village lies on the east and west of Catharine Creek, and on the north and south of the survey line known as the L'Honmedieu line. It was within the territory patented to John Watkins, on the 15th of June, 1794. As early as 1786, eight years before the patent to Watkins, portions of the territory described had been settled upon, probably upon some supposed military claim or title. The origin of these titles was the donation by the government of sixty acres of land to those who had done service in the Revolutionary war, and who had complied with certain military requirements before becoming entitled thereto. As early as 1790 the State of New York issued patents for lands within the twelve townships afterwards patented to John Watkins, and there was a reservation in his patent of some 40,000 acres granted in this manner.

It is probable that the patents to Henry Wisner and John Carpenter came in part through the purchase of these military claims. The western part of the village (extending westward to the McMasters location, south of the L'Honmedieu location), containing about 100 acres, and known as the David Lee farm, came into the possession of Lee, in part through Wisner, whose daughter he had married. We say in part from Wisner, for the patent shows that Samuel W. Johnson, as administrator of Robert C. Johnson, with the will annexed deeded about 43 acres next to the McMasters location. It is possible this may have been south of the land received from Wisner; if not,

the meagre description that we find would seem to leave it on the west. In time he sold to Charles Cook, who sold in many instances to the various parties who now occupy them.

The land to the east of the 100 acres acquired by Lee was also originally owned by Wisner and Carpenter. Patents were issued to both for different tracts. The remainder of the village site north of the L'Honmedieu location was sold by them to some person whose name is not known to us. It was that part of the present bounds of the village lying east of Jones Street and south of Main.

Corporate honors were conferred upon the village in 1836, the act of incorporation having been passed on the 13th of May of that year. At the first village election held at the house of William G. Crandall, June 7, 1836, the following persons were elected to the offices placed opposite their names respectively:

Trustees, Hiram W. Jackson, William Skellenger, John G. Henry, Edwin H. Downs, William L. Noble; Assessors, David Lee, Josiah C. Robinson, Sydney S. Decker; Clerk, Sylvester Hazen; Treasurer, Peter Tracy; Constable and Collector, Alexander Clauharty.

The subjoined list includes the names of all those who have been presidents of the corporation from 1836 to 1878, inclusive:

Hiram W. Jackson, Jacob Walker, William Bunyan, Jacob Walker, E. M. Lyon, Charles Cook (5 years), Halsey Lord, Jonathan P. Couch, Sydney S. Decker, E. H. Goodwin, George W. Jackson (2 years), Charles Cook (3 years), S. T. Brewer (2 years), George Corwin, Minor T. Brodrick, R. P. Beebe, M. T. Brodrick (2 years), Adam G. Campbell, John I. Lawrence, Charles Cook, Freeman D. Goodwin, Myron H. Weaver, Charles W. Clauharty,* Jeremiah McGuire (elected May 5, 1868, at which time the office was made elective by the voters of the village), Minor T. Brodrick (5 years), Wyatt C. Gillespie, Elbert P. Cook, Charles W. Clauharty, Wyatt C. Gillespie, Charles W. Clauharty.

The present officers of the village are:

President, Charles W. Clauharty; Trustees, James Armstrong, George Corwin, Herman L. Dunham, Joseph Young; Assessors, H. L. Estabrook, Phineas C. Campbell, William Dean; Treasurer, Elbert P. Cook; Collector, Alvah J. Quigley; Clerk, Lucius M. Conklin.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious liberty—the absolute separation of Church and State—has become realized all over this land far beyond the conception, and still more the execution, of a similar separation in any European Protestant country. This and the political equality of all creeds, in principle and in application, constitutes one of the cardinal and salient traits of American communities. Religious freedom and independence were almost paramount to all other aims and objects which were had in view by the primitive emigrants to America (the forefathers of the pioneers of this and other sections within the scope of our work). Puritans, Hugue-

* Elected at regular annual meeting in April, 1865, and served until May 5 following, when first election under the amended charter was held.

nots, Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers came here with the purpose of establishing and enjoying the freedom of religious convictions. Thus this principle, from the first, has become the corner-stone of American general and local civility; and jealously are watched all endeavors to subvert religious independence to political ends.

The religious history of Havana comprises one of the most interesting chapters in its annals. At an early period religious meetings were held, and long before the financial condition of its citizens would enable them to erect houses of worship, private dwelling-houses, barns, and school-houses were used, which were in keeping with the humility of the services offered. The contrast between those times and to-day is marked. Progressing apace with secular concerns, religious institutions have flourished, the humble places of meeting in the past have been superseded by costly church edifices, and religious organizations have assumed positions beyond financial wants. It would be difficult to give precedence, in point of time, to any particular denomination, for careful research has developed the fact that at least two organizations were contemporaneous in their existence, and the result of the labors of all proportionally beneficial in the community.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HAVANA

was organized in 1829. On the first page of the records of the society is the subjoined, relative to its organization:

"In compliance with a request duly presented to the Presbytery of Bath, by sundry persons residing in the village of Havana, Tioga County, New York, and its vicinity, said Presbytery appointed Rev. Eleazur Lathrop and Samuel White a committee to organize, in due form, a Presbyterian Church in that place. On the 18th day of February, 1829, said committee, in pursuance of their appointment, visited said place and organized a church by the name and style of the 'First Presbyterian Church of Havana.'"

The constituent members were Flavel Gaylord, Wm. P. Lee, Charles G. Judd, Cyrus Hickox, Lewis B. Butler, Jonathan P. Couch, Stephen P. Butler, Stephen Gavit, Garrett V. Compton, Abigail Gaylord, Elizabeth Lee, Hannah Denton, Elizabeth Cummings, Alice Hibbard, Harriet Dresser, and Lovicy Butler, by letter from sister-churches; Wm. T. Jackson, John Compton, Eliza Cleveland, Mary Compton, and Margaret Cornell, on examination.

The first elders were Flavel Gaylord and Charles G. Judd; first trustees, elected at a meeting held March 9, 1829, Wm. P. Lee, Calvin Cooley, Jr., Myron Collins, David Lee, Wm. T. Jackson, John D. Downs, and John P. Cornell; first pastor (called in 1829), Rev. James Boyle.

The first church building was erected in 1832, and was used until the completion of their present edifice, in 1845. The seating-capacity of the house of worship is for 300 persons; value of church property, \$7000; present Trustees, W. C. Gillespie, A. O. Whittemore, H. H. Huntington, S. B. Shearer, Edwin Weller, M. M. Mead, James F. Hall; Elders, Wm. T. Jackson, H. H. Huntington, and Edwin Weller; membership, 78; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 120; Superintendent, E. Weller; church temporarily without a pastor; last incumbent, Rev. H. W. Congdon.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HAVANA.

This church had its origin in a class formed as early, probably, as 1820, although we have no definite data through which we can state for a certainty the precise date of the beginning of Methodism in the village. The society proper was formed in 1829, and legally incorporated in 1835. The first trustees of the society were Elijah White, Silas E. Ayres, William Skellenger, E. H. Goodwin, Jacob Walker. The pastor at the time of the incorporation was Rev. M. Champion; who the first one who served the society was no records exist to show. Meetings were held in the school-house until 1832, when the present edifice was erected. It has since undergone material changes and repairs, but is the same old house that has served the congregation for the past forty-six years. The present value of church property is \$9500. The present trustees are Freeman D. Goodwin, L. M. Conklin, Alpheus Keyser, James Ellsworth, and William Crum; pastor, Rev. C. M. Gardner,* who is in his fourth year, and is an efficient minister and able preacher. Membership, 42 probationers and 190 full members; number of teachers and scholars in the Sabbath-school, 179; Superintendent, L. M. Conklin. Both church and Sabbath-school are reported in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HAVANA

was organized April 10, 1856, by the election of the following wardens and vestrymen, namely: William Skellenger and Adam G. Campbell, Wardens; Charles Cook, Edwin H. Downs, George T. Hinman, M.D., Archibald Campbell, Calvin Van Dusen, Orville Harris, Seth L. King, and Robert P. Beebe, Vestrymen. Efforts had been made some years previous to organize an Episcopal Church, but no definite action had been taken until the date above given. The church edifice was commenced in 1853, and the cornerstone was laid on the 22d of August of that year. The lot was donated by Charles Cook, and the sacred structure erected by him at a cost of \$12,000. Its dimensions are 40 feet wide by 74 feet long, measuring from the front door to the chancel window. The interior decorations are both beautiful and artistic, the frescoing having been done by artists from Rome, as also was the painting of the windows. At the time of its completion there were few, if any, sacred edifices in this country more beautifully decorated. In architectural appearance it is not surpassed by any similar edifice in the southern tier of counties. The building enjoys a fine location, at the head of South Street, and is an ornament to the village, and an imperishable monument to the munificence of the donator. The edifice was consecrated to the service of Almighty God by the Right Rev. A. C. Coxe, bishop of the western diocese of New York, Sept. 26, 1871.

The church society was legally incorporated on the 28th of June, 1856, and became self-sustaining in 1859. The first rector was the Rev. Peter S. Ruth; the present incumbent, the Rev. Noble Palmer. Among its rectors have

* This gentleman was born in the town of Southport, Chemung Co., where his father, Daniel Gardner, Esq., was a pioneer and a prominent citizen.



Photo. by Crum.

H. L. Estabrook

Rev. Hobart Estabrook, great-grandfather of H. L. Estabrook, born in 1716, was a son of Rev. Robert Estabrook, of Canterbury; he graduated at New Haven in 1736, and was ordained Nov. 20, 1745. He died at Millington, Conn., Jan. 28, 1766, aged fifty years, and in the twentieth year of his ministry. By his first wife, Hannah Williams, of Mansfield, he had two daughters, who both died young. His second wife was Jerusha Chancey, daughter of Rev. Isaac Chancey, of Hadley, Mass., by whom he had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Hobart, who died at Lebanon, N. H., Oct. 8, 1839, aged ninety-one years; Samuel, who died at Milford, Conn., Oct. 26, 1776, aged twenty-six years; Chancey, who died Oct. 6, 1776, at East Chester, Conn., aged nineteen years; and Jerusha, wife of Rev. Robert Robbins, who died at Colchester, Conn.

Hobart Estabrook, father of H. L., was born May 9, 1787, at East Haddam, Conn. He married, May 16, 1809, Asenath, daughter of Robert Harvey, of the same place. Their family consisted of ten children,—eight sons and two daughters,—of whom but four are now living, viz.: Ralph H., who resides at Stevens' Point, Wis.; George W., residing in Andover, N. H.; Robert C., located in Newfield, N. Y.; and Herman L., the subject of this sketch. Oct. 11, 1827, being appointed agent and attorney by Seth P. Beers, commissioner of the Connecticut School Fund, in the fall of that year he removed to Newfield, Tompkins Co., N. Y., to take charge of the sixteen-thousand-acre tract of land belonging to the State of Connecticut, from the sales of which \$200,000 were realized while he was agent. He resided in Newfield until 1865, when he removed to Havana, N. Y., where he continued until his death, which occurred May 18, 1872.

Mrs. Estabrook survived him, her demise occurring Feb. 25, 1877. Mr. Estabrook served in the Connecticut militia, as sergeant in the 24th Regiment in 1811, and as captain in the 3d Regiment in 1817.

Herman L. Estabrook was born, Jan. 27, 1825, at East Haddam, Conn., the eighth child of Hobart and Asenath Estabrook. With his parents he went to Newfield, N. Y., in 1827, and resided there until his marriage, March 1, 1854, to Emeline A., daughter of Solomon Booth, of Catharine, N. Y., by whom he had two children,—William B., born Jan. 27, 1856, and Frances A., born Feb. 22, 1858, the latter of whom died at the age of three years. He followed farming until he came to Havana, in 1858, and the two succeeding years was engaged in the mercantile business. With the exception of three years spent on the old homestead in Newfield, he has resided in Havana ever since his first coming to the place.

In 1872, on the death of his father, he was appointed agent of the Newfield lands of the Connecticut School Fund. He has held various town and corporation offices, having served as trustee, assessor, etc. In the fall of 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated,—the county usually giving about six hundred Republican majority. He was appointed sheriff of Schuyler County, Dec. 19, 1876, by Governor Tilden, *vice* John Wood, deceased, and served one year, the balance of the term. In politics he has always been a Democrat. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined that organization in 1853, and holding membership in Myrtle Lodge, Watkins Chapter, St. Omer's Commandery, and the Corning Consistory. He is also a member of the independent order of Odd-Fellows, both of the Havana Lodge and the Thayandangea Encampment.

been those who have subsequently attained eminence in the church, notably Charles Edward Cheney, present bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Chicago. The present church officers are I. M. Lyon and Charles Prince, Wardens; Willis H. Tracy, Mason N. Weed, Frank Dickinson, William K. Keeler, Vestrymen; T. R. Palmer, Clerk.

Number of communicants, 77; teachers and scholars in the Sunday-school, 42; Superintendent, Rev. Noble Palmer.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAVANA

was organized April 10, 1869, by Rev. H. E. Ford. There were seven constituent members, namely: Armenia Quick, Catharine Martin, Andrew Crandall, Emma C. Ganung, Sarah Whitford, Fidelia Clauharty, and Thankful P. Cook. The first preachers were Revs. H. E. Ford and George Balcom, who filled the pulpit about six months each. The first regular pastor was Rev. M. U. Holmes, who took charge of the church in January, 1870. The first church officers were E. W. Cook, L. C. Crandall, and Jacob Yapple, Deacons; F. A. Ganung, G. W. Hall, E. W. Cook, E. T. Merritt, M. T. Brodrick, and — Whitford, Trustees; George Balcom, Clerk.

The church edifice was erected by E. W. Cook, and by him donated to the society. It was completed in 1873, and dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, on the 14th of January of the same year. The building is of brick, of pleasing architectural design, and handsome interior finish. It is comfortably furnished, and will seat about 500 persons. The church property is valued at \$40,000. The present officers are E. W. Cook, S. A. Clauharty, and Amos Barber, Deacons; M. T. Brodrick, James K. Young, Buel S. Sackett, Elbert P. Cook, George M. Post, and George Corwin, Trustees; I. J. Bassett, Clerk. Pastor, Rev. George A. Starkweather; membership, 175; number of teachers and scholars in Sunday-school, 163; Superintendent, Prof. Hill; number of volumes in library, 175; Librarian, Isaac Miller.

AFRICAN UNION PROTESTANT CHURCH OF HAVANA

was organized with 17 constituent members in 1870. Their house of worship was erected in 1869, will seat about 200 persons, and is valued at \$2000. The first trustees were George Strong, Albert Lowery, H. V. Prime, J. S. Gilbert, and H. Williams. The present pastor is Rev. N. E. Collins, of Elmira; membership, 15; Sunday-school scholars, 10; present trustees, George Strong, George Dove, Charles Darrow, and John Jackson.

The churches of Havana are generally supplied with efficient and earnest pastors, who are ably sustained in their work by the members of their flocks, respectively. Comparative statistics of the various churches show a fair increase in membership, and an earnest fellowship which is commendable. Very little sectarian bitterness is observable, an unusual harmony apparently existing between the different sects. This is as it should be, for perfect fraternity among Protestant religious denominations is much to be desired, as in the unity of the sects is involved their perpetuity.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

There was a time in the history of the village of Havana when it seemed as though its prosperity, in a manufactur-

ing point of view, was assured. The general depression in business and financial circles of late years has, however, left its impress here as elsewhere, and the busy hum of machinery is comparatively unheard. A few years since, and the side of the hill in the east part of the village was covered with manufactories, but the "hard times" and the devastation of fire have left but few traces of its former industrial importance. The only landmark of the past that now remains is the old Major Skellenger furnace, which went into operation many years ago, but like its sister-industries could not pass through the financial crisis that characterized the lustrum commencing in 1873.

Among the establishments that have acquired a time-honored history are the *Decker Flouring-Mills*, which were erected about the year 1802 or 1803, by Bowers & Kimball. The mill, as at first built, was a thirty feet square one and one-half story building, which is now included in the present structure. After a few years, Mr. Kimball retired from the original copartnership, and Mr. Bowers continued sole proprietor for a time. Afterwards a man by the name of Wood bought a half-interest in the property, and the firm-style was changed to Bowers & Wood. This continued until 1835, when William T. Jackson purchased the entire property, improved it materially, and three years thereafter sold it to Simon Decker. In 1840, Mr. Decker altered and improved the property, and in 1852-53 erected the present mills, which he operated until 1866, when he sold them to the present proprietors, E. A. Dunham & Brother. There are now four runs of stone, and the annual product of the mills is about 25,000 bushels per annum. There is also a plaster-mill connected, which grinds 250 tons a year.

The *Woolen-Mill* erected near the flouring-mills, and using the same water-power, was built by William T. Jackson in 1836, and by him sold to Simon and Sydney G. Decker in 1838. It was originally used as a linseed-oil factory, subsequently converted into a sash-, door-, and blind-factory, and operated as such by Henry Lybolt and others until 1867, when Mr. Decker put in the necessary machinery for the manufacture of wool. It is not now in operation, but the machinery is still there, and when times will warrant it will doubtless start up again. The woolen-mill now operated by Amos Barber was erected by Major William Skellenger about the same time that he built the foundry on the hill. The woolen-mill property was sold by Mr. Skellenger's heirs to Mr. Barber. The factory turns out a good quality of woolen cloth and does considerable carding.

The *Schuyler Stoneware-Works* occupy the site of the glass-works, erected by Charles Cook, about 1845, but never used for the purpose for which they were built. The property was purchased by A. O. Whittemore, and by him converted into a factory for the manufacture of all kinds of stone-ware. The old building was destroyed by fire in December, 1862, and by the following February the present structure was ready to put into operation. It is still running. Capital invested, \$10,000; hands employed, 10.

The *Mountour Iron-Works* were built by Captain Hill, for Charles Cook, in 1850. In 1867, A. O. Whittemore and G. W. Hall leased the premises of the Cook estate, and

continued the manufacture of steam-engines, mill-gear, etc., and established a general job-work department, as at present conducted. On the 1st of February, 1878, Mr. Hall retired, and Mr. Whittemore became sole proprietor. Capital invested, \$20,000; hands employed, 10.

Cook's Agricultural Works were erected by Charles Cook in 1854, and designed as a part of the manual labor department of the People's College. The building was never used as a manufactory during Mr. Cook's lifetime, but was converted into an agricultural works by his brother, E. W. Cook, in 1869-70, and operated as such under the firm-name of Cook & Hathaway. The building is now owned by E. P. Cook, and the north part of it is used by the "Hall Manufacturing Company," for the manufacture of bench-vises, etc. The south part is used as a carriage-manufactory by M. L. Stockley, being one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the county.

The Havana Foundry and Machine-Shops were built by Major William Skellenger, about 1835. They passed through quite a checkered career and several hands, until purchased by Hull Fanton in 1872. The establishment is now closed, but will doubtless be put into operation again as soon as practicable. There is a fine water-power, good machinery, and a convenient building; in fact, everything desirable for a first-class establishment of its kind.

Weed's Plaster-Mill.—The manufacture of plaster was one of the early industries of the place. As early as 1822, David Lee and Nathan Hall had a small plaster-mill (also, a few years later, a little grist- and saw-mill). The property was afterwards purchased by Minor T. Brodrick, and by him sold to Joseph M. and Horace V. Weed, and was burned while in their possession, Dec. 13, 1876. The latter gentleman rebuilt the plaster-mill in April, 1878, and now operates the same. Mr. Weed was also proprietor of the extensive flouring-mills erected by M. T. Brodrick in 1856, and sold to J. M. & H. V. Weed, Sept. 1, 1874. On the 1st of April, 1874, Joseph M. Weed retired from the copartnership, and the business of the establishment was conducted by Horace V. alone until its destruction by fire, Dec. 13, 1876.

The Estelle Yeast-Works were first established in the building erected by Charles Cook for a boarding-house, in connection with the "People's College," by Joseph M. Weed. The works now occupy a part of the site of the Weed grist-mill, and are operated by Horace V. Weed.

Cook's Steam Saw- and Planing-Mill was built by Captain Hill, for Charles Cook, in 1857. It is now leased by J. B. Coryell, for sawing and planing lumber, etc. It has one upright and one slip saw, and turns out about 200,000 feet per annum.

HAVANA IN THE REBELLION.

By reference to the military history of Schuyler County, elsewhere inserted in this volume, it will be seen that no locality within the province of our work has a better record for true and noble patriotism than has Havana. At an early period in the war she exhausted her quota, and every subsequent call of the President for men was enthusiastically responded to, and her patriotic citizens went fearlessly to the front to sustain the nation's honor, or to die in the

sacred cause of its defense. From the general desire to uphold the freedom of the country during the most trying period in its existence, it is not presumptuous to assert that patriotism, the genuine love of country, has become an hereditary trait in the American composition. A country born amid consternation, fear, doubt, and suffering; baptized in blood; nursed in vigilance; harassed more or less by its merciless foe, Great Britain, until the final culmination of wrong from the mother-country, in 1812, forever terminated the feud existing between the two countries since the Revolution. From the close of the war of 1812 until the trouble with Mexico the country enjoyed that peace and tranquillity which engenders progress, contentment, and happiness. Nothing occurred to mar the universal harmony save the troubles with the Indians, incident to the settlement of the territories, until internal dissensions and fratricidal strife stirred the country from centre to circumference, and culminated in the fearful civil war that marked the epoch from 1861 to 1865. Then again shone forth in all the glory of national pride that hereditary patriotism and inherent heroism which are the proud characteristics of the American people. It has been aptly said that the period of the civil war was the time that tried men's souls. But the love of the old flag and the perpetuity of the grand principles of liberty and freedom as promulgated on the 4th of July, 1776, demonstrated the stern fact that the trial could be and was endured, and though father and son were compelled to fight against father and son, and brother against brother, each striving to maintain what they thought to be the correct principles of free government, the right was with the North, and right then, as ever and always, achieved a most decisive and lasting triumph. And Havana, among all the places in this broad land, stands forth with a military history pre-eminently great, equaled by that of few, and surpassed by that of no other place in the land. If there be any to whom praise is more due than to others, it is to such men as Charles Cook, Hull Fanton, John E. Mulford, Captain Couch, Edwin Weller, and those who not only went to the front, but also used their influence to arouse the enthusiasm of the people, so that every call of the Government was no sooner made than filled, as history shows to have been the case at Havana. All honor to these men, and all honor to those who served their country in humbler stations. Peace to the ashes of those who fill unknown graves, and honor to the remains of those who repose in our cemeteries, where once every year let the people meet to scatter flowers o'er their last resting-places, and to bring the choicest gifts of Flora's treasury, as typifying the undying regard we entertain for the memory of those who in the hour of peril risked and lost their lives to preserve the nation's honor and to perpetuate the name our country has justly gained as being "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

SECRET AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Havana Lodge, No. 56, I. O. of O. F. (original No. 211), was instituted Feb. 4, 1846, with the following-named charter members: George Quinn, G. D. Bailey, Daniel Evans, Freeman D. Goodwin, Alvah Nash, Green Bennett,

and Alonzo Gaylord. The first officers were Freeman D. Goodwin, N. G.; Green Bennett, V. G.; G. D. Bailey, Sec.; and Daniel Evans, Treas. Present number of members is 127, and the officers are Jesse Lyon, N. G.; Calvin Shelton, V. G.; H. L. Couch, R. Sec.; F. I. Tracy, P. Sec.; Geo. T. Hinman, Treas.

Thanandanaga Encampment, No. 38, I. O. of O. F. (original No. 49), was instituted in 1847. The original charter with the records of the encampment were burned in 1859. The Grand Encampment gave a new charter, dated Aug. 19, 1869, to replace the one destroyed, with the following-named Patriarchs as charter members: Geo. T. Hinman, Caleb Hill, Calvin Van Deusen, D. W. Whippy, Calvin Spaulding, G. D. Bailey, H. L. Couch, D. L. Couch, and C. E. Noble. The first officers were Geo. T. Hinman, C. P.; Calvin Spaulding, H. P.; G. D. Bailey, S. W.; Caleb Hill, J. W.; H. L. Couch, Scribe; and D. W. Whippy, Treas. Present number of Patriarchs is 44, and the officers are Calvin Shelton, C. P.; John B. Coryell, S. W.; H. L. Estabrook, Treas.; S. J. Brown, H. P.; G. T. Hinman, J. W.; and H. L. Couch, Scribe.

MASONIC.—Some years prior to the anti-Masonic period Hebron Lodge, No. 400, had been organized at Johnson's Settlement. At the outbreak of the Morgan imbroglio the old lodge ceased to work, but kept up its organization secretly. The jewels and regalia were boxed up and stowed away in the old building still standing at Catharine, the Silver Square having been subsequently purchased by Hull Fanton, Esq., and presented to Myrtle Lodge, in the possession of the members of which it now is. Following the above pioneer lodge of the old town of Catharine, Chemung Lodge was instituted at Havana, in 1848, with eight charter members, and continued about ten years, when the charter was recalled and the lodge ceased to exist.

Myrtle Lodge, No. 131, F. and A. M., was instituted at Havana, March 3, 1860. A meeting having been called for that purpose it was resolved to organize a lodge, and the following officers were chosen: W. M., John E. Mulford; S. W., A. H. Decker; J. W., Alpheus Keyser; Bela P. Beebe, Treas.; Wm. H. Skellenger, Sec.; Mortimer G. Lewis, S. D.; and Daniel L. Couch, J. D.

A petition was made for a dispensation, which was given May 24, 1860. The charter was granted on June 9 of the same year. At this time the society numbered seven members. The present membership is 123, and the officers are Alpheus Keyser, W. M.; Herman L. Estabrook, S. W.; Wm. H. Shepherd, J. W.; H. E. Dunham, Treas.; Otis Duxtater, Sec.; John C. Stone, S. D.; and Samuel A. Brooks, J. D.

Havana Division, No. 55, Sons of Temperance, was organized Sept. 1, 1873, with thirty-three members. Rev. I. Hendricks was the first W. P.; R. Burchfield, W. A.; P. I. Hendricks, R. S.; R. Erskine, F. S.; A. S. Durkee, T. The present chief officers are D. Keach, W. P.; A. E. Durkee, W. A.; C. Morgan, R. S.; A. S. Durkee, F. S.; A. B. Blakesley, T. The present number of members is thirty-five.

The Patrons of Temperance Society was instituted Jan. 12, 1877, with twenty members. The first principal officers were A. S. Durkee, W. S.; R. T. Dearborn, W. P.;

Susan Stotenbur, Sec.; G. Thompson, and A. Stotenbur, Treas. The present incumbents in the same offices are Dr. G. M. Post, Wm. Bixby, A. B. Blakesley, A. S. Durkee, and William Martin. Membership, twelve.

HAVANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

was organized in 1872, and the first officers elected were Elbert P. Cook, Miss Elma A. Gillespie, and Miss Lucy A. Tracy, Trustees; Miss Mary Hinman, Secretary; Willis H. Tracy, Treasurer; Mrs. G. W. Carpenter, Librarian; Miss Franc J. Hinman, Assistant Librarian. The officers elected in 1878 were B. T. Smelzer, M.D., President; Mrs. B. T. Smelzer, Secretary; Miss Franc J. Hinman, Librarian and Treasurer; Miss Sara L. Tracy, Assistant Librarian; Elbert P. Cook, Miss Florence W. Huntington, T. M. Brown, Trustees; Miss Franc J. Hinman, Miss Lizzie Prince, Willis H. Tracy, Book Committee. The library contains six hundred and thirty books, in the selection of which considerable literary taste has been displayed.

HARDING'S CORNET BAND

is an outgrowth of the Havana Brass Band, which organized in 1876, with J. M. Weller as leader, and broke up in June, 1878. The present band consists of sixteen pieces, namely, C. E. Harding (leader), E-flat cornet; Le Roy Swartwood, E-flat cornet; James Williams, B-flat cornet; Court Williams, B-flat cornet; T. R. Palmer, B-flat cornet; J. M. Weller, solo alto; D. Weaver, 1st alto; D. W. Weaver, 2d alto; Floyd Grant, solo tenor; E. Lanning, 1st tenor; J. Barber, 2d tenor; A. Roberts, bass; L. Vaughn, bass; C. Van Narnum, snare-drum; C. Fletcher, bass-drum; F. Overocker, cymbals.

MONTOUR CEMETERY

was instituted August 13, 1860, by the election of the following board of trustees, viz.: Peter Tracy, Geo. W. Jackson, Minor T. Brodrick, Adam G. Campbell, Caleb Hill, John F. Phelps, and George T. Hinman. The first officers were Peter Tracy, President; G. W. Jackson, Vice-President; John F. Phelps, Treasurer and Superintendent; Geo. T. Hinman, Secretary. The grounds are pleasantly located on an eminence, about one-half mile west of the village of Havana. They command a lovely view of Seneca Lake as far as the eye can reach, also of the picturesque highlands lying east and west of Havana, together with the location of Havana Glen and all of the public buildings of the village. The grounds are admirably laid out and very neatly kept. They are profusely dotted over with fine monuments, and are, altogether, a beautiful resting-place for the dear departed ones. The present board of trustees consists of Myron H. Weaver, President; George T. Hinman, Secretary; John F. Phelps, Treasurer and Superintendent; Caleb Hill, Minor T. Brodrick, W. S. Quigley, and A. P. Hallett.

MONTOUR POST, No. 22, G. A. R. (Department of New York), was organized Sept. 14, 1871, and the following officers chosen: Major Hull Fanton, Commander; Lieutenant E. Miller, S. V.; Captain H. L. Couch, J. V.; Dr. A. P. Hallett, Adjutant; Frank Van Duzer, Quartermaster. Present officers are Henry Dunham, Commander; E. B.

Lanning, S. V.; Henry Saylor, J. V.; Captain H. L. Couch, Adjutant; E. Weller, Quartermaster. Muster-roll, 20.

HAVANA NATIONAL BANK was organized as the "Second National Bank of Havana," Feb. 29, 1864, with the following officers: Peter Tracy, President; Adam G. Campbell, Cashier; Peter Tracy, Wyatt C. Gillespie, James H. Daily, Joseph M. Weed, and Adam G. Campbell, Directors. The present officers are Hull Fanton, President; Willis H. Tracy, Cashier; Hull Fanton, Thomas L. Fanton, Henry H. Huntington, Stephen T. Arnot, and Willis H. Tracy, Directors. The financial status of the institution is shown by the subjoined sworn statement as made to the Bank Commissioners in August, 1878. *Resources*—Loans and discounts, \$791.25; United States bonds, to secure circulation, \$50,000; other stocks, bonds, and mortgages, \$8000; due from approved reserve agents, \$7812; premiums paid, \$2195; specie on hand, \$1959; legal tender notes, \$3727. *Liabilities*—capital stock paid in, \$50,000; surplus, \$12,000; undivided profits, \$8225; national bank notes outstanding, \$45,000; individual deposits, \$42,270.

BANK OF HAVANA.—The old Bank of Havana was established by Charles Cook, Oct. 1, 1851, and incorporated as an individual banking concern the same year. Charles Cook was its president from the organization until his death, in 1866. He was succeeded by his brother, E. W. Cook, who held the position until the bank went into the hands of a receiver, Jan. 25, 1876. The first cashier of the bank was C. C. Clark, now treasurer of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; the last to hold that position under the old *régime* was E. P. Cook. May 1, 1864, the Bank of Havana succeeded and was merged into the "First National Bank of Havana," and continued as such until July 1, 1873, at which time it was incorporated as a State bank, under its old title, the "Bank of Havana." Elbert P. Cook now conducts a banking-office in the Montour Hotel building.

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL.

It has been aptly said that "elementary schools bestow and sustain the nation's liberty;" and no more comprehensive realization of that truism is necessary than a retrospective glance at the rise and progress of our excellent common-school system. To this country belongs the proud distinction of inaugurating, for the first time in the history of culture, a people educating itself. For past centuries, and even now, Europe educates certain classes of society rather than the masses, except in such parts of the continent where education is compulsory. Thus the relative educational systems, in conception, tendency, agencies, and execution, in America and Europe, are the most conspicuous features in the chain of superiorities, and of differences between the new and the old continent and society.

The history of education in Havana is similar to that of any particular locality within the scope of our work. There was first the primitive log house, erected at a time when there were but few to avail themselves of its advantages; but the education even of these few was a subject of great importance in the estimation of their parents. The

old log house gave place to the more pretentious frame structure, and the village schoolmaster assumes a dignity commensurate with the importance of the increased facility. This last-named building answered the purpose of the old joint District No. 17 of the towns of Catharine and Dix until 1846, when a consolidation of that and parts of other districts in the immediate vicinity of the village occurred, and the more progressive friends of education proposed a departmental school, which was accordingly established, and the present commodious house was erected.

The first trustees of the new school board were William MacDonald, A. G. Campbell, and George T. Hinman. The first principal was Professor Edward S. Lacy. The present trustee is William Dean, M.D.; Principal, Professor F. D. Andrew; Assistants, Miss Nettie Reamer and Miss Ella M. Doolittle.

As an evidence of the progress and present flourishing condition of the public schools of Havana, we subjoin the following statistics from data furnished by Dr. Dean:

Number of children of school age, 343; average attendance, 150; paid for teachers' wages, \$1024; for repairs, \$75; for fuel, \$100; for building fires and sweeping, \$35; for incidental expenses, trustee's salary, etc., \$75.

COOK'S ACADEMY.

This institution was originally incorporated as the "People's College, April 12, 1854, and located at Havana, Jan. 8, 1857. The buildings are spacious, the dimensions of the main one being 320 feet long and 52 feet wide, and four stories high. At either end is a wing 206 feet long and 52 feet wide, and four stories high. The structure is of brick. The institution was established through the efforts and pecuniary assistance of Hon. Charles Cook, who secured for the institution the land-grant of 990,000 acres of public lands, which subsequently reverted to Cornell University, at Ithaca. As an evidence of the importance of the enterprise we append a list of the trustees of the college, as given in the catalogue for 1860:

Amos Brown, LL.D., President of the College; Governor Edwin D. Morgan, Lieutenant-Governor Robert Campbell, De Witt C. Littlejohn, Speaker of the Assembly; Henry H. Van Dyke, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Daniel S. Dickinson, LL.D., Chairman of Board; Charles Cook, Secretary; Washington Hunt, Constant Cook, Horace Greeley, Asa D. Smith, D.D., Erastus Brooks, D. C. McCallum, Edwin B. Morgan, Thomas Hillhouse, A. B. Dickinson, Thurlow Weed, John Magee, E. C. Frost, George J. Pumpelley, T. R. Morgan, A. I. Wyncoop, Roswell Holden, David Rees, S. Robertson, George D. Beers, C. J. Chatfield, W. H. Banks, Joseph Carson, T. L. Minier, Treasurer. An executive committee of seven was chosen from the above Board of Trustees. The professors elected were Rev. Amos Brown, LL.D., President of College; F. G. Hibbard, D.D., Timothy H. Porter, and William W. Folwell. The People's College project fell through before it was fairly established, although the most elaborate preparations were made by Mr. Cook to make it a success. Those who ought to have interested themselves in the college, however, failed to do so. Hence it never became more than the People's College in name.



Photo. by Marsh.

Simon Decker

Perhaps the most interesting task of the historian is to record the most prominent events in the life and services of a self-made man; to hand down to posterity on the pages of history the principal transactions of a useful and busy career, to the intent that the young may emulate and the old follow so good an example. In tracing the ancestry of the Decker family, we find that it has produced a long line of industrious and enterprising men. They are of the good old German race, and each generation has borne distinctively the chief characteristics of that people—industry, enterprise, and frugality. Away back in the history of Sussex Co., N. J., when most of the territory now embraced within its boundaries was a wilderness, the great-grandfather of Simon Decker came there and began a settlement, which has since developed into the flourishing village of Deckertown, and has for a century and a quarter borne the name of its founder. The father of the subject of this sketch, Simon Decker by name, was born there on the 22d of October, 1768, and died there June 4, 1813. He married Margaret Snook, also a native of that place, who was born March 9, 1770, and died Jan. 31, 1838.

Simon Decker, of whom we write more particularly, was born at Deckertown, Jan. 2, 1807. His early boyhood and youth was spent at home, although the death of his father when he was but six years old made it incumbent upon him to commence at an early age to assist his mother in the support of the family. He did his duty in this connection cheerfully and well, although it debarred him from some of the advantages of education and self-culture, which he acquired subsequently through the medium of a remarkably active business life. In 1833 he removed to Havana (then in Tioga County), N. Y., having visited the place five years before. He first settled in the village, and entered the mercantile business in company with his brother, Sidney S. Decker, deceased. This copartnership existed for sixteen and a half years, and was only terminated by the death of Sidney. The entire partnership was characterized by the very best feeling, and it is said by those in a position to know that not the scratch of a pen in any separate transaction was made during the time the firm did business together. At one time they owned nearly thirty-five hundred acres of land around about Havana, having purchased twenty-eight

contracts of Judge Dany. In 1835 they bought the old Bowers Mill property, and proceeded at once to improve it and the surrounding country. Everything that now constitutes and is known by the name of Deckertown was built by the Decker brothers, or by Simon after Sidney's demise, except the old mill and a barn. Every fence was built by them, and every tree planted by their hands.

During the terrible visitation of the cholera in 1849, Simon Decker filled the office of overseer of the poor, and all through the fearful epidemic he stood manfully and heroically at his post, and did more than any one person to alleviate the sufferings and attend to the wants of those stricken with the horrible disease. Many of those who survived the scourge will bear us out in the above assertion.

On the 15th of July, 1832, Simon Decker was united in marriage with Jane Crowell, of Sussex Co., N. J. This union was blessed with three children, of whom the second son, Hiram, resides at Havana. The others are deceased. Mrs. Decker died May 26, 1852. On the 12th of August, 1869, he married Miss Hattie E. Badgley, daughter of Mr. John Badgley, a well known and highly respected citizen of Watkins. This marriage has resulted in much happiness and the birth of one son, Simon, who resides with his parents. Although never affiliating with any religious sect, yet Mr. Decker has always liberally supported religious enterprises. He did much toward sustaining the Presbyterian Church during the days of its poverty. In politics as in religion he is independent, never pledging himself to any party, but always supporting the men he thinks best fitted for the offices to which they aspire. In briefly summing up the character of Simon Decker, we find that he is and ever has been an eminently useful citizen; that in his life and character he has acquired a reputation for honesty and integrity that is imperishable; that he is a man of genial disposition and of generous hospitality. In his domestic relations he is kind and affectionate, ever consulting the best interests of his family, and conforming thereto as duty demands. As a small tribute to his sterling worth, and as being a party to the material development of Havana, we insert his portrait in our work, feeling assured that it will grace our pages and give pleasure to a large number of our readers.

THE COOK ACADEMY

resulted from a desire of E. W. Cook to put to use the People's College building. In furtherance of this desire, he offered the Baptist State Convention in 1870 to buy the property, and give it and one-fourth of an endowment of \$150,000, provided the convention would pledge the rest of such endowment and firm and adequate support. The offer being accepted, he procured the property in his own name, and he and one other of the heirs of Chas. Cook gave the building and eighteen acres of ground, valued at \$125,000, to a board of trustees composed mostly of representative Baptists from all sections of the State. A charter by the Regents of the University was obtained in August, 1872. Trustees organized in October, same year, by choosing Colonel E. W. Cook, President; Rev. J. Hendrick (pastor of Baptist Church, Havana), Secretary; and Elbert P. Cook, Treasurer,—the same officers holding until now. Grounds and buildings were rapidly put in order for use, and school formally opened in September, 1873,—Charles Fairman, LL.D., late of Shurtliff College, Illinois, Principal. Dr. Fairman's associates were A. C. Winters, A.M., Professor of Mathematics; J. C. Foley, A.B., Professor of Latin and Greek; Jessie D. Kingsley, Lady Principal, Rhetoric and English Literature; Mrs. M. E. Fairman, Painting; Mrs. A. C. Winters, French; Miss C. E. Davis, German; and Miss H. E. Van Derbeck, Music. This faculty remained unchanged till 1875, when Dr. Fairman resigned, and Prof. Winters succeeded him as principal. Some other changes have occurred from time to time, the faculty for school year 1877-78 being A. C. Winters, A.M., Principal, Latin; T. F. Chapin, A.M., Greek and Sciences; A. C. Hill, A.B., Mathematics; Miss H. E. Hersey, A.B., Lady Principal, Rhetoric and English Literature; Mrs. A. C. Winters, German and French; Miss Lucy B. Stowe, A.B., Painting and Drawing; Miss E. Caulkins, Music.

The attendance from the first has been good and constantly increasing,—the average for the first year being 101 pupils; for the second, 139; for the third, 154; for the fourth, 163; and for the fifth, 170. It ranks now eighteenth on the records of the Regents of the University of this State among the 240 academies in the State.

A marked religious atmosphere pervades the school,—there having been 120 conversions since its organization,—yet nothing sectarian is permitted in his teachings or government.

It has a fine library of several hundred volumes, selected with great care, philosophical and chemical apparatus worth many hundred dollars, and a mineral cabinet of upwards of 200 specimens.

Its financial condition, though it is somewhat embarrassed by a large debt, is constantly improving, through the aid of friends, to a high academic education, and its patrons among the Baptists of the State.

The present board of trustees consists of the following gentlemen, namely: Colonel E. W. Cook, President; Rev. Joel Hendrick, Secretary; E. P. Cook, Treasurer; Minor T. Brodrick, Darius R. Ford, D.D., Prof. J. H. Gilmore, Prof. N. Lloyd Andrews, Hon. S. L. Rood, Prof. Truman J. Backus, Rev. Sewall S. Cutting, D.D., Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D., Alanson J. Fox, Hon. Jeremiah McGuire,

Samuel W. Sackett, Rev. C. W. Brooks, William Dean, M.D., S. A. Clanharty, Rev. Addison Parker, Rev. D. Moore, D.D., S. C. Keeler, and Buel S. Sackett. There is also an executive committee of seven members, chosen from the board of trustees.

THE POST-OFFICE

was first established as Catharinestown, Oct. 13, 1802. The names of the postmasters, with the dates of their respective appointments and the changes in the name of the office, as furnished by Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General James H. Marr, are as follows: Geo. Mills, Jr., appointed Oct. 13, 1802; Thos. Mills, appointed Feb. 13, 1822; name changed to Catharine Landing, July 29, 1824, and David Lee appointed postmaster; June 9, 1828, name changed to Havana; Aug. 31, 1829, Hiram Jackson appointed postmaster; April 14, 1840, Sylvester Hazen; June 16, 1841, Jacob Walker; Nov. 22, 1844, James Pine; May 11, 1849, Geo. V. Hitchcock; July 27, 1853, Jeremiah McGuire; Nov. 21, 1856, Henry German; April 23, 1862, Charles Harris; Feb. 27, 1871, Alpheus Keyser; April 4, 1871, Samuel C. Keeler; March 24, 1873, Alpheus Keyser; March 1, 1875, Alonzo G. Ball, present incumbent.

HAVANA GLENS AND FALLS.*

But very few, if any, localities in all the glen and lake region of Central New York have been more lavishly favored by nature with summer resort scenery and attractions than the beautiful village of Havana. There are three picturesque and romantic glens, as well as several smaller ravines, all well worthy of visitation and exploration.

The Havana Glen is half a mile south of Cook Academy, on the east side of Catharine Valley. It has been open to the public about eight years, and is well known to tourists, having been extensively visited and frequently described by some of the most gifted scenic writers of our country. It is divided into two general sections, the entrance amphitheatre and the gorges. The former contains some thirty to forty acres of land within the circuit of its high banks, and belongs to Colonel E. W. Cook, of Havana; and the gorge section, extending east of the amphitheatre about a mile, is owned by M. M. Cass, Esq., of Watkins. This section contains a wonderful succession of gorges, waterfalls, cascades, pools, high and angular cliffs, grottoes, etc., with great variety and richness of foliage, mosses, ferns, lichens, and flowers. Its principal and most interesting scenes to visitors are known as "Portal Cascade," "Eagle Cliff Falls," the "Council Chamber," "Curtain Cascade," "Hermit's Gorge," "Bridal Veil," the "Rock Tunnel," "Indian Oven," "Whispering Fall," "Echo Fall," "Fairies' Cascade," "Summit Fall," etc."

The "Council Chamber" is the most wonderful natural phenomenon in the glen. It is about one hundred feet in length, and twenty-five in breadth for more than two-thirds of that distance, being less than one-third that width for some twenty-five to thirty feet at the south end. The

* From "Tourist's" articles in *Havana Journal*, and from Mr. Ell's pamphlet on "The Glens," etc.

east, west, and south walls are sufficiently high to give the chamber a very impressive effect to all appreciative minds, and are as square-cut as if hewn out of the rock by human agency. This startling, mysterious, and incomprehensible feature has no counterpart nor rival in all the glen and gorge scenery of the State. The stream falls from the east into the narrow section near the south end, flows over the rocky floor towards the north, and plunges down a precipice to the depth of sixty feet, forming Eagle Cliff Fall. We refrain from any further description of the scenery, as no pen can do it justice. To be at all appreciated, the marvels of Havana Glen must be seen.

From the very beginning, Havana Glen impresses the visitor as having a character of its own. The stream is larger than that of Watkins Glen. The rock is less shaly, and it has a strongly-marked system of rectangular points dividing the cliffs into square towers and buttresses. When a portion of the cliff falls, it does not leave a jagged face, as in Watkins Glen, but a mural surface, as smooth and even as a fortress-wall, giving the sides of cañons the appearance of great diversity and grand simplicity. The eroding current follows the lines of division, zigzagging at right angles rather than curving after the fashion of ordinary streams. At times, as in the "Council Chamber," it cuts out perfect halls, with square corners and perpendicular sides, as unlike anything in Watkins Glen as can be imagined. The walls are lower than in Watkins, but they seem higher, because of their clean-cut faces. In Watkins there is a persistent sameness in diversity,—a monotony of fantastic outlines. Havana has a statelier, more majestic look. Watkins confuses while it amazes, bewildering by its multitude of details, infinitely various yet constantly similar. Havana has less variety and greater diversity, its plan seeming to be to present no two scenes at all alike. At times the cliff gives place to wooded escarpments; vegetation creeps down into the gorge, and throws a net-work of beauty and grace—truly glen-like—between two spaces of precipitous rock. The falls are fewer, but in the main more massive, and the pools are square-cornered instead of oval. In short, the two glens are not rivals, but complements, and the sight of one heightens rather than lessens the enjoyment of the other.—*From "Scribner" for June, 1872.*

Havana Fall.—It is recorded of the noted Seneca chief and illustrious orator, Red Jacket, that in the earlier years of his eventful life he was in the habit of visiting this majestic fall, which in the Seneca dialect was called *She-quah-gah* (place of the falling or roaring waters), there, in solitude, to commune with nature and practice his oratorical powers,—as did his ancient prototype, Demosthenes, by the sea-side, and amid the ocean's roar. It is also a matter of history that Louis Philippe, the King of France, when an exile in this country, visited this locality on his way to Philadelphia, and while the guest of "Uncle George Mills," the earliest settler here, took a sketch of this remarkable fall, which was in after-years, on his restoration to the throne, framed and hung in the Art Gallery of the Tuileries in Paris, where it was seen by Thurlow Weed when in Europe, and its history given by him, in a letter of much interest, to the *Albany Evening Journal*.

Next in importance to Havana Fall is "*Montour Fall*," probably fifty feet high, and very beautiful. Then there are "Paragon Fall," the "Sylvan Sisters," "Pigny Fall," the "Sylvan Cascades," "Surprise Fall," and many others.

Another very lovely waterfall, and one the existence of which was until recently not generally known, is L'Hon-medieu Fall, located on the beautiful demesne of Hull Fanton, Esq. In speaking of this, the same authority from whom we glean most of the information concerning the natural beauties of Havana—"Tourist"—says,—

"There is another beautifully-wooded little ravine directly north. It has a large entrance amphitheatre, densely shaded, truly sylvan in its characteristics. The first and main fall is one of great magnitude for such an unpretentious ravine, being about seventy-five feet high, and when seen from the amphitheatre, in full play, in connection with the cascades above it, presents an interesting view, which is greatly enhanced by the fine and carefully-preserved foliage, mosses, etc., on either side. The down view, into the amphitheatre, from the summit of this fall is also very fine; and the short gorge above it, but a few rods in length, is almost a grotto in its way, a tiny gem of a gorge."

Besides Havana Glen proper there are several very fine glens, which although not developed by the material improvement of man, yet possess much of the varied loveliness of nature so lavishly bestowed upon this locality. Prominent among these are "Montour Glen" and "Decker's Glen," both very magnificent natural curiosities, only lacking the ingeniously-contrived conveniences similar to those of the chief attraction in this direction—the Havana Glen—to bring them into deserved popularity.

MAGNETIC SPRINGS.

In addition to the many other natural advantages enjoyed, Havana has also been blessed with mineral springs, the health-inspiring waters of which are greatly appreciated alike by the invalid and those enjoying unimpaired health. By reference to an analysis of the waters of the Sanitarium and Cole's Magnetic Springs, we find that they contain sulphate of lime (small quantity), bicarbonate of soda, bicarbonate of iron, bicarbonate of magnesia, bicarbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and silica (small quantity). The total solid contents of one gallon, left in evaporation, was 27.35 grains, equivalent to nearly 40 grains of bicarbonate.

The *Magnetic Spring Sanitarium* is kept by Elizabeth D. Pope, M.D., under whose efficient management the institution has acquired quite a popular reputation. The Magnetic Springs are conducted by Mr. David Cole, and also enjoy a fine reputation as a curative establishment. On the whole, we know of no place on God's beautiful earth more extensively favored by nature than is Havana, and it is a creditable fact that the industry and enterprise of its people have accomplished everything possible to develop the natural beauties the place enjoys; all and everything, in short, of man's handiwork, as here displayed, betokens the activity and ingenuity of a tasteful and richly-endowed class of people.

THE BEAUTIFUL HOMES OF HAVANA.

The casual visitor to Havana is agreeably impressed with its beautiful homes and fine residences. Without entering



PETER TRACY

into a lengthy particularization of any of them, we may be permitted, in a general way, to mention a few of the most conspicuous. Perhaps that of Hull Fanton, Esq., considering its charming location and elaborate improvements (including water-works), ranks first. Situated on a commanding eminence, surrounded by a lovely demesne, in which is the pretty cascade known as L'Hommedieu Falls, ornamented with fountains and statuary, and supplied with all the modern improvements calculated to insure convenience, it stands before one as a home of ease and comfort, which places its possessor in an enviable position indeed. There are many other beautiful homes, notably that of Mr. Sydney S. Decker. There are two very fine mansions now being erected, one by Mr. Elbert W. Cook, and the other by Mr. M. N. Weed.

Another noticeable feature about the village is the abundance and beauty of its shade-trees. It is a matter of fact that the demand for ornamental shade-trees increases every year. In this utilitarian age, any evidence of a growing refinement and of a more carefully-cultivated taste is cheering. A tree may be a powerful educator. Some one has said that there is a good deal of human nature in trees. Is there not in them, too, that which is considerably better than human nature, as commonly illustrated and interpreted? A man may have a worse monument after he is gone than the tree his hands have planted. Somehow, the living tree seems to perpetuate the dead life, while the lettered stone, itself senseless and stolid, only helps to emphasize the grim idea of death. It is within the reach of all to plant trees. Let us do it. Perhaps all of us cannot afford to have monuments of stone or marble.

As presenting a fair estimate of the moral, material, and social importance of Havana, we may be permitted to enumerate its business, literary, and benevolent institutions. It contains four first-class dry-goods stores, of which P. C. Campbell, Edwin Weller, M. N. Weed, and Peter Keyser are the proprietors, respectively. It has seven grocery-stores, kept by the following gentlemen, namely: D. L. Shelton, James Ellsworth, Andrew Jobbitt, John June, G. F. Stolp & Son, Hiram Raymond, and George Thompson. There are two hardware-stores,—one kept by Sidney S. Decker and the other by N. H. Conklin & Co., the company being William Cronk. The drug-stores are those of George T. Hinman, M.D., and Frank Van Duzer. F. I. Tracy represents the boot and shoe interest. There are three millinery establishments, two meat-markets, and several business establishments of minor importance. The village has three good hotels,—Cook's Montour House, the Central House, and the Webster House,—besides a number of restaurants. There are three livery-stables. The manufacturing interests of the place are represented by four foundries, one vice-works, a furnace, a grist-mill, a steam saw-mill and planing-factory, two woolen-mills, an yeast-factory, a pottery, five carriage-factories, seven blacksmith-shops. There are two banks,—the Havana National Bank and Cook's Private Banking Office; two newspapers,—the *Journal* and the *Democrat*; five churches,—one each of the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Protestant Episcopal denominations, and one Colored Union Church. Of literary institutions and social organizations there are

the Cook Academy and a well-conducted departmental public school, a public library, one lodge and one encampment of the I. O. of O. F., one lodge of F. A. M., a division of the Sons of Temperance and a lodge of Patrons of Temperance, and a Cemetery Association. The places of general resort are the glens, the club-house of the Driving Park Association, the Sanitarium, and Cole's Magnetic Spring; and Langley Hall is where the amusements and entertainments of the place are held. The legal profession is represented by Hull Fanton, S. C. Keeler, L. M. Conklin, M. M. Mead, and Washington Robertson; and that of medicine by Drs. B. T. Smelzer, E. B. Wager, J. B. Ames, G. M. Post, A. P. Hollett, and Elizabeth D. Pope. There are four resident ministers of the gospel, two justices of the peace,—Minor T. Brodrick and Roswell S. Wakely, Esquires. The present town clerk, A. W. Keyser, and the supervisor, E. A. Dunham, both reside in Havana. The population of the village is fairly estimated at 2000. It enjoys good railroad facilities, besides the privilege of transportation by canal.*

The information from which the above history of the village of Havana has been written was furnished by the following persons and authorities, to whom we hereby extend our very sincere thanks: Hull Fanton, Esq., Hon. Wm. T. Jackson, Samuel S. Crawford, Esq., Simon Decker, John F. Phelps, Captain Caleb Hill, L. M. Conklin, F. D. Goodwin, Mrs. Armenia Quick, E. W. and Elbert P. Cook, M. N. Weed, A. G. Ball, of the *Journal*; George T. Hinman, M.D., Captain H. L. Couch, Edwin Weller, S. B. Shearer, Minor T. Brodrick, and others. To the various newspaper articles on local history, French's State Gazetteer, Hamilton & Child's Historical Directory, and the "Colonial History of New York," we are also indebted.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PETER TRACY.

Among the truly representative men of Schuyler County who have passed away few, if any, were more intimately associated with the material development of that part of the county where he spent the major part of a long and useful life than Peter Tracy. He not only witnessed the transition of the little hamlet of Catharine's Landing into the prosperous, incorporated village of Havana; of a thin settlement into a busy and populous community; of a semi-wilderness into a fertile and highly-productive region, but in his own person typified so admirably the agencies which wrought these changes, that no history of this part of the State would be complete without some sketch of his life, labors, and character. Though now removed from the field of his exertions, the impress of his enterprise, activity, commercial sagacity, and moral force will long remain upon the memory of those with whom he mingled.

Peter Tracy was born at Franklin, New London Co.,

* See under head of "Internal Improvements," in general history of the four counties.

Conn., July 16, 1800. His early advantages were limited, and when but a lad he left Connecticut, and went to reside with an aunt at Columbus, Chenango Co., N. Y., where he remained until he attained his majority, at which time he pushed out into the world for himself, becoming a contractor on public works in New York and Pennsylvania. In 1830 he came for the first time to Havana, on some business connected with a contract on the Albany and Schenectady Railroad. This chance visit led to his subsequent settlement here and marriage, in 1832, with Miss Maranda Hall. For upwards of thirty years he was one of the leading business men of Havana, carrying on both a mercantile and lumber trade. He filled at times various local offices, and in 1849 was the Whig candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Chemung and Steuben, but was defeated, as was the entire Whig ticket. His active business habits debarred him from attaining any particular political distinction, for he always had an abiding faith in the old aphorism that "the post of honor is a private station." He succeeded Charles Cook as president of the Chemung Canal Bank of Elmira, of which John Arnot was then cashier and manager. In 1864 he was the chief mover in organizing "the Havana National Bank," of which he became president. The general good fortune that attended Mr. Tracy in most of his business transactions was not in any sense accidental. It was a necessary consequence of untiring industry, good management of his interests, and, above all, of a firm, uncompromising spirit of personal honor and integrity. When he began trade the speculative tendency which has so conspicuously marked the conduct of mercantile pursuits in this country of late years was comparatively unknown. Capital was limited, business principles few and simple, and the standard of individual rectitude severer than we find them in our day. Hard and persistent labor, diligence, punctuality in fulfilling engagements, and, to use a trite but expressive phrase, "square dealing," were then the prime, we might almost say the only, factors of success. These Mr. Tracy possessed in a remarkable degree. His name was from the first and to the last continued a synonym for excellent judgment and sterling honesty. In his social and domestic life he was the genial gentleman, the faithful friend, the affectionate husband, the kind father. After an eminently useful and meritorious life, he died June 16, 1864. As though sorrowing for the dear departed one, his wife survived him a little more than a year, she dying in September, 1865. Four of their children—two sons and two daughters—are now living, the youngest son, Willis H. Tracy, holding the position of cashier of the bank of which his father was the principal founder. The other son is Charles A. Tracy, now and for three years clerk of the Board of Supervisors. We have thus briefly sketched the life and services of Mr. Tracy, not as parading his virtues, but as placing on the pages of history the record of a character worthy the example of all, and particularly of the emulation of the youth of future ages. A portrait of this gentleman, inserted by one who is connected with the family, and who was a business associate of Mr. Tracy, who knew him intimately and well, adorns our pages, and will be looked upon with pleasure by those to whom the original was known.

M. M. MEAD.

Among the prominent and successful members of the Schuyler County bar, M. M. Mead holds a foremost position, which he has attained by his own enterprising industry. He is the son of John Mead, who was born near Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., March 29, 1800, and died at the residence of his son, above named, Aug. 15, 1878. He removed to Lansing in 1817, when the town was very sparsely settled. On the 29th of November, 1829, he married Elizabeth, daughter of James McGower, of Tompkins County. Had two sons and one daughter, of whom the subject of the sketch is the only one now living. Mrs. Mead died April 26, 1878, at the residence of her son.

M. M. Mead was born Feb. 5, 1834, on the old homestead in Lansing which he now owns. He received his rudimentary education at the public schools, and subsequently attended the Ithaca Academy a short time, also the Lancasterian Academy two or three terms. These advantages formed the basis of his education, which he largely improved by self-study. He entered the law-office of Bruin & Williams, and subsequently studied with Harvey A. Dow, of Ithaca. He was admitted to practice at Owego, May 13, 1857; and two weeks thereafter opened an office at Havana, where he has since continued to practice. He was admitted to practice in the United States Courts at Buffalo.

One of the chief characteristics of Mr. Mead is his opposition to political life, and his dislike to associate with politicians. In 1861 he stood alone as a Breckenridge Democrat, but soon thereafter joined the Republicans. His relatives were all Whigs, so that the principles of the Republican party became natural to him.

On the 10th of October, 1860, he married Charlotte D., daughter of Hon. William T. Jackson. She died Sept. 13, 1871, leaving one daughter, Hannah Elizabeth, born June 30, 1863. He married a second time, Sept. 17, 1872, to Miss Jennie Kellogg, who is still living. Mr. Mead has been eminently successful in his profession, having a large and lucrative practice.

J. C. BRODRICK, LL.B.

The subject of this sketch, whose portrait is given on opposite page, was born at Havana, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1842, and in early years attended the Havana Academy, and completed a literary course at Fort Edward Institute in Washington County. Commenced the study of law at Havana in 1860, and in 1862 entered upon a two years' course in the Law Department of Columbia College, New York City, under Professor Theodore W. Dwight, Francis Lieber, and John Ordinaux. From that institution Mr. Brodrick graduated in 1864, receiving the degree of LL.B. In November, 1864, he was admitted to practice at the Rochester term, on motion of Judge Strong. Commencing the practice of his profession at his native town, Mr. Brodrick in a short time established a fair business, but in 1865 removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he continued doing a good practice for a period of eight years; business engagements then necessitated his removal to



L. M. Loucklin



M. M. Mead



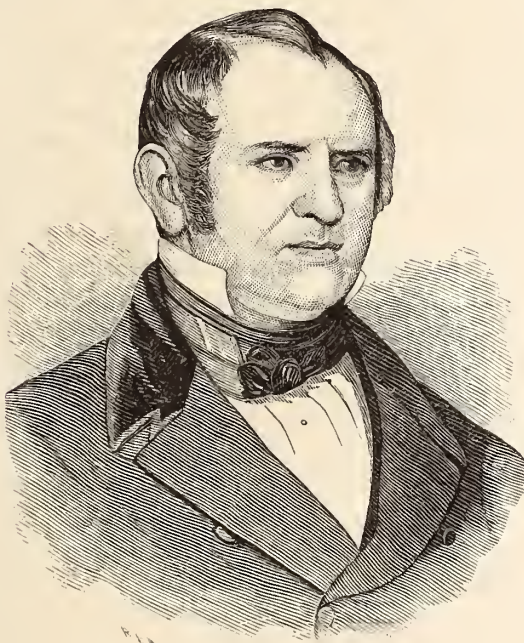
J. C. Brodick



North Carolina, where he married Miss Lodie Grandy. When Mr. Brodrick's business here was concluded, he was called to Washington on professional engagements, where he remained one year, meanwhile being admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In the spring of 1878 Mr. Broderick resumed the practice of his profession at Havana, N. Y., where he is now permanently located, occupying the same offices used by him in 1865.

CHARLES AND E. W. COOK.

Among the most prominent citizens and families of Schuyler County are the Cooks,—living at Havana. The foremost of this family (and perhaps the foremost citizen of the county at the time of his death, and for years prior



Charles Cook

thereto) was the late Hon. Charles Cook, who died in October, 1866, while on a visit among relatives in Auburn.

He was born in the town of Springfield, Otsego Co., Nov. 20, 1800, his parents being of English descent; their ancestors on both sides came from England in the early part of the seventeenth century, settling in New England. His father was a blacksmith, and a man of property for those days, and of very strong and decided characteristics. Losing all his property through indorsements for friends, he went into the army as farrier and blacksmith in the war of 1812, and there died, leaving a widow and six children very poor.

Charles, at the time of his father's death, was in the fourteenth year of his age, and the second in years among his mother's children. He early became a clerk in a leading dry goods house in Herkimer village; while there he first learned how to make canals. After this he was next settled in Utica, buying and selling for himself. There he grew saving of his earnings; accumulated a little, besides con-

tributing freely to the support of his mother and sister; and at the age of twenty-six or twenty-seven, associating with himself his next younger brother, Hiram, he became a contractor upon the public works on the Hudson and Delaware Canal; the State of Pennsylvania; then in New Jersey. The brothers took into partnership with them their youngest brother, Elbert W.

In the prosecution of this kind of work the brothers came to this section of this State in 1829 or 1830; Charles, the senior one, and the guiding spirit of the partnership, preceding the others by some months in quest of work, while the others remained behind engaged in completing prior contracts. Their work in this State was upon the Chemung Canal, and their headquarters were at Havana. Their last partnership contract was carried out by the spring of 1831, and their partnership was then dissolved. Hiram

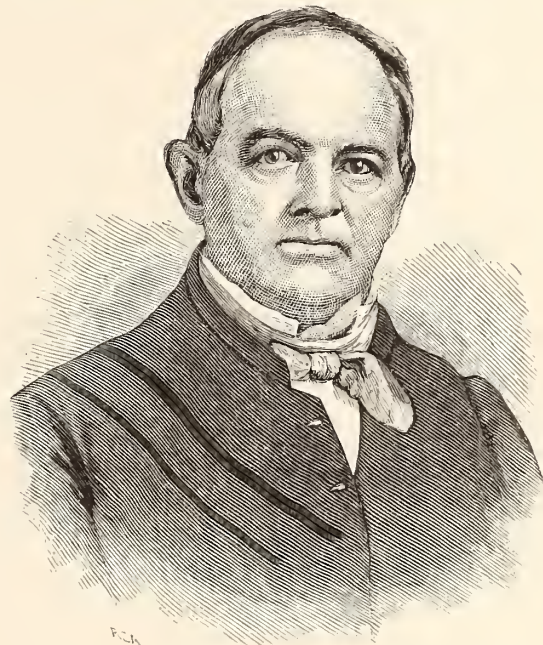


Photo. by Marsh.

E. W. Cook

and Elbert W. took their portion of the profits of their many contracts, and went into the "West," which, in 1831, meant in part Erie County, in this State. They located together in Springville, thirty miles southeast from Buffalo, in Erie County. Hiram sickening there, returned to Havana, and died in the latter place in September, 1833, leaving one child—a daughter—and his widow. Elbert W. married in Springville, in 1832, reared there a family of six children by his first wife (a woman of remarkable beauty and ability, a Vermonter, of Scotch descent, named Murray), and continued to live there, engaged in various farming and manufacturing enterprises, until the death of the older brother, Charles. Whereupon, succeeding to a large portion of the estate of Charles, and becoming one of the administrators of the estate, he removed to Havana in the early part of the year 1867, and has continued to reside there till the present time. Before making a more lengthy mention of Charles, the eldest of these three, it may be interesting to state of them that there never was any dis-

agreement among them, notwithstanding the hot temper and imperious disposition both of Charles, the oldest, and of Elbert W., the youngest. Much of the time of their partnership they not only occupied one cabin, but they also frequently shared the same bunk, ate from the same dishes, and wore the same clothes. In fact, their wardrobe being scanty, when one of them wished to go abroad for any purpose he took from the clothing of the three, indiscriminately and unhesitatingly, those pieces which would make up the most presentable suit, and went unquestioned and unrebuked, their form and size being so similar and their life so harmonious.

Charles, the one who spent most time in Schuyler County, continued to reside there after the departure of his brother. Determining at an early day to make his home there, and seeing the importance of the location at the head of Seneca Lake, he sought opportunity from Doctor Samuel Watkins, then principal owner of the desirable lands at the village now called by his name, for a purchase of such portion as would give him the standing-grounds which he desired for his future operations; but he was utterly refused what he thought he needed, and he thereupon settled determinedly at Havana, and began a long and earnest struggle to build up a flourishing and commanding village. He bought farms and improved them. He bought village lots and built upon them. He erected mills and set them in operation. He built hotels and opened them to the public; a church (St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal), and gave its use for worship. Made a new county from parts of other counties and located its court-house at Havana. Established a bank and conducted it with success. Erected a magnificent building for a People's College, gave it and a hundred-acre farm to a corporation for educational purposes, and largely aided in procuring the land-grant legislation by Congress, and by the New York State Legislature, which gave this People's College scrip for 990,000 acres of the public lands. All the time he was engaged in these various business enterprises of both private and public nature he was also busy in the politics of his section, his State, and the nation at large; and during his life he was a canal commissioner of the State, a State Senator, a candidate for Congress, and gave refusal to a tender of nomination for Governorship. His business enterprises were not confined to his immediate vicinity, for his activities reached out in many directions beyond the immediate neighborhood.

Among the most important of these engagements was the building, in connection with his cousin, Constant Cook, of Steuben County, John Magee, of Steuben County, John Arnot, of Chemung, and others, of a long line of the Erie Railway from Binghamton to Elmira, and furnished the capital for doing it, westward; also, in connection with Mr. Arnot, of Chemung, Constant Cook, of Steuben, and others, in buying, developing, and operating large tracts of coal lands at Blossburg, Pa.

Proud, public-spirited, and imperious, with rare executive abilities, pertinacity of purpose, and persistence in labor and almost boundless physical endurance, he not only succeeded largely in his private business operations, but he also left his mark upon men and affairs about him. In politics he was the associate of such men as Seward, Gree-

ley, and Weed. With these he was instrumental in moulding the Whig and Republican politics of his State; while many of his poorer neighbors remember him as a kind friend, ready with wise counsel and material aid to help them in times of need.

He never married,—the untimely death of the expected bride of his early manhood keeping him therefrom till the day of his own decease.

In 1863 he was smitten with paralysis; and though, after some months, he got about some with the aid of crutches, he never fully recovered from the effects of the attack. And he manifested as marked loss of mental clearness and energy as of physical strength during the three years that he lingered till the second, and fatal, paralytic stroke at Auburn, in 1866.

While in this unfortunate condition he became estranged from many prior friends, lost his interest in the pride of his life, the People's College, and permitted its munificent endowment of public lands to be taken from it and given to Cornell University. And, after becoming thoroughly embittered by this result, he brought suit, and obtained judgment against it, shortly before his death, for the amount of advances which he made it. He never was a church member, though theoretically a believer in the Christian religion, and he finally passed off the stage of earthly action a physical and mental wreck, leaving no directions for the management or distribution of his large estate, and no child to bear his name. His legal heirs have been considerate enough to mark his last resting-place by a shaft of hard and enduring granite; but his more fitting monument consists in the enterprises of his life, whose results are apparent on every hand in the home of his manhood.

The principal heir-at-law to the estate of Charles, just mentioned, was Elbert W., named above as settling and rearing a family in Springville, Erie Co., this State. After the death of Charles he became one of the administrators of the estate, and removed from Springville to Havana, the more conveniently to attend to the duties of the position. After the settlement of the estate he continued to reside in Havana, and he identified himself quite fully with its interests; endeavoring, so far as able, to carry out the plans of his dead brother for the prosperity of the village. To this end he opened, for manufacturing enterprises, some of the vacant shops designed for use in connection with the manual-labor scheme of the People's College, and helped in the opening and continuance of a Masonic school and orphan asylum in the People's College building.

In 1868, when sixty-four years of age, he was converted from rank, atheistic infidelity to Christianity, and at once entered upon a career of active Christian and church work. He early joined the Baptist Church (then recently organized in Havana), in communion with which his mother had died many years previous, and his wife had lived from early youth and became an active and influential member thereof. He begged of his church the privilege of building them a house of worship, and erected a fine building of brick for such purpose at his own expense, securing its dedication in January, 1874.

The Masonic school and orphan asylum in the People's College building proving a failure, he bought the interest

of other heirs of Charles Cook in the latter's judgment against the People's College, had the property sold under the judgment, and bought it in his own name. He then, in connection with one other heir of his brother Charles (Warren G. Ransom, of Springville, Erie Co., a nephew of Charles and himself, and his own foster-son), gave the building and some eighteen or twenty acres of land to a corporation known as the Cook Academy, having a charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and of whose trustees a majority were Baptists, for the purpose of founding a college-preparatory and business-education school of a high grade. Mr. Cook supplemented this act by giving more than \$40,000 as a nucleus for an endowment-fund; and in September of 1873 the school was opened with a very able faculty and under most favorable auspices.

The founding of this academy and the building of the Baptist church edifice are the most prominent acts of a public nature which Mr. Cook has performed since his return to Schuyler County. His interest in the welfare of the village he continues to manifest in various ways, however; but his financial ability has been much crippled by his various benefactions, and his advancing years tend to withdraw him, though still quite vigorous in his seventy-fifth year, from the active duties of life. He still retains the presidency of the Board of Trustees of Cook Academy, and participates actively in the management of its affairs; but, never having taken active part in political affairs, he is now restricting his labors to school and church matters and the management of his private business. In 1872 his wife died, following three of their children who had passed away at intervals just after reaching maturity. In 1873 he remarried, and is now living with his second wife, a widowed sister of the first wife.

Mr. Cook has living children as follows, viz.: J. Paul Cook, born in 1846, married in 1871, a farmer, living near Springville; Grace Cook, only surviving daughter, born in 1855, living at home with him; and Elbert P. Cook, born in 1841, married, living in Havana, and carrying on the business of banking.

Mr. Cook's dominant physical and mental characteristics are very similar to those of his older brother, Charles. However, since his conversion, the asperities of his character have been much modified, and he remains quite steady in trying, as he says, to undo some of the mischief of his long life of bitter infidelity, awaiting the approach of death with Christian resignation.

Of other members of this family not here mentioned few, if any, have ever settled in the region embraced by the counties whose history we are writing, except for transient periods, and the necessities of our space forbid the mention of those not actively identified with our territory.

L. M. CONKLIN.

Prominent among the living representative men of Schuyler County is he whose name heads this sketch. His ancestors, who were of Scotch-Irish birth, came to America about the year 1700, and settled on the Hudson, in Orange

Co., N. Y. His grandfather, David Conklin, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving five years in that great struggle. He was a captain, in command of a detachment, in General Sullivan's army during that intrepid officer's memorable campaign of 1778 against the Indians of Western New York. His maternal grandfather, whose name was Donahue, was a major in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently settled in New York City. Mr. Conklin's family, on both his father's and mother's side, have held important positions in the judicial and legislative departments of the country. On his mother's side he is a direct descendant of General Pike, who was killed at the battle of York (now Toronto), in the war of 1812.* He was Mr. Conklin's mother's grandfather on the maternal line.

Mr. Conklin's father, David Conklin, was a native of Chenango Co., N. Y., being born July 16, 1809; and his mother, whose maiden name was Hill, was born in the same State, on the 24th day of December, 1813.

L. M. Conklin was born March 26, 1838, in Licking Co., Ohio, to which place his parents had previously moved. He received his education in Otterheim University, located in the village of Westerville, Franklin Co., Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and has been in constant practice ever since. His father was a lawyer, but never engaged in active practice.

In 1865, at the close of the Rebellion, Mr. Conklin removed to Missouri, and in 1867 was appointed United States Commissioner, which office he held until 1874, when he resigned, and removed to the State of New York, settling at Havana. His father was an old-line Whig,—a "Free-Soiler,"—and among the first and active workers in the organization of the Republican party in Central Ohio: following in his footsteps, the son has always been a Republican, voting and acting with the Republican party ever since he attained legal citizenship.

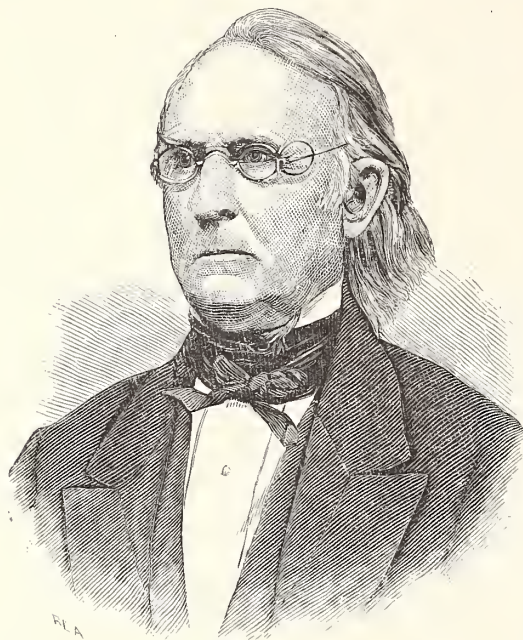
In 1868, Mr. Conklin was elected to the Senate of the State of Missouri, but was "counted out" by a Democratic "returning board," and the office given to his competitor by a majority of eleven only. From 1867 to 1873, Mr. Conklin was a member of the Republican State Committee of Missouri.

HON. WILLIAM T. JACKSON.

William T. Jackson was born at Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., Dec. 29, 1794. His father's name was John, and that of his grandfather, William. The former emigrated to America, from Ireland, about the year 1735. He was one of two brothers, the other being Colonel Richard Jackson, who remained in Ireland. William came here during a college vacation, and the opportunity for return not presenting itself for some time, he went to Goshen with friends from the same part of Ireland from which he came. There (at Goshen) he engaged to teach, and subsequently married. The Revolutionary war breaking out effected a final separation between this and the mother-country. On account of his patriotic devotion to his adopted country, and his active

* The famous Pike's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains, was named after him.

participation in its cause, he entered the commissary department, with the rank of major, and rendered important services. By his success in collecting and carrying news he earned the cognomen of "Post" Jackson in the army. He lived and died at Goshen. John Jackson, a son of his and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Goshen, and was one of a family of five sons and three



W. T. Jackson

daughters. He spent most of his life in Orange County. He married Mehitable Terry, daughter of Uriah Terry, who with his family were fugitives from Forty Fort, at the time of the Wyoming massacre. He returned to Goshen, where he died. John Jackson removed to the town of Catharine (now Montour), in 1824, and died at Syracuse in 1831, at an advanced age.

William T. Jackson was the oldest of a family of three brothers and one sister, namely: Hiram and George W. and Julia. He lived with his father at Smith's Village until he was nineteen years of age, clerking in his father's store and working on the farm. He attended the common school of his native place, which is all the educational advantage he ever enjoyed. While at school he studied surveying and practiced to some extent under a local surveyor, Phineas Terry; subsequently, during a part of the years 1813-15, he taught school. At this time he stood two drafts, but was not drawn. In April, 1815, he entered into a mercantile partnership with Abijah Wells, at Smith's Village, and in August of the same year sold out to his partner's brother. In June following he left for Owego, where he engaged with Dr. Jeddiah Fay to clerk in the store of Fay & Brown, at Spencer, Tioga Co., where he remained until the early part of the winter of the same year. From Spencer he went to Painted Post, to clerk for Hon. John R. Drake, of Owego, and took charge of the store, having brought the goods with him. He remained at Painted Post until September, 1817, when he returned

to his father's house at Smith's Village, in Orange County. During the following winter was engaged in making preparations to go to Illinois, spending a portion of that time in New York City, in the office of Wadsworth, Brewin & Lamb, who were dealers in soldiers' land claims; and while there made an agreement with them to go on with Major James D. Wadsworth to what was known as the "Military Tract," in the then Territory of Illinois, to act for them as a general clerk and surveyor, on a salary. On the 24th of April he started from the residence of Major W., at Minisink, N. Y., with one single and two double wagons, the latter being occupied by Mrs. Wadsworth and the children, etc. The route was over the Newburg and Great Bend turnpike, through what are now the cities of Elmira and Binghamton, then small settlements. The mode of travel was primitive, the food for man and beast being taken along with the party. They proceeded to Pittsburgh, thence down the Ohio to Cincinnati, from there to Louisville, Ky., thence to Cairo, and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where they remained three or four days. It was then, as now, the metropolis of the West; but did not then contain more than three or four thousand inhabitants. Here the party purchased the necessary utensils and articles of food for the new settlement, and then proceeded up the Mississippi, passed the Missouri and the site where Alton now is, the mouth of the Illinois River, and up that stream about eighteen miles, at which point they found a board nailed to a tree directing them to the locality of the new settlement, which lay about two miles back from the river. The party arrived June 24, occupying exactly two months in the journey. Here Mr. Jackson remained engaged in the business of the company as surveyor and agent until October following. During this time it was very sickly, and Major Wadsworth died, which deranged the plans of the company, and had a very depressing effect upon its business and prospects.

Owing to this sad event Mr. Jackson had no desire to remain, so he returned to New York on horseback, and, without any particular adventure, arrived at his home in Orange County in December, 1818. In February, 1819, he joined a Masonic lodge. After remaining at home about a year, in December, 1819, he went to Montague (Bemerville), Sussex Co., N. J., where he entered the mercantile business, and continued in the same till December, 1825, except in 1823, in which year he kept a store at Smith's Village. On the 26th of January, 1822, he married Miss Anna Decker, daughter of Simon Decker, of the same place. This union was blessed with eleven children, of whom only three survive, viz., Hiram B., William Henry, and Isabella G., wife of Horace V. Weed. In December, 1825, having closed up his business at Bemerville, he removed to Havana, N. Y., where he became a merchant, being the first in Havana who purchased goods in New York City to retail. His father had previously moved to the old town of Catharine. At the time Mr. Jackson came to Havana it was a small straggling village of a few houses, and he has lived to see it develop into an incorporated town of considerable business importance, and, in his life and character, has been among the prime factors of its success. He was one of the constituent members of the

Presbyterian Church, with which denomination he united in 1813, as will be seen by reference to the history of that body elsewhere in this volume. In December, 1829, having closed up his mercantile business, he purchased and settled upon a farm near Elmira, where he remained until 1835, when he sold the place and returned to Havana. In 1836 he entered a copartnership with Simon and Sidney S. Decker in the mercantile business. Prior to this, in the fall of 1835, he purchased the old Bowers mill property, which he improved the following spring and summer. In 1836 he erected an oil-mill, which is now occupied by the Dunham brothers as a woolen-mill. The same year he was elected a justice of the peace, and re-elected two consecutive terms. In 1838 he sold his interests in the store and mills to S. & S. S. Decker. In 1839 he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Chemung County, being associated with Judges James Dunn, Wm. H. Wisner, John Crawford, and Eli Banks, all of whom are now deceased. In 1841 he was made an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In 1843 he was a commissioner from Chemung Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia. From 1842 to 1847 he was engaged in cutting and running spars and square timber from Keuka and Cayuta Lakes to New York. In 1848 he sustained the loss of his wife, who was removed by death. The same year he was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, representing the then Twenty-sixth District, composed of the counties of Tompkins, Chemung, and Yates. After serving one term he remained out of business until 1854. In 1849 he was married a second time, to Miss Mary D. Hine, of Blooming Grove, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. She died in March, 1853. From 1854 to 1857 he was engaged in the mercantile business with his son, William Henry. In the fall of 1853 he married Mrs. Ailsworth, of Havana. She died in September, 1870. March 7, 1857, he met with a severe loss by fire, and in the fall of the same year sold out his business to his sons, who removed to Winona, Minn., whither he made a trip and return the same year. Aug. 8, 1873, he married Miss Mary E. Snyder, of North Hector. Since 1853 he has not been actively engaged in business. We have thus sketched minutely the life of Mr. Jackson because he is one of the oldest living residents of Havana, and no history of the village would be complete without some mention of his life and services. He is a man very generally respected, and enjoys the esteem of the community in which he lives in a marked degree.

GEORGE W. JACKSON.

Prominently identified with the business interests, and hence with the internal progress of Havana, was George W. Jackson. Coming to Havana when it was a mere straggling village, he at once connected himself with its development, and in his active business and social life did as much as almost any of its pioneers towards its ultimate prosperity. Perhaps we can offer no testimonial to his general worth more fitting than that published in the *Havana Journal* shortly after his demise:

"Though not entirely unexpected, yet the announcement

of the death of George W. Jackson, on the morning of Tuesday last, created a feeling of sadness in the hearts of very many of our citizens. Mr. Jackson was born at Minisink, Orange Co., N. Y., in January, 1801. In the year 1824 he removed with his father's family—John Jackson—to the town of Catharine (then), Tioga Co., and settled near this village. With his own hands he cleared much of the land lying to the south of Havana, enduring the many privations incident to what was then a new country. But, with an iron constitution and indomitable energy, he mastered the situation, and has lived to see, where was then an almost unbroken wilderness, pleasant and well-cultivated farms and a beautiful and prosperous village. Mr. Jackson was of a genial temperament, fond of society, and took much delight in conversing with his fellow-citizens. He possessed a large fund of anecdotes and incidents, and rendered himself a pleasing companion, both for the suggestions of thought and the good-humor of his manner. In politics, Mr. Jackson had ever been a Democrat. Though never, we believe, holding an elective office, yet his knowledge of political questions rendered him a prominent, if not a leading, man in his party in the locality in which he lived. Eminently sound in judgment, his advice and counsel were often heeded to the benefit of his associates, both in his political and business relations. For several years prior to his death, Mr. Jackson had suffered all the pangs of that terrible disease rheumatism, but, with a heroism characteristic of his whole life, he bore his ills almost uncomplainingly, and at the last calmly and peacefully passed away. *Requiescat in pace.*"

But two of his father's family survive him,—Hon. William T. and Hiram W. Jackson. He was three times married, and leaves a widow. His first wife was Eliza Van Tassel, to whom he was married in 1823. She died June 25, 1852. He had six children, of whom three survive, namely: John M., who resides on a farm just outside the corporate limits of Havana; Sidney D., who lives at Clifton Springs; and Helen M., who resides at Goshen, N. Y. Of his children deceased, perhaps the best known in Havana was Andrew Jackson, who spent his childhood and youth there, and was for some years associated in business with his father. In 1857 he went to Minnesota, where he died in 1860. He was a young man of unusual promise, and would have secured to himself a prominent place in business circles had he been spared. Abraham Curran Jackson, another son, was also a young man of fine qualifications. Harriet, the deceased daughter, married Marcus Crawford, who is also dead.

This brief sketch of the life of Mr. Jackson is inserted by his widow, as a token of affectionate regard for his memory, and as a deserved tribute to a blameless and useful life.

SAMUEL GILLESPIE CRAWFORD.

Among the families of eminent respectability and moral worth that settled in old Orange County, this State, at an early day, was that from which came the gentleman of whom this brief sketch is written. As an evidence that his forefathers were good and honest people,—just the sort, in fact, admirably qualified to become pioneers in a new

country, bringing with them as they did a high sense of secular and religious duty,—we quote from a certificate given one of the ancestors of Mr. Crawford and his estimable wife on their dismissal by letter from the Presbyterian Church in Scotland prior to emigrating to America:

"This is to certify that James Crawford and his wife (Mary Wilkin) were granted letters by the Congregation of Golen, Scotland, in June, 1718, free of all known scandal or church censure, being both of them honest and creditable persons, so they are blameless and innocent persons, and may be received into any congregation where Providence may order their lot.

"Witness my hand the 9th day of August, 1718.

"ROBERT COLPHEART."

The great-grandfather of Samuel G. Crawford, Samuel by name, was born in the north of Ireland, Feb. 21, 1734. About the year 1756 he, with two elder brothers, emi-



S. G. Crawford

grated, settling in Orange Co., N. Y., where the father of Samuel G. was born, Feb. 10, 1766, and died Nov. 2, 1847.

Samuel G. Crawford was born in the town of Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., July 4, 1799. He is the sixth son of James and Mary (Barclay) Crawford, who were both of Scotch descent. About the time of Samuel's birth his father lost the bulk of his property through unfortunate indorsements for friends. In 1804, James Crawford removed to Trumansburg, then considered the *ultima thule* of the country, and called Shin Hollow. Owing to the thinly-settled condition of Trumansburg, and, in fact, of all the territory embraced within the limits of Tompkins County, Samuel's chances for education were very meagre, and he received none until 1809, when he removed to Orange County, where he was taken in charge by an uncle, then residing at Hopewell. There he remained three years. The prevalent idea of education in those days being

of a theological nature, he learned little else but his church catechism. He returned to his father's house at Trumansburg, and soon entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of tanning, currying, and shoemaking, and remained at that until the winter of 1816-17, when he returned to Orange County, to work at his trade and to self-study. In the winter of 1818 or 1819 he married Miss Elizabeth Davis, by whom four sons and one daughter were born,—Medorem and Elizabeth were born in Orange County. In the winter of 1823 he removed to Onondaga County, where his son John D. was born. In April, 1825, he removed to Havana, then called Catharine's Landing, where his two younger sons were born. Mr. Crawford established himself in the boot and shoe business at Havana, in which he became quite famous. He gave his children a good common-school education, which they subsequently used to the best possible advantage. His eldest son, Medorem, went to the State of Oregon in 1842. He was elected a member of the first Legislature of that State, and has served three subsequent terms in the same position. Two younger sons also removed to Oregon, both of whom have been members of its lower House of Representatives. On the whole, Mr. Crawford has raised a family that does honor to himself and to their native State. Mr. Crawford held the office of justice of the peace four years, and has been elected to several offices of minor importance. During the trouble known as the "bridge war," at Watkins, he was constable of the old town of Catharine, and arrested Samuel S. Seely on a warrant issued by Squire Jones of Havana.* In 1826 there was a semi-centennial held at Havana, on which occasion Mr. Crawford was chosen to read the Declaration and to address the gathering, both of which duties he well performed. A pine-tree constituted the liberty-pole, and a general good time was enjoyed. In 1862, an appropriation was made by Congress to enlist and equip a party to afford protection to emigrants to Oregon. Mr. Crawford's son—Medorem—had the command, and in the spring of 1862 he gave his father a clerkship in the expedition. He left home in May, went by rail to St. Louis, then up the Mississippi to Omaha, where the party was made up. They started with fifty men, armed with breech-loaders and mounted on mules. From Omaha they proceeded to Walla Walla, where they disbanded, after spending one hundred days on the trip. The scenery, savages, and wild animals seen by Mr. Crawford on this trip made one of the most interesting periods in his life. He spent about six weeks with his children in Oregon, and then embarked on a steamer at Portland for San Francisco, where he spent eight days in seeing the city and surrounding country. From San Francisco he proceeded round by way of Panama by steamer; thence to Aspinwall by rail, and from there to New York by water, in all spending eight months from home with a great deal of pleasure and some profit. During his trip he collected a valuable cabinet of minerals and Indian curiosities.

He has now lived nearly fourscore years, of which fifty-three have been spent in Havana. He is now the oldest living male resident of the place, a cyclopædia of local history, and a gentleman universally respected.

* For further particulars see history proper of Watkins.

MINOR T. BRODRICK.

This gentleman has for a long period occupied a prominent position among the business men of Schuyler County, having been intimately associated with, and one of the founders and builders of, that material prosperity which has placed the village of Havana, as a social and business community, among the first of the State. Mr. Brodrick's grandfather, Captain James Brodrick, of the Continental army, first came through this section with the forces of General Sullivan; his son, Anthony Brodrick, the father of Minor T., first located in what was then known as the town of Chemung, Montgomery Co., now town of Montour, Schuyler Co., in 1789. In 1792 he opened and, during that and the succeeding year, conducted the first school taught in that locality.

Minor T. Brodrick was born Dec. 9, 1812, in the town of Catharine, now Montour, county of Tioga (now Schuyler), and while yet but a boy was thrown upon his own resources, and became in stern fact the architect of his own fortune. In 1828, Mr. Brodrick became a resident of the village of Havana, and in 1837 embarked in general mercantile business under the firm-name of Brodrick, Campbell & Co. (M. T. Brodrick, A. G. Campbell, and Charles Cook). It was during this year that he married Miss Luey Colegrove, who still lives, the sharer of his fortunes. At the end of three years, Mr. Cook retiring, the firm continued as Brodrick & Campbell to 1851; then until 1857 his mercantile business was under the style of Brodrick & Van Deuzen. Meanwhile, in 1854, he purchased the Havana Mills property, and in 1856 built on their site one of the largest and most complete flouring, custom, and plaster mills in the section. During this time, until within the past few years, Mr. Brodrick has always been active in the market as a buyer of lumber, grain, and general produce; was one of the managers of the New York and Chemung Canal line, running from New York to Elmira; the pioneer of the subsequent canal and railway systems of internal improvement; and continually from 1848 has been a magistrate of his town, which he has also represented in the Board of Supervisors, besides filling many other positions of trust, and particularly of late years has been executor or administrator of many and large estates. In addition to his business in this State, Mr. Brodrick has considerable business interests in the Eastern or Albemarle section of North Carolina, now managed by his two youngest sons, George E. and William P. Brodrick.

CHAPTER XC.

ORANGE.

THIS is the southwest corner town of Schuyler County, and contains an area of 32,650 acres, of which 24,113 acres are improved. According to the census report of 1875 the town had a total population of 1942 inhabitants, of whom 1827 were natives, and 115 foreign-born; 1931 white, 11 colored; 979 male, 963 females; aliens 6; males of voting age 564, of whom 504 were natives, 56 naturalized, aliens 4; number of males of military age, 352; number of per-

sons of school age, 262 males, 240 females; number of land-owners, 443; persons 21 years of age and upwards unable to read and write, 25.

Its surface is a rolling, hilly upland, broken by the deep and irregular valleys of the streams. Mead's Creek, flowing southwest through the central part, is the principal water-course. The soil is of a medium quality of gravelly loam, apparently better adapted to grazing than the production of cereals. Blackberry briars, stumps, and stump-fences abound.

The people are principally engaged in agricultural avocations, though but a score or two of years have passed since every other man was a "shingle weaver." They are also noted for their readiness in supporting gentlemen of the legal profession.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To Henry Switzer, and his sons, Henry, Jr., John, William, Jacob, and Peter, and his sons-in-law, Abram Bosombarack, Samuel Skoup, and Francis Yager, belongs the honor of being the first settlers in that part of Wayne now known as Orange township. They were all Germans, or of German parentage, came in from Huntingdon Co., N. J., in 1802, and settled in the locality now known as "Switzer Hill."

Henry Switzer, Jr., and Francis Yager were both married when they came here. Other daughters of Henry Switzer, Sr., were married afterwards, and were known as Mrs. Anna Bosombarack, Mrs. Katy King, Mrs. Susan Skomp, and Mrs. Abram Fleet. The sons, Henry, John, and William, were soldiers in the war of 1812. Henry held a commission in the army, and was a prominent citizen and politician during his lifetime. He represented Steuben County, in the State Legislature, in 1836. The Switzers are well represented in this part of the town at the present time.

At the time they settled here, Frederick Bartles (also a German, from Huntingdon County, New Jersey) was the only resident in this section. He had established himself at the foot of Lake Lamoka (now Bradford, Steuben Co.), and built a grist-mill at a very early day,—probably the first one in this valley. The Switzers were sheltered beneath his roof until they could build houses of their own. Many amusing reminiscences are related of old Mr. Bartles by the venerable Simon Fleet, of Tyrone. Especially was he aroused when called upon to express himself in regard to the "leetle dunder-shot wheel" of his rival in business,—the grist-mill started at Tyrone by the agent of the Poultney Tract.

Soon after 1810, William, Abram, and Isaac De Witt, Asa Nash, Thomas Hurd, Chapman and Jedediah Miller settled on and in the vicinity of Monterey village. Mr. Nash was the father of Alvah Nash, Esq., who in after-years became so well known in Watkins and Havana. Mr. Hurd located upon the premises so long occupied afterwards by his son, Abram B. Upon the Hurd place was affixed the first sign of "entertainment" in all this region.

From 1811 the influx of actual settlers was very rapid. The fertility of the soil, and the proximity to Seneca Lake,

—their prospective market,—together with the easy manner of obtaining land at the land-office in Bath, all contributed to this result. Daniel Curtis, from Steuben County, settled in the valley in 1812. Mrs. Wm. C. Gray, a granddaughter, now resides on the homestead. He died 1854, aged ninety years. Andrew Fort and William Wilkins also settled here about this time. In 1814 the settlement had so increased in the valley that the name it bore down at the mouth (Mead's Creek) was transferred to the northern extremity. This valley is about twelve miles in length, and extends from the southern slope of Sugar Hill to Cooper's Plains in Steuben County. It is pleasant and fertile, and from Monterey out towards the southwest it has one of the finest avenues in Schuyler County.

About the year 1817, Ebenezer Buck, Obediah Phinney, and Thomas L. Nichols settled in the neighborhood now known as "Buck's Settlement." Two or three years later Wm. Webb, Dr. Silas B. Hebard, Abraham L. Lybolt, and Henry Triphagan settled a little farther west, on what was called at that early day Sugar Hill.* Phineas Young, a brother of Brigham Young, worked for Dr. Hebard the first season after the doctor moved into the woods, and a portion of the Young family lived for a time upon the premises since so long occupied by "Uncle Dan" Hughey. Brigham Young, though never an actual resident, frequently visited his brother's family, and held religious meetings in the neighborhood. In the beginning of his evangelical labors, Brigham called himself a Reformed Methodist. This was an eccentric and enthusiastic sect, who relied upon excitement and violent demonstrations rather than sober reflection and a quiet contemplation of their duties to the Creator. Brigham remained with the Reformers but a short time, however, as he was one of the first to espouse the Mormon faith.

Jacob Fenner and two brothers by the name of Miller came to Sugar Hill before Mr. Webb or Dr. Hebard, but they soon left, and none of their posterity are now residing in that part of Orange.

Mr. Triphagan, whose house was about three-quarters of a mile west of the present Sugar Hill Church, soon opened a tavern, and during several years the elections and town-meetings of Jersey, and afterwards of Orange, were often held at his house. Dr. Hebard, who came here from Massachusetts, was for several years the only regularly educated physician in all this section of the country. His "ride" extended from Wayne Hotel and Reading Centre, on the north, to Hornby Forks and the locality now known as South Bradford, on the south. There was no physician at Townsend, Monterey, Beaver Dams, or Reading.

These families above referred to as settling here since 1817, have numerous descendants residing in the region settled by their ancestors. David Webb, of Orange, Bar-

ney Webb, of Reading, and J. B. Webb, of Dix, are sons of William Webb. Harvey Nichols, of Orange, and William M. Nichols, of Bath, are the only sons of Thomas L. Nichols, now residing in this section. Mrs. Wm. Phinney, of Reading, is the only daughter of Thomas L. Nichols. Daniel and John W. Buck, of Dix, and Wm. C. Buck, of Orange, are sons of Ebenezer Buck. Of the sons of Abraham L. Lybolt, Frank C. lives upon the homestead, Nelson lives upon Mead's Hill, in the town of Dix, and Henry in the city of Elmira.

In 1821, Joshua Chamberlain came into the town. This was a great acquisition to the place, as he had means, and, what was more attractive still, three charming daughters. He bought the place then occupied by "Uncle Billy De Witt," now the site of Monterey village, and there he lived till 1845. Always opposing change, or nearer neighbors, he so far yielded to his avarice, however, as to keep an old log tavern, where

"The weary might find rest,
And also plenty of Zimmerman's best,"

at three cents a glass. But, if all reports are true, there were many worse men than "Uncle Josh."

The same year John Dyer and his sons, Thomas, George, and daughters, Mary, Hannah, Sally, and Amanda, settled in Mead's Creek Valley, on the premises now owned by Linus Putnam. They were originally from Bristol, Rhode Island, and before settling here had lived in Massachusetts and Madison Co., N. Y. Of his family now living, Thomas, the eldest son, Mrs. Sally Merrills, and Mrs. Amanda Nute are residents of Steuben County, while Mrs. Mary Chrisjohn resides in Orange. John Dyer lived to be ninety-four years of age. During the war of 1812 he was one of the volunteers who defended New Bedford against the British.

In 1823, "Walter" Hurd opened a small store near the Hurd Tavern, principally to gather in and buy the ashes, which were used in making potash. This was the first store in town. Soon after this a post-office was established, called "Mead's Creek," and David Kimball, Esq., was appointed postmaster. Squire Kimball was a worthy man, but not being in fellowship with the Jackson men of those days, such as Magee, Switzer, and Dickinson, he soon after had to give up the office to another. He built the first good framed house in Monterey, but died shortly afterwards, while yet in the full vigor of early manhood and usefulness.

In the fall of 1827, Sylvanus Arnold, of Tyrone village, established a branch store in a log house, and A. Gaylord was employed to sell the same. This was the first stock of goods offered to the public upon the site of Monterey. The place was called "Gaylord's" at that time.

About this time a family by the name of Webber came in from Vermont, and settled along the creek. This family, though humble and poor in the beginning, has, by industry and perseverance, made itself felt and well known throughout the country. There were six sons. One of them—Lorenzo Webber—represented his county (Schuyler) in the State Legislature in 1864 and 1865, and is the possessor of great wealth. Others of the brothers are well-known business and financial men in the State of Michigan.

* Sugar Hill is not an elevation of any importance, but received its name from the following circumstance. In this place were originally fine groves of maples. The early settlers in the adjoining neighborhoods discovered them, and also that no settlers were living here upon the land. For several years they resorted here in the spring-time, and would manufacture a supply of maple-sugar sufficient to last them through the year. Hence the name Sugar Hill.



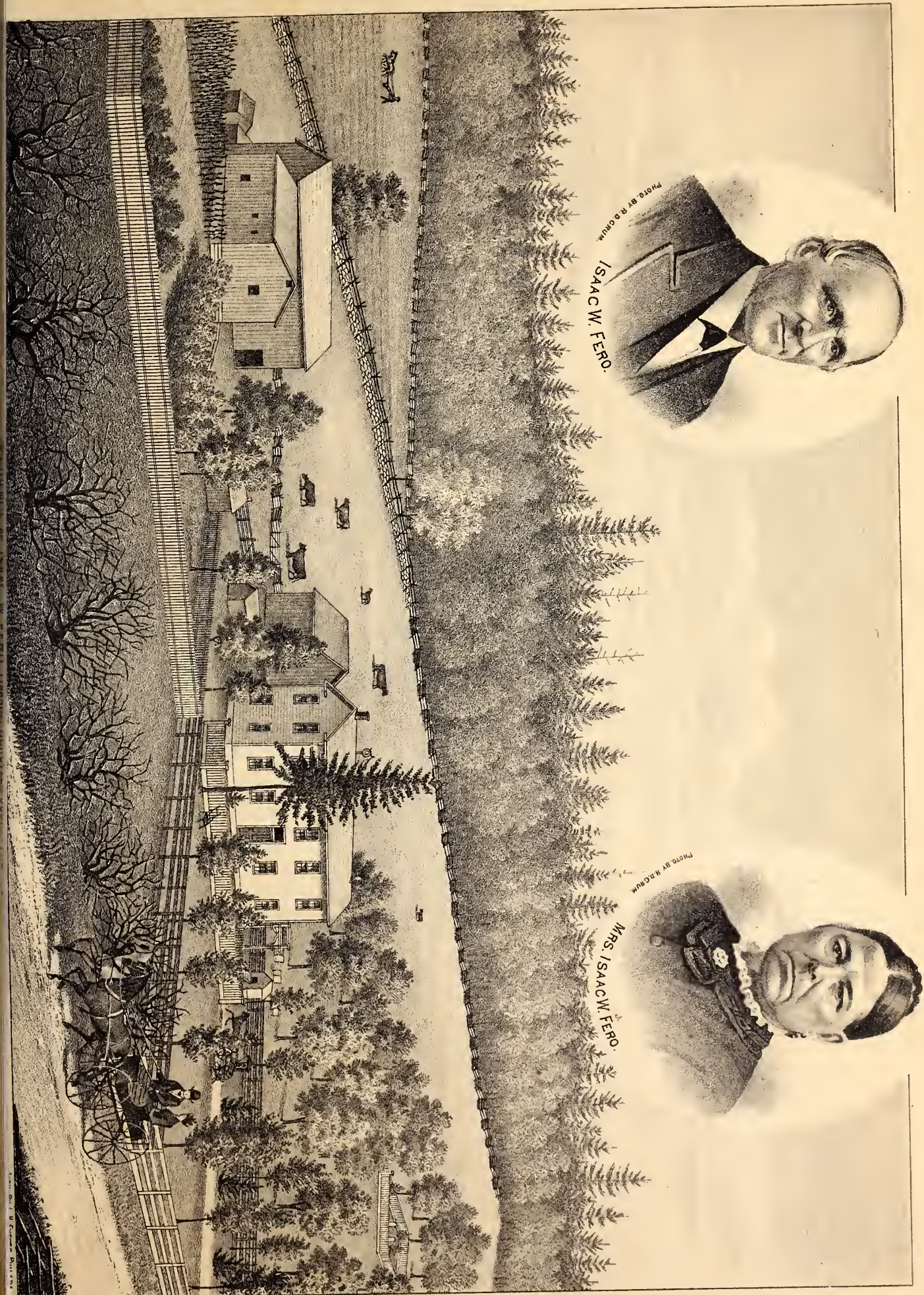
PHOTO BY R. D. CUMM.

ISAAC W. FERRO.



PHOTO BY R. D. CUMM.

MRS. ISAAC W. FERRO.





INITIAL EVENTS.

Henry Switzer and his sons built the first house and opened the first farm, in 1802. Chauncey Hewitt built the first framed barn, in 1823. Joshua Chamberlain built the first framed house, in 1824. It is now known as the old Gaylord house, and stands opposite Maltby's, in Monterey. We believe that William Conlogue built the first saw-mill and grist-mill. Albert Duval now owns the premises where they were situated. Thomas Hurd opened the first tavern, about 1818. Walter Hurd kept the first store, near the Hurd tavern, in 1823. The post-office at Monterey was established as the "Mead's Creek Post-Office," in 1823 or 1824; David Kimball was the first postmaster. Daniel McDougall taught the first school, near Monterey, in 1818. The first framed school-house was built in 1825. It was used also as the church for all denominations, and stood near the Goodrich tannery, one mile east of Monterey. The Presbyterians organized the first religious society, in 1824. The Methodists erected the first church edifice, about 1830. Rev. Joseph Crawford (Presbyterian) was the first preacher. Peregrine Hollett, a local preacher, was the first among the Methodists. Abram Bosombarack and Samuel Skomp, who married daughters of Henry Switzer, Sr., were the first people married here; and their children—John Bosombarack and Henry Skomp—were the first children born in the town. Dr. Silas B. Hebard, of Massachusetts, was the first resident physician, about 1820.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Orange* was formed from Jersey, April 20, 1836. A part of Hornby (Steuben Co.) was annexed, April 11, 1842, and a part of Bradford (Steuben Co.), April 17, 1854. It derives its name from Orange County, of this State, many people from that locality having settled here at an early day.

Special Town-Meeting, 1836.—"In conformity with the act of April 20, 1836, a special town-meeting was held at the house of Alonzo Gaylord, in the town of Orange, on the 17th day of May, 1836, when the following town officers were elected to fill vacancies: Stephen Northrop, Town Clerk; John Allen, Ira Nash, Justices of the Peace; Chauncey Hewett, Andrew Webber, Assessors; Joel Hathaway, Over-

seer of the Poor; Mathias Cratsley, Commissioner of Highways; Myron A. Smith, Commissioner of Schools; Thomas S. Nichols, Archibald Scoby, Inspectors of Schools."

First Annual Town-Meeting, 1837.—At the annual town-meeting, held at the house of Alonzo Gaylord, March 28, 1837, the following town officers were chosen: Alonzo Gaylord, Supervisor; Stephen Northrop, Town Clerk; John Allen, Stephen Borden, Justices of the Peace; William Webb, Demas Hotchkiss, Andrew Webber, Assessors; Mathias Cratsley, Cyrus Bryant, Peter Compton, Commissioners of Highways; Joel Hathaway, Ephraim Robbins, Silas B. Hebbard, Overseers of the Poor; John Dyer, Myron A. Smith, Commissioners of Common Schools; David S. Weeks, Archibald Scoby, John Allen, Inspectors of Schools; Benjamin Priest, Collector; Abraham Allen, Benjamin Priest, Joseph F. Babbett, Cornelius Haring, Constables.

List of Overseers of Highways, elected 1837, from Districts No. 1 to 47 inclusive: Daniel B. Hurd, Jesse Jayne, Ezra Prouty, Moses Kimball, Cyrus Bryant, Levi Miller, John Dykes, Elijah Rowley, Oliver Priest, Marshall Hotchkiss, William Bell, Henry I. Triphagen, Ephraim Robbins, A. M. Lybolt, David Ogden, Harlow Paine, Abraham Allen, John Allen, William Sproul, William Giles, David Griffin, Stephen Howers, Jacob Whitback, Amasa Nichols, David Hicks, Lewis Brown, Richard Jayne, Ebenezer Chapman, Charles Andrews, Jacob Velie, Andrew B. Miller, John Sample, John McAlpine, Gordon Palmer, Reuben Sample, Jeremiah Coon, Nathan Burrell, Charles Sprowl, Simeon Johnson, Casper Overhiser, William Lane, Peter Van Warren, John St. John, Hugh Hamilton, John Smith, James Whitaker, Joseph Wixon.

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace, from 1836 to 1878, inclusive:

| Supervisors. | Town Clerks. | Justices of the Peace. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1836. Alonzo Gaylord. | Stephen Northrop. | John Allen. Ira Nash. |
| 1837. " " | " " | Stephen Borden. |
| 1838. Archibald Scoby. | " " | " " |
| 1839. " " | H. I. Triphagen. | Joel Hathaway. Hez. Saunders. Mathias Cratsley. |
| 1840. Abram M. Lybolt. | " " | A. M. Lybolt. William Webb. |
| 1841. Abram B. Hurd. | " " | John Allen. |
| 1842. " " | " " | Ira Nash. |
| 1843. " " | Ira Nash. | Hezekiah Saunders. |
| 1844. " " | David S. Wicks. | Cornelius Haring. A. M. Lybolt. |
| 1845. Thomas S. Nichols. | John Hollett. | Curtis Maltby. |
| 1846. " " | " " | John Hollett. |
| 1847. Archibald Scoby. | " " | Hezekiah Saunders. |
| 1848. " " | " " | George McAlpine. |
| 1849. Jason Chamberlain. | " " | Cornelius Haring. |
| 1850. Daniel B. Hurd. | " " | John Hollett. Martin Moore. |
| 1851. Harvey R. Barnes. | " " | Archibald Scoby. |
| 1852. " " | " " | Martin Moore. |
| 1853. Abram B. Hurd. | " " | Cornelius Haring. |
| 1854. A. S. Newcomb. | " " | John Hollett. Wilson Kels. |
| 1855. Henry R. Barnes. | " " | " " |
| 1856. Thos. S. Nichols. | " " | Henry Cronkrite. |
| 1857. " " | " " | Cornelius Haring |
| 1858. William Beveer. | Leroy Gaylord. | Barnett J. Overhiser. |

* The New York Civil List states that Orange was formed from Wayne, as "Jersey," Feb. 12, 1813. In the town records we find the following entry on the first pages of the book wherein are recorded the proceedings of town-meetings, etc.: "An Act, entitled an act to divide the town of Jersey, in the county of Steuben, and to alter the name of said town of Jersey, passed April 20, 1836. The people of the State of New York, etc., etc., do enact as follows: 1st. From and after the passage of this act, all that part of the town of Jersey, in the county of Steuben, included in the following boundaries, to wit (then follows the description of the lines): shall be and the same is hereby erected into a new town by the name of BRADFORD, and the first town-meeting in the said town of Bradford shall be held on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at the house of John Zimmerman, in said town. 2d. All the remaining part of the town of Jersey shall be and remain a separate town by the name of ORANGE; and the next town-meeting shall be held at the house of Alonzo Gaylord, in said town of Orange, on the third Tuesday in May next." There are no records in the town clerk's office of Orange of the old town of Jersey, nor do we think it right to state it that Orange was formed as Jersey in 1813, when we see by the reading of the foregoing act that two new towns, with new names, were formed from an old one in 1836.

| Supervisors. | Town Clerks. | Justices of the Peace. |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1859. Abram Barkley. | William Humiston. | A. Crandall. B. J. Overhiser. |
| 1860. " " | Charles R. Maltby. | Henry Cronkrite. |
| 1861. Abram B. Hurd. | Charles Sedam. | Wilson Kels. |
| 1862. Alonzo Gaylord. | " " | C. Haring. T. J. Crouch. |
| 1863. Abram Barkley. | " " | Cornelius Haring. |
| 1864. " " | " " | Isaac V. Vanliew. |
| 1865. " " | George E. Sharp. | H. Cronkrite. Wilson Kels. |
| 1866. " " | " " | Thomas J. Crouch. |
| 1867. " " | Charles Sedam. | Cornelius Haring. |
| 1868. Wm. J. Humiston. | William H. Mills. | David W. Bennett. |
| 1869. Alonzo Gaylord. | George E. Sharp. | George Ogden. |
| 1870. " " | " " | Thomas J. Crouch. |
| 1871. Curtis Maltby. | " " | S. S. Millspaugh. George Kels. |
| 1872. " " | Benj. Westerfield. | Thomas Sprowl. Abram Barkley. |
| 1873. Harvey Nichols. | Charles Sedam. | H. Roekwell. L. Cronkrite. |
| 1874. " " | " " | George Kels. |
| 1875. Alonzo Tucker. | " " | Abram Barkley. |
| 1876. " " | " " | Lyman Cronkrite. |
| 1877. " " | " " | Lorenzo Alden. |
| 1878. Andrew Ellison. | " " | George Kels. |

VILLAGES.

Monterey village, on Mead's Creek, southwest of the centre, is a pleasantly-located and thriving place, of about 400 inhabitants. It contains three churches (Presbyterian, Baptist, and Methodist), one steam saw-, grist-, and shingle-mill; one rake-factory, one cheese-factory, four stores of general merchandise, one tin and hardware store, one jewelry-store, two carriage-shops, one district school, with two departments, and several other small mechanic shops. William De Witt was the first owner of the site. Joshua Chamberlain became the owner in 1821. The cheese-factory of Messrs. Hall, Kels & Co., which is located here, and which was established about three years ago, manufactures about 60,000 pounds of cheese per year.

Sugar Hill, in the northeast part, *East Orange*, in the east, and *Pine Creek* are post-office stations.

SCHOOLS.

From the County School Commissioners' report, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, we take the following statistics:

| | |
|--|--------|
| Whole number of school districts..... | 18 |
| Number of teachers employed during the year (males)... | 10 |
| " " " " " (females)..... | 19 |
| " children of school age residing in the town | 598 |
| " attending school during the year... | 531 |
| " volumes in school libraries..... | 690 |
| Value of school libraries..... | \$93 |
| " school-houses and sites..... | \$6430 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Amount on hand Oct. 1, 1876..... | \$41.50 |
| " apportioned to districts by the State..... | 1714.28 |
| " raised by direct tax..... | 1057.84 |
| " received from other sources..... | 693.35 |
| Total..... | \$3506.97 |

PAYMENTS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| For teachers' wages..... | \$2747.00 |
| " school-house repairs, etc..... | 535.38 |
| " incidental expenses..... | 256.74 |
| Balance..... | 17.15 |
| Total..... | \$3556.27 |

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MEAD'S CREEK

was organized Jan. 3, 1824, at the dwelling-house of Darius Hewitt, Elder Joseph Crawford, Moderator. The original members were Samuel Adams and Sally, his wife, Henry Gardner and Katy, his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Miller (the last survivor, who died June 6, 1877), Lyman Johnson and Doreas, his wife, Mary Chamberlain, Mary Ann Hurd, Sarah Kimball, all of whom were members of Presbyterian churches at a distance, together with Darius Hewitt and Lydia, his wife, Jared Stephens and Hannah, his wife, (who had never before united with any church), Lucy Goodrich, Sabra Ware, Daniel Curtis and Rebecca, his wife. Naney Kimball and Clarissa Hewitt were received Jan. 31, 1824. Samuel Adams, Henry Gardner, and Jared Stephens were ordained the first ruling elders, in July, 1824. They have been followed by Darius Hewitt, Chauncey Hewitt, Sylvester Goodrich, Ira Nash, — Lord, William Giles, John Westerfield, Charles Babbitt, Sampson Doane, and William C. Gray. The pastors have been Revs. Joseph Crawford, David Harrower, Richard Williams, David Higgins, Hugh Carlisle, John Gray, Ebenezer Everts, David Abbey, William R. Downs, Charles Chapman, J. T. Otis, and Elijah V. Wells, present incumbent. Their church edifice was erected about 1834. Alanson Chamberlain, builder. It has sittings for 300 persons. Present membership, 40. Number of pupils in Sunday-school, 60. William C. Gray, Superintendent.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF MONTEREY.

This church was organized about 1827 or 1828 (they have no early records), by Rev. Peregrine Hollett, a local preacher. Among the first members were Jedediah Miller, William Conlogue, Miles Hotchkiss, Demas Hotchkiss, Solomon Northrop, Andrew Fort, John, Levi, and Daniel Miller. Their house of worship was erected about 1830, and will seat 300 people. Present membership, 50; number of pupils in Sabbath-schools, 60. William G. Humiston, Superintendent. Rev. S. F. Sanford, present pastor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF ORANGE,

in Monterey village, was formed as the "Mead's Creek Baptist Church," July 15, 1837. The first meeting was held at the house of Deacon Bryant; Deacon B. J. Overhiser, moderator and clerk. Those forming this church were former members of the Hornby Baptist Church. Elders D. B. Coryell and A. C. Mallory were the first preachers. By a council of churches, convened Aug. 26, 1840, it was received as an independent church. The members then consisted of B. J. Overhiser, H. Bryant, E. Tompkins, S. Baneroft, S. De Witt, M. Morse, D. Galtry, A. Overhiser, P. Andrews, L. Burgess, S. Doan, L. Bryant, N. Chamberlain, and twenty-one others. Their church edifice will seat 350 people. Present membership, 75; number of pupils in Sunday-school, 100. George E. Sharp, Superintendent. Rev. V. P. Mather, present pastor.

THE BRADFORD BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized Oct. 28, 1834, by a council of delegates from surrounding churches. Rev. D. Smith was chosen moderator; Rev. D. B. Coryell, clerk of the council. The

constituent members were 60 in number. Previous to this time, about 1824, a society was formed here, as the south branch of the Tyrone and Jersey Church. Their house of worship was built in 1834. It was repaired in 1864, at a cost of \$1870. Rev. Van Rensselaer Wall was the first pastor. He has been followed by Revs. D. Olney, J. D. Carr, Ellett Otis, James L. Coffin, J. Eastabrooks, O. B. Call, J. Ketcham, R. Hults, W. P. Omans, J. Eastabrooks, M. H. Perry, A. B. Green, E. T. Mallory, A. B. Green, E. T. Mallory, and L. D. Worth, present pastor. Present membership, 98; number of pupils in Sunday-school, 80. Rev. L. D. Worth, Superintendent of Sunday-school.

A church edifice, erected by the Free-Will Baptists about thirty years ago, is situated one and one-half miles east of Bradford village. Its society has disbanded. It will seat 200 people, and is occupied when required by various religious denominations.

Of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH at Sugar Hill we have no history, although the pastor, clerk, and one of the deacons were respectfully requested to furnish the same. We believe it was formed some twenty years ago, members from the disbanded Pine Grove Church, of Tyrone, forming the nucleus.

SOCIETIES.

Orange Lodge, No. 621, F. and A. M., was organized Sept. 5, 1866, with thirteen charter members and the following officers, viz.: Z. F. Wilder, W. M.; A. J. Vangorden, S. W.; D. W. Bennett, J. W.; Curtis Maltbey, Treas.; W. J. Humiston, Sec.; Thos. J. Crouch, S. D.; Leroy Gaylord, J. D.; Ephraim Barkley, S. M. C.; John Rowley, J. M. C.; Charles Sedam, Tyler.

The officers for 1878 are Andrew Ellison, W. M.; Abram Barkley, S. W.; Warren A. Thomas, J. W.; Curtis Maltby, Treas.; Robert Feagles, Sec.; S. F. Kress, S. D.; Melvin Thompson, J. D.; David J. Hammond, S. M. C.; Marvin Gaylord, J. M. C.; C. Lockwood, Tyler; Geo. E. Sharp, Chaplain; Charles Sedam, Organist; George Kels, Marshal. Trustees, W. Warden, Chas. Jones, D. R. Miller. Past Masters, Z. F. Wilder, Thos. J. Crouch, W. J. Humiston, J. L. Goff.

Regular communications are held in Masonic Hall, Monterey village, on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Orange Grange, No. 269, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized Nov. 26, 1874, with twenty-five charter members and the following officers: Wm. C. Gray, Master; Curtis Maltby, Overseer; Wm. W. Bartlett, Lecturer; George Chrisjohn, Steward; C. Chamberlain, Assistant Steward; Andrew Ellison, Chaplain; D. R. Miller, Treas.; J. C. Merrill, Sec.; Wm. Warden, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. C. Maltby, Ceres; Mrs. D. Miller, Pomona; Mrs. W. Warden, Flora; Mrs. C. Chamberlain, Lady Assistant Steward.

The officers for 1878 are Ellis Chamberlain, Master; A. B. Webber, Overseer; W. W. Bartlett, Lecturer; I. B. McConnell, Steward; C. Chamberlain, Assistant Steward; Robt. Feagles, Chaplain; W. Warden, Treas.; Wm. C. Gray, Sec.; W. W. Bartlett, Jr., Gate-Keeper; Mrs. L. Putnam, Ceres; Mrs. George Chrisjohn, Pomona; Mrs. Luey Lockwood, Flora; Mrs. L. S. Chamberlain, Lady

Assistant Steward. Present membership thirty-seven. Grange meets at Mrs. L. Putnam's house the first and third Saturdays of each month.

Monterey Lodge, No. 1010, Knights of Honor, was instituted by District Deputy E. A. Overhiser, April 5, 1878, with the following officers: J. W. Baker, Dictator; Lorenzo Alden, Vice-Dictator; G. W. Humiston, Assistant Dictator; T. S. Baker, Reporter; J. J. Overhiser, Treas.; Alonzo Tucker, Financial Reporter; A. S. McIntyre, Chaplain; W. A. Thomas, Guide; J. C. Vine, Guardian; Chas. Mathews, Sentinel; George Kels, Past Dictator. Trustees, George Kels, Lorenzo Alden, Alonzo Tucker.

The lodge meets in Grange Hall, Monterey village, every other Friday evening.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The unfinished road-bed of the Corning and Sodus Bay Railroad follows up the outlet of Lake Lamoka, and cuts across the extreme northwest corner of the town. The work was done in 1876.

To Henry, Abram, and Stephen M. Switzer, George Kels, Charles Sedam, Sampson Doane, A. B. Webber, Wm. C. Gray, Mrs. Mary Chrisjohn, T. S. Baker, and many others, we desire to return our thanks for their courtesy and the valuable information received from them.

MILITARY RECORD.

This town furnished 123 men during the war of the Rebellion.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Paid in bounties to soldiers..... | \$5,300 |
| County paid in bounties to soldiers..... | 7,800 |
| Total..... | \$13,100 |

A roster of soldiers and officers of the town of Orange is herewith appended:

John E. Hays, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Thomas Putnam, private, 107th Inf., Co. II; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. at close of the war.
 Ebenezer Putnam, private, 107th Inf., Co. II; enl. Aug. 1862.
 William Lamphier, private, 14th H. Art., Co. L; enl. Jan. 1864; disch. at close of the war.
 Jackson Lamphier, private, 1st V. Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Henry Barber, private, 10th Cav., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1862.
 Lyman Bliss, private, 5th H. Art., Co. L; enl. Jan. 1864.
 Lyman Putnam, private, 86th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1862.
 Frank De Witt, corp., 5th H. Art., Co. L; enl. Feb. 1862; disch. at expiration of term.
 Henry I. Engell, private, 86th Inf., Co. I; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. at expiration of term.
 George De Witt, corp., 147th Inf., Co. II; enl. July, 1863; in nine battles; lost left leg at Hatcher's Run.
 George Austin, private, 1st V. Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. at close of the war.
 Ransom Parker, private, 5th Art., Co. A; enl. Jan. 1862; disch. at close of term; re-enl. in navy.
 William T. Parker, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. at close of the war.
 Joseph Strickland, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Luman Edwards, private, 86th Inf., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1861.
 William Rubble, private, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 1863; disch. for disab., 1864.
 Charles Rarrick, private, 76th Inf., Co. C; enl. July, 1863; disch. for disab., 1864.
 James Roff, private, 5th H. Art., Co. C; enl. Jan. 1864; disch. at close of war.
 Isaac Potter, private, 1st V. Cav., Co. I; enl. March, 1864; disch. at close of the war.
 Francis Galtry, private, 5th H. Art., Co. C; enl. Jan. 1864; disch. at close of the war.
 Oscar De Witt, corp., 5th H. Art., Co. C; enl. Dec. 1863; disch. at close of war.
 Ira C. Knapp, private, 107th Inf., Co. II; enl. Aug. 1862; died in service, Nov. 5, 1864.
 John B. Knapp, private, 107th Inf., Co. II; enl. Aug. 1862; prisoner at Andersonville; died Jan. 7, 1865, ten days after arrival home.

Franklin C. Babbitt, lieut., 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1862; mortally wounded at Peach-Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; died July 22, 1864.

George M. Sickles, private, 1st V. Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. at close of the war.

Hiram Andrews, sergt., 141st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. Oct. 1864.

Barnett Andrews, private, 141st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. at close of the war.

James W. Rusco, private, 1st V. Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. at close of the war.

Frank Compton, private, 1st V. Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. at close of the war.

Orlando De Witt, private, 1st V. Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. at close of the war.

Nichols Mathews, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. at close of the war.

Stephen Earing, private, 1st V. Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. at close of the war.

George W. Beyea, private, 1st V. Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. at close of the war.

William S. Vangilder, private, 89th Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1861; disch. in Oct. 1862.

A. Randall, corp., 86th Inf., Co. I; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. at expiration of term; re-enl.

Levi Randall, corp., 86th Inf., Co. I; enl. Oct. 1861; re-enl.; killed Nov. 6, 1864.

S. W. Coon, private, 14th Inf., Co. C; enl. March, 1862; disch. at close of war.

Frank A. Thompson, corp., 8th Cav., Co. A; enl. Oct. 1861; prisoner; wounded; disch. at close of term.

Chauncey De Witt, private, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. at close of war.

W. J. Dawson, private, 50th Eng., Co. K; died at Poplar Grove.

William S. Vangilder, corp., 1st Vet. Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. at close of war.

Erastus Carson, private, 1st Vet. Cav., Co. I; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. at close of war.

Hiram Potter, private, 5th H. Art., Co. C; never mustered; died at home, Feb. 20, 1864.

Truman Edwards, private, 179th Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. at close of war.

Daniel Mathews, corp., 86th Inf., Co. I; enl. Oct. 1861; died in service, Dec. 25, 1862.

Philander Miller, sergt., 5th H. Art., Co. C; enl. Jan. 1862; disch. at close of term; re-enlisted; was wounded.

The soldiers' record of this town was never fully or properly made out. We find names of men who enlisted in Michigan and Illinois regiments, and other towns and counties in this State, where they received bounties, and were accredited. Besides the forty-seven men above mentioned, we find the names of only seventy-six men, with no remarks to show where they came from, or in what commands they served. Their names are as follows:

Daniel Orr, Edward Kinsman, A. L. Horton, Theodore Millsbaugh, Clay M. Newcomb, Harvey Jaynes, Jr., Jasper Jaynes, William Cornell, S. H. Seeley, Orrin Smith, John Vosburg, Albert S. Tanner, A. M. Crouch, Samuel G. Wilbur, Aaron Miller, Hiram H. Miller, H. W. Goodrich, Philander Miller, Orrin W. Smith, D. Parker, John O. Parker, David Frost, Guy Curtis, Abel Inscho, Jackson Benham, George Chrisjohn, William Meuter, H. S. Newcomb, Helen Ellis, Joseph Parks, Francis Webb, Garrett Haring, Clark Crumb, Nathaniel Covert, Ebenezer Covert, Charles C. Lybolt, Henry Palmer, N. M. Sickles, John M. Wright, James Scott, Jr., C. W. Thompson, George W. Thompson, Thomas Gowndrey, Charles Hungerford, Philip Rusco, C. Decker, George Compton, Lewis Keefer, Joseph S. Doane, Abiatha Doane, Wellington Hurd, Heman Lybolt, William Lybolt, James H. Lybolt, Lewis Butler, Gilbert Personius, Andrew Personius, Underhill Frost, Willis Ellis, Harlem Weller, A. Van Warren, Delos Thompson, Jerome Hall, James Chambers, L. Chambers, Peter Vela, John Hicks, George Rowley, Henry Brown, Chester Welch, Jesse Lee, D. B. Schofield, Henry Willock, Curtis Chamberlain, Matthew Dawson, Chester Chapman.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NATHAN MILLER.

Nathan Miller was born at Quebec, Canada, June 2, 1800, and is the eldest child of Hampton Miller, a native of Orange Co., N. Y., who removed to Reading, Schuyler

Co., N. Y., shortly after the birth of our subject. He first remembers of going out and getting scared at the deer; says the country was an entire wilderness, and as he grew older became very fond of hunting; when sixteen years of age he saw his mother take down the rifle and kill a deer which was fighting the hounds. In 1822, Mr. Miller married Catharine Horning, daughter of Jacob Horning, a Revolutionary soldier. In 1824 he moved upon a tract near



NATHAN MILLER.

his present residence, with a pair of two-year-old steers, cutting his way through the woods from what is known as the Hicks farm, now owned by Mr. Totten and located some two miles northwest of his present residence. He took up sixty-five acres, having ten years in which to pay for it. The taxes for the first year were fifty cents, and to pay them Mr. Miller was obliged to go six miles through the woods and chop all day for the amount. To get potatoes to plant he engaged with old Mr. Baskin to split one hundred rails for every bushel, which usually took one day's time; the said potatoes were carried by him a distance of two miles through the woods (by torch-light, as protection against the wolves) every night upon the completion of his daily task. Mr. Miller built a cob house of sixteen and eighteen feet logs, which for two years he occupied without a floor and chimney; the floor, when made, was constructed of split basswood logs. The roof was made from bark, which was peeled, split, dried, and pressed for the purpose. Mr. Miller made purchases to the extent of two hundred acres, paid for all by dint of hard labor, and gave to his eight children—three sons and five daughters, by his first wife—each five hundred dollars. In September, 1868, he traded farms with his son William, his present farm comprising eighty-five acres. Mr. Miller lost the companion of his youth March 26, 1842. He married for his second wife Miss Abbey, daughter of Daniel S. Barker, of Saratoga County, April 22, 1843. Mr. Barker was a soldier in the war of 1812. By this union were born ten children, two sons and eight daughters, six of whom are living.

About three years since Mr. Miller received a slight shock of paralysis, which affected his speech and memory; aside from this he is in good health and able to do a good day's work. He has done as much towards clearing and improving as any man in the country. He relates many incidents of his early life as a hunter, being then and to this day passionately fond of hunting. One instance we give: he got up in the morning and found three deer in the tree-top, which he had felled the night previous for his cattle to browse on, and before the deer could get half a mile away he had shot two of them. Mr. Miller is surrounded with the comforts of life, and is tenderly cared for in his declining years by his estimable companion.

ISAAC W. FERRO.

Seldom do we meet with a man who has so long peacefully resided in one home as the subject of this article. For half a century he toiled on the same old farm to obtain the competency which he now enjoys as old age comes ereeping upon him. Isaac W. Ferro was born in the town of Charleston (now Root), Montgomery Co., N. Y., Aug. 28, 1817. His father was Cornelius Ferro, son of Peter Ferro, who resided in the eastern part of New York State, and whose large family were scattered throughout the country, some of whom are still living. His mother was Alida Van Derveear, daughter of Garret Van Derveear, of Montgomery Co., N. Y. Isaac was one of four children,—two sons and two daughters. His childhood was spent near his birth-place, upon the farm which his parents rented. At that time, as it now is, the general feeling of beginners in life was to "go West," so at the age of nine years he removed with his parents to Jersey, Steuben Co., N. Y., which at that time was an unbroken forest. There were scarcely any roads, neighbors were few and far between, and the wild animals, such as wolves, deer, etc., had long held undisputed possession of the ground which the Ferros now selected for their home. They erected substantial log buildings, which after a few years were replaced by permanent frame ones. Then life began in earnest for Isaac. Even at his tender age his was no small share of the toil and hardships of pioneer life, and at the age of fifteen he was able to and did do the work of a man. Thus with his assistance acre after acre of land was cleared of the beautiful pine timber, which was considered nearly worthless at that time (except for shingles), because there was no demand for it, and had there been there were no facilities for utilizing it. He shaved a great many thousand shingles, which they sold as one way of gaining that competency which they were all laboring so hard to obtain. In 1841 he met with the loss by death of his younger sister, who had attained young womanhood. In 1842 he was married to Tryphena Knowlton, daughter of Chester Knowlton, a resident of Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y., and one of the early settlers of that town. Mr. Knowlton and wife were "Green Mountaineers," from Vermont, and also settled in the forest, which they cleared into a smiling farm.

A few years after Mr. Ferro's marriage he removed into

a new house, built for him upon another part of the same farm. Hard labor and exposure began to tell upon his strength, and about this time it was thought that his remaining years would be few, but he rallied again and soon began to labor once more. In 1846 his only brother was called away by death, having reached manhood. Then he was the only surviving child at home, his sister (who was older than him) having gone back East when she was sixteen years of age, and remaining until several years after her marriage to Benjamin H. Voorhees, when she removed to Steuben County also, and now resides near her brother upon a farm which she inherited from her father's estate. He continued to toil upon the old farm, and by energy and perseverance gained a good farm of his own some distance from where he lived, and which he most of the time rented, as his father's declining years rendered it necessary for him to take charge of the farm duties. In 1854 the county of Schuyler was formed, which brought him in the new county and the town of Orange. In 1861 his father died, when he came into possession of the old homestead, to which he removed, and where his mother resided until her death, which occurred in 1869, and where he still resides. After his removal he proceeded to renovate the house and grounds by building verandas, ornamental fence-painting, grading the grounds, etc.; also his barns went through a thorough course of enlargement and repair; and, in fact, the whole farm (except two pieces of woodland), by patient industry and considerable expense, was cleared of every stump or reminder of the gloomy forest which once covered it. In 1871, as his health caused him to become aged beyond his years, he let his home farm to his son-in-law, who has continued to work it up to the present time under his supervision. In 1876 he exchanged his other farm for property in the village of Watkins, which he still owns. And now having but the one farm he was enabled to give it more attention and put it in the state of good and thorough cultivation in which it now is.

He has made farming a life-work and a success. By honesty and uprightness he has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-people. Although never an aspirant for political fame, he has many times held official positions. For several years, when he was of middle age, he held a captain's commission in the militia, which at that time were kept in reserve but were disbanded before the late war. At different times he was elected assessor in the town where he resides, until in all he faithfully served in that position twelve years. In the building up of society he has ever been active, and a liberal contributor to all charitable or worthy enterprises around him, and has fought actively against immorality and corruption both in society and positions of trust. He will leave a name worthy to be remembered by his posterity. His family consists of three daughters, viz.: Alida L., wife of James H. Moore; Esther S., wife of Milton Olmsted; and Robia F., wife of William F. Hall.

The above are all thriving farmers, and live a short distance from the old homestead of their father and grandfather.

CHAPTER XCI.

READING.

THIS town lies upon the west bank of Seneca Lake, and is the central town upon the north border of the county. Its surface is a rolling upland, varying from 400 to 500 feet above the lake. The bluffs upon the shore are very steep, and in many places precipitous. The water-courses are many small brooks and creeks, which, flowing in an easterly course, empty into the lake. The soil is chiefly of a clayey loam.

From the census report of 1875, we find that it has a total area of 16,649 acres, of which 13,657 acres are improved, and a population of 1715 inhabitants, of whom 1555 are natives, and 160 foreign born; 1694 white, 21 colored; 843 males, 872 females; aliens, 10. Number of males of voting age, 484; number of males of military age, 327; persons of school age, 243 males, 218 females; number of land-owners, 253; persons twenty-one years of age and upwards unable to read and write, 15.

The people are engaged principally in agricultural pursuits, the soil being well adapted to the production of fine crops of hay and the cereals, also fruits. Considerable attention is paid to grape culture along the lake-shore. The town contains no manufactories of any importance. Several hundred acres of the extreme southeast corner are included within the incorporated village of Watkins.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There were published in *The Dundee Record* of 1852 a series of articles relating to the first settlers and the first settlement of Steuben County. Among them was a paper written by Judge John Dow, himself then in his eighty-second year. As he was one of the very first settlers in the territory embraced within the present county of Schuyler, and the first settler of the town of Reading, and as his narration explains some matters of civil history which are lost to us by the disappearance of the town records, we reproduce it nearly entire:

"I was born in the town of Voluntown, Windham Co., Conn., Aug. 13, 1769. In my boyhood I was taught to read, write, and cipher, and was required to labor under the direction of my father at the farming business until I reached my seventeenth or eighteenth year, when, with my father's consent, I went to work with a cabinet-maker, and subsequently, for some time, with a spinning-wheel maker. When I had partially learned their trades, they wanted me no longer.

"I then worked for other people, and having procured a few dollars in money, and a saddle, my father gave me a horse, and, with his approval, I set out April 6, 1789, to travel to the Genesee country. I arrived at the head of the Seneca Lake (now Watkins) in the latter part of the same month, and was taken sick with the measles among strangers. Only parts of two or three families then resided in the vicinity. They were very kind to me, particularly David Culver's family. On my health being restored, I went with Benjamin Brown, in a boat, down the Seneca Lake to the Friends' Settlement, where I worked for him on his farm, situate about one mile southerly of the place where West Dresden now is, and worked for him until fall. He being of Jemima Wilkinson's followers, and as their meetings were held at his house, I became acquainted with many of them. Their form of worship was, in some respects, like that of the Quakers.

"These early settlers experienced extraordinary trials and privations, especially those in limited circumstances. One family subsisted for many days on nothing more than the milk of one cow, and boiled

nettles. About this time Judge Potter made a settlement in his township, some six miles northwesterly of the present village of Penn Yan, and sold land for fifty cents an acre. Jemima's followers first settled on land situated on the south side of the outlet of Crooked Lake, between that lake and the Seneca. They called themselves Friends, hence the name of 'Friends' Settlement.' Many of them afterwards removed to Jerusalem, the new township purchased by, or for, the Universal Friend, as Jemima Wilkinson called herself.

"In the fall of 1789, having lost my horse, I traveled home on foot to my father's in Voluntown, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles. My father gave me a yoke of steers that were well broke, and two cows that were learned to walk in the yoke before the steers. I got them shod, and with this team, and a sled-load of such articles as I would most need, we started, Feb. 15, 1790, on our journey for the head of Seneca Lake. We arrived there on the 20th of March, 1790. My father, who came with me, gave me a few dollars, and soon returned to his home in Connecticut. The summer of 1790 I raised a good crop of corn. In the winter following, I made a few spinning-wheels. There being a demand for wheels and chairs, I followed the business of making them during the winters, and part of the time summers, for nearly thirty years. I was married 1791. In 1794 I bought land of John W. Watkins, of Jefferson, the 200 acres on which I now reside, situated in the town of Reading, and in the spring of 1798 moved on to it, having first resided at the head of the Seneca eight years, and paid all I owed for my land here. The country in the vicinity was an unsettled wilderness for several miles in either direction. I lived there *two years* without neighbors, when, in 1800, Mr. David Culver moved on his land adjoining mine, whence arose the name of 'Culver's Settlement,' Mr. Culver having opened a tavern here. The tract of land east of the old pre-emption line, and west of Seneca Lake, within which my land was situated, was then, and for several years after, within the boundaries of Cayuga County, and was afterwards annexed to Frederickstown, Steuben Co. Emigrants from Vermont had recently settled at Eddytown, in said tract. A number of us attended the annual town-meeting, held at Mr. Tyler's, on the first Tuesday of March, 1803, at which Esquires Bartles and Wells presided. Esquire Wells ran for supervisor, and his opponent was Solomon Wixon. The friends of each grew warm, electioneered, challenged voters, talked loud, and made much noise and confusion. Some made such disturbance that the justices ordered the constables to put them out. When out, five of the disturbers stripped, and challenged their opponents to fight. None accepted their challenge, and after scolding awhile they put on their clothes. Esquire Wells was chosen Supervisor, and Joshua Smith, Town Clerk. The meeting then adjourned to next day, when the rest of the town officers were elected. The cause of the disturbance was this: one O'Galleghy had brought goods into Frederickstown some time previous, sold them to certain individuals, taking their notes, payable in wheat, but no place was mentioned where it was to be delivered. He was absent when the notes became due. He afterwards returned and sued his debtors, demanding the money. Some of the young men, disguised by blacking their faces, undertook to take him into their custody, but he by some means avoided them. He made complaint before Esquire Wells. Several persons were brought before the justice for examination. Two of Esquire Wixon's sons were required to give evidence in the case; they refused, and were committed to prison. I cannot give all the details of this *black scrape*, as it was called, but this is the substance of it, and its effects were felt not only at the above town-meeting, but at one or two subsequent ones.

"The next annual town-meeting was held at Enos Silsbee's, on the first Tuesday of March, 1804. Dennis O'Connor and William Kernan were there, but not allowed to vote, being aliens. Esquire Wells and Jacob Teeple were candidates for supervisor. The justices said the law required a freeholder. Mr. Teeple was called and questioned as to his being a freeholder. He replied, "I am not." The people opposed to Wells immediately sought for a candidate in lieu of Teeple. They asked me if I would accept. I gave my assent. Tickets were quickly written, circulated, and voted. The result was my being elected supervisor of Frederickstown. The board of supervisors met at Bath the first Tuesday in October, 1804, to audit accounts and levy the taxes. The county of Steuben at that time contained only six towns. From minutes I made at the time, I can now give the following statistics and names of the supervisors:

"*Danville*.—Amariah Hammon, Supervisor. Taxable inhabitants, 47.



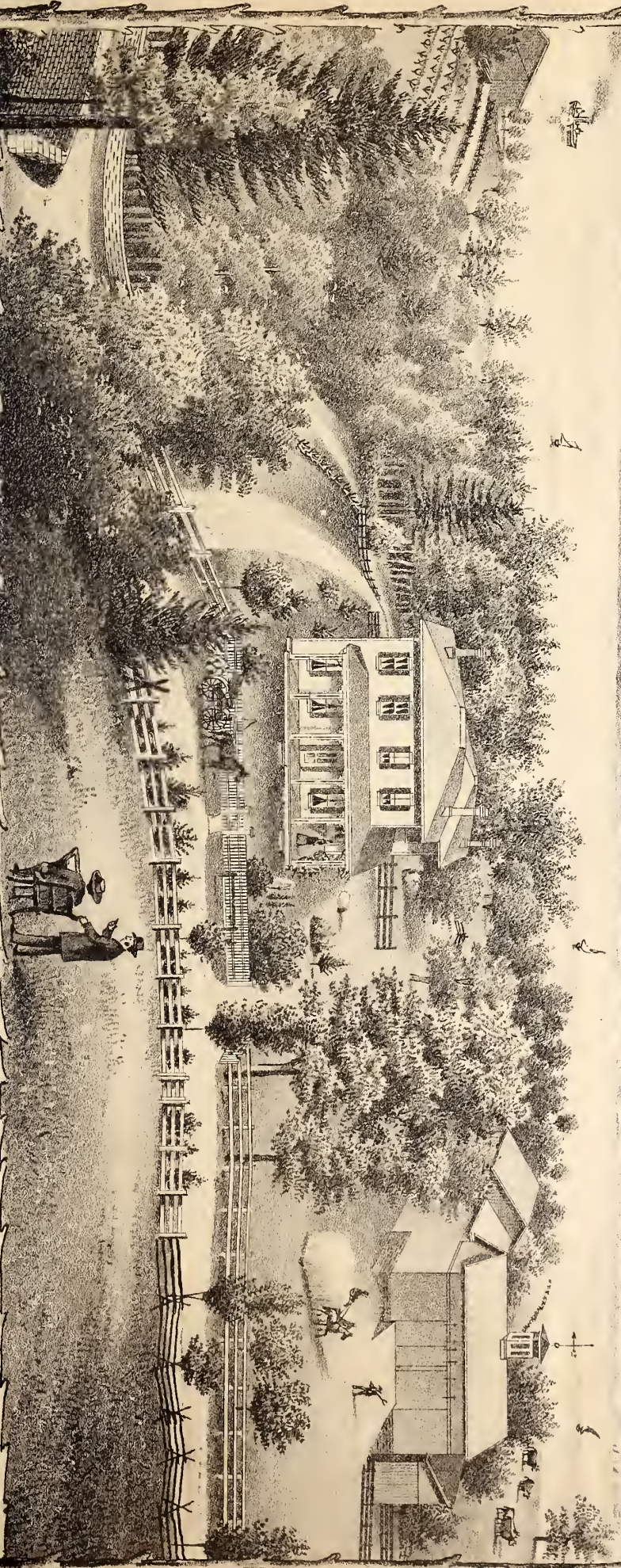
PHOTO BY R. B. CHAM.

MRS. OTIS CORBETT.



PHOTO BY R. B. CHAM.

OTIS CORBETT.





"*Painted Post*.—John Knox, Supervisor. Number of taxable inhabitants, 130.

"*Bath*.—Samuel Baker, Supervisor. Number of taxable inhabitants, 119.

"*Cantico*.—Uriah Stephens, Supervisor. Number of taxable inhabitants, 86.

"*Middletown*.—George Martin, Supervisor. Number of taxable inhabitants, 55.

"*Frederickstown* (afterwards Wayne).—John Dow, Supervisor. Number of taxable inhabitants, 146.

Probably nearly all the taxable inhabitants were heads of families and had several children. An average of five to each family would indicate the population of the county at that time at nearly 3000, and of the town of Frederickstown 730.

"The old town of Frederickstown then included the present towns of Tyrone, Reading, and Orange, of Schuyler County; Barrington and Starkey, of Yates County; and Bradford and Wayne, of Steuben County.

J. S. S.

"At the next town-meeting, which was held at Solomon Wixon's, Frederickstown, March, 1805, Jacob Teeple, having become a freeholder, was chosen supervisor, and the other town officers were elected with but little excitement. At this town-meeting notice was duly given that application would be made to the next Legislature for a division of the town. To effect this I took an active part, procured signers to our petition, took it and all the papers necessary and delivered them to John Wilson, our member of Assembly, then residing in Bath, who procured, Feb. 17, 1806, the passage of an act 'That from and after the passage of this act, all that part of Frederickstown, in Steuben County, lying east of the old pre-emption line . . . shall be and hereby is erected into a town by the name of Reading, and the first town-meeting in the town of Reading shall be held at the dwelling-house of Abner Hurd, in said town.' We attended the annual town-meeting of Frederickstown, held first Tuesday of March, 1806, not knowing then that said act had been passed. Soon after this we received a copy of the act, and finding that we no longer belonged to Frederickstown, we gave general notice that a town-meeting would be held at the house of Abner Hurd to elect town officers. This meeting was held in April, 1806. The town thus formed included the present town of Starkey, Yates Co. Nearly all the voters attended. All the officers were chosen very peaceably. I was elected supervisor, and they continued to re-elect me to that office each successive year until the spring of 1819. I was again elected supervisor of Reading in 1834. I was appointed justice of the peace for Reading in 1806, and a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1808, and continued in those offices until 1821. In 1826 I was again appointed to the office of justice of the peace, and was continued in that office until January, 1851, making in all a period of forty years that I served the people in that capacity.

"Just before the general election of 1818, James McCall and myself were nominated as the Democratic candidates for members of Assembly from the counties of Steuben and Allegany; John Metcalf was a candidate in opposition. Great exertions were made to defeat my own and secure his election. Among the means used was ridicule. This, however, increased the number of votes cast for me, and I was elected by a considerable majority. I was again elected in 1819, and in 1820 was nominated the third time. John Teeple ran in opposition. Although he was popular, I was again elected; and thus I attended three sessions of the Legislature, and one extra session to choose electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States."

Judge Dow died in 1853, at the age of eighty-four years, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in this part of the State. In personal appearance he was above the medium height, and in his prime was remarkable for his osseous and muscular development. His private life was without spot or blemish. He probably never had an enemy, and his public life, as detailed in the foregoing columns, shows the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him best. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than fifty years. Judge Dow was married in

1791. His first wife was the widow Mallory, one of the Friends' followers, and mother of Hon. Meredith Mallory, formerly member of Congress from Steuben and Yates. She bore him two daughters. His second wife was the widow Leake.

David Culver came from Voluntown, Windham Co., Conn., at a very early day, and settled first at the head of the Seneca Lake, the present site of the village of Watkins. He was one of the very first settlers of the territory embraced in the present county of Schuyler. According to Judge Dow's statement, he was one of the two or three parts of families living at the head of the lake in 1789, and it was in his (Culver's) house that young Dow was cared for while ill with the measles. In 1800, accompanied by his sons, David, Jr., Elisha, William R., John, and his daughter Sally, the elder Culver removed to Reading, and settled near the corners, on the farm next west of Dow, and about one-half mile north of the present village of Reading Centre. He opened the first "place of entertainment," or tavern, about 1801, and the locality then became known as "Culver's Settlement." His son Miner, born soon after his settlement here, was the first child born in the town. Elisha, the second son, was the first person married, and David, Jr., the eldest, kept the first store, which was situated near his father's house, north of the centre.

Alexander Hinton settled on the Lake Road, near Watkins, in 1802.

William Roberts, the progenitor of the Roberts family in Schuyler County, came from Adams Co., Pa., in 1797. He was accompanied by his sons John, James, and Joseph. The family brought their goods overland to the Susquehanna River; then procuring a boat they floated down the river to its junction with the Tioga; then pushed against the current up the latter stream to Newtown. Here they procured a yoke of oxen and a cart, whose wheels were made by sawing off sections of a large log. With this vehicle they slowly wended their way through the dense pine forests and along General Sullivan's road to Catharine's Landing, now Havana. Here they employed one Gilbert Hathaway to carry them in a boat down the inlet and lake to Ovid. The entire journey occupied eight weeks. The family came from Ovid to Reading in 1806. Having lived in the vicinity of Reading, Pa., they suggested the name at the time of this town's formation. The sons, John and James, were the first blacksmiths in this region. Their first shop was made by sawing off the stump of an oak, and setting the anvil upon it in the open air, arranging the bellows also in primitive style.

Their shop was thus said to include the whole town. A story is related, that a stranger, in passing through, inquired for a blacksmith. He was told that he was already in the shop, and the anvil was *only* six miles distant.

We also find that, in 1806, Valentine Hitchcock had settled on the present site of Reading Centre. Elisha Culver had married, and was living where W. C. Sprowls now resides. A man named Phillips lived on the farm now owned by Thomas Ellis. Elisha Benedict was settled near Elisha Culver's. John French was on the premises now owned by Smith Conklin. Samuel Gustin lived east of the

centre, near the depot, and Eliadia Parker was at Irelandville. Alfred and Anson Rich, brothers, were located where Alfred Rich, Esq., a son of the former, now resides.

James Calvert and his sons, Alpheus, John, and George, came from Saratoga County, in 1806, and settled three-fourths of a mile northeast of the present residence of the son, Alpheus Calvert, who, at the age of eighty-four years, is the only pioneer living in the town who was here as early as 1806. His sister, Mrs. Hannah Wait, is also a resident of Reading. Mr. Alpheus Calvert is a survivor of the original members of the first Baptist Society, formed here in 1809, and one of the two surviving pupils of the first school taught in a school-house, by Ira Parker, in 1807-8.

Andrew McDowell, Caleb Fulkerson, Richard Laning, and Daniel Shannon were also settlers in the town prior to 1806.

John Sutton emigrated at an early period—immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war—from Orange Co., N. Y., to Pennsylvania. He remained there but a short time, for in 1786 he removed from Pennsylvania to Ovid, Seneca Co. In 1807, accompanied by his family, among whom were his sons Nathaniel and Anson, he settled in Reading on the premises now owned by his son Anson. Here he resided until his death, was one of the constituent members of the first Baptist Society formed here, and a most worthy citizen, friend, and neighbor. He had but two sons, viz.: Nathaniel and Anson; both are residents of Reading at the present time, aged respectively eighty-four and seventy-two years. Of four daughters, Mrs. Tenant Peck and Mrs. Samuel Lott are survivors. Mr. Nathaniel Sutton has four sons living, viz.: Francis L. and Monroe, of Yates County, and Harrison and Anson, of Reading.

John Davis and his son Alpheus came from Saratoga County in 1807, and settled near where Alpheus Calvert now resides. The elder Davis lived to be ninety-five years of age.

Asaph Corbett, accompanied by his son Chester, settled on the farm now owned by a grandson, Wallace Corbett, at about this time; and among others who came in in 1807 were Jason Peck and his sons, Jason, Jr., Erastus, Tenant, and Benoni; and daughters, Phoebe, Rhoda, Sophrona, and Annis. Mr. Peck came from Windham, Greene Co., N. Y., and died at the age of eighty years. His son Tenant is a resident of Reading, and Benoni, of Beaver Dams.

Mr. Lewis Lafever came from Seneca County in 1808, and settled where W. C. Spowls now resides. He bought out Elisha Benedict. His sons, Russell and Harvey Lafever, are residents of Reading.

Thomas Torrence was also a resident here in 1808.

John Diven, accompanied by his sons William, John, George, and Francis, came from Pennsylvania and settled in the town of Dix in 1802. In 1809 he removed to Reading, settling on the farm now owned by James O'Daniels. William Diven, the eldest son, was one of Reading's most prominent and worthy citizens. He was a justice of the peace for thirty years, supervisor of his town nine years, and represented Steuben County in the State Legislature in 1847. He died in 1873, aged eighty-four years. General Alex. S.

Diven—the only son of John Diven by a second marriage—is a resident of Elmira, and the only surviving son. He is mentioned in the history of the town of Dix.

John Hurlbut, John Hurley, James Drake, Jonathan Treman, James Hayes, Alpheus Schofield, and Abner Piper were also settlers in the town in 1809.

The wilderness was fast being settled up and the primeval forests giving place to cultivated fields at about this time, for we find, by referring to the census of 1810, that Reading then contained a population of 1210 people. It is true it then included the present town of Starkey, Yates Co. Ichabod and Amherst Andrews, brothers, were here in 1812. Daniel C. Norris and his brother Samuel came from near Danbury, Conn., and in 1814 settled in Reading. Samuel did not remain here long. Daniel C. was accompanied by four children, viz., Mary A.,—now Mrs. William Diven,—Delia A., Burlock W., and Daniel C. Norris, Jr. They are all living in Reading except Miss Delia A., who is a resident of Hector. Mrs. Henrietta Durland, who was born in Reading, is also a resident of Hector. Daniel C. Norris died at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, Esther, lived to be ninety-one years old.

Samuel Sellon, from Whitingham, Windham Co., Vt., with his sons Major, Zebina, John, Wesley, and William, settled first in Dryden, N. Y., where he remained three years. He came to Reading in 1814, and settled on the farm now owned by his son John. Zebina, the second son, built the first framed house in this part of the town. It is now occupied by Mr. Francis Goundry. The only survivors of this family are William, who is believed to be still living in Iowa, and Mr. John Sellon, aged seventy-eight, who resides on the homestead. Mr. Sellon relates many amusing incidents connected with the early settlers, and was intimately acquainted with Brigham Young, his father, and brothers, when they lived near by him, in the adjoining town of Tyrone.

In 1807, Samuel Ross came from Cumberland Co., Pa., and settled near Eddytown. He was accompanied by his wife and sons James, Alexander, Samuel, and William, and his daughter Margaret. Of these there are now living James, in Catlin, Chemung Co., and Samuel and William, in Reading. They are all successful farmers and most worthy citizens. Samuel, the third son, settled in Reading in 1827, and the year following purchased the farm on which he now resides. William lived in Horseheads for several years, and finally settled here in 1842.

Alonzo Simons came from Eastern New York at an early day. He engaged in the mercantile business at Dundee and Rock Stream, was very successful, and retired to Reading about 1844.

Roswell Shepherd, of North Haven, Conn., settled in Reading Centre in 1828. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Altay and Reading Centre for many years, married one of Judge Dow's daughters, and is a resident of Reading Centre at the present time.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Judge Dow built the first house, 1798. It stood just east of the present residence of Mrs. Davis. David Culver erected the first framed house, at the corner near the

school-house. Eliadia Parker built the first saw-mill at Irelandville. Judge Dow opened the first farm, and harvested the first crops, 1798. David Culver opened the first tavern, in 1801. David Culver, Jr., kept the first store, in 1806; it stood near the tavern. William Diven was the first postmaster at Reading Centre. Hiram Chapman was the first postmaster in the town; the office was the Reading Post-Office, Irelandville, and was established 1816. Judge Dow was the first manufacturer in the county; he made spinning-wheels and chairs at Watkins, in the winter of 1790 and '91. Lucy Dow, daughter of Judge Dow, taught the first school, in her father's house, in the summer of 1807. Ira Parker taught the first school in a house erected for that purpose, during the winter of 1807 and 1808. This log school-house stood on Wm. Ross' present farm, about fifteen rods south of his house. Messrs. Nathaniel Sutton and Alpheus Calvert are the only surviving pupils of that school now living here. Mr. Sutton relates that the books in use then were the Holy Scriptures, Daboll's arithmetic, and Webster's spelling-book. The only highways in the town, in 1807, were the Lake Road—the road from the head of the lake, or the present village of Watkins, running northwest to Reading Centre, and thence westerly towards Tyrone—and the road from the Centre, which intersected the Lake Road at Rock Stream. The first religious society (Baptist) was formed by Rev. John Goff in 1809, at Reading Centre. The Methodists erected the first church edifice, in 1818; it stood about one mile south of the Centre. The first marriage was that of Elisha Culver and Miss Susan Diven, in 1805; and the first birth that of Miner Culver, in 1801.

CIVIL HISTORY.

This town was formed from "Frederickstown" (now Wayne, Steuben Co.), Feb. 17, 1806. "Being all that part of Frederickstown in Steuben County lying east of the old pre-emption line." Starkey, in Yates County, was set off April 6, 1824. The town is supposed to have derived its name from Reading, Pa. The first town-meeting* was held in April, 1806.

The following is a list of supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace of the town of Reading from 1828 to 1878, inclusive:

SUPERVISORS.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1828-31, John Roberts. | 1852, George Roberts. |
| 1832-33, William Diven. | 1853, David C. Diven. |
| 1834, John Dow. | 1854-60, Edwin C. Andrews. |
| 1835-36, William Diven. | 1861, John H. Nichols. |
| 1837, John Roberts. | 1862, Edwin C. Andrews. |
| 1838-41, William Diven. | 1863, Benjamin B. Hollett. |
| 1842-43, Sherlock Andrews. | 1864-65, Lewis Roberts. |
| 1844, Alonzo Simons. | 1866, Edwin C. Andrews. |
| 1845, John Jamison. | 1867-68, Bradford C. Hurd. |
| 1846, William Diven. | 1869-71, Isaac Conklin. |
| 1847-49, Edwin C. Andrews. | 1872-74, George J. Magee. |
| 1850, John H. Nichols. | 1875-77, Adrian Tuttle. |
| 1851, David C. Diven. | 1878, William N. Love. |

* No records can be found of proceedings of town-meetings, reports of schools, highways, etc., from 1806 to 1827, inclusive. We learn that a few years ago some ten or fifteen bushels of old papers were burned. It is to be supposed that the town clerk's office of the future will not be encumbered with such *trash*.

TOWN CLERKS.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1828-38, Heman Holden. | 1861, Leo Shepherd. |
| 1839, John H. Nichols. | 1862, Samuel P. Marvin. |
| 1840, Fox Holden. | 1863, Leo Shepherd. |
| 1841, Newman Abbey. | 1864, C. B. Knight. |
| 1842-43, William Haring. | 1865, W. L. Hurley. |
| 1844-48, John H. Nichols. | 1866-68, Isaac Conklin. |
| 1849-50, Charles M. Holden. | 1869-71, John M. Cole. |
| 1851-53, Dayton Gilbert. | 1872-73, C. M. Sutton. |
| 1854, Isaac Conklin. | 1874, George W. McNemer. |
| 1855, Daniel Morris, Jr. | 1875-77, John M. Cole. |
| 1856-60, Isaac Conklin. | 1878, H. D. Skiff. |

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1830. John Dow. | 1854. Alex. C. Kingsbury. |
| 1831. John Roberts. | 1855. Lewis Roberts. |
| 1832. William Diven. | 1856. William Ross. |
| 1833. John T. Andrews. | 1857. Samuel Lott. |
| 1834. John Dow. | 1858. D. C. Hillerman. |
| 1835. John Roberts. | 1859. Lewis Roberts. |
| John Jamison. | 1860. William Ross. |
| 1836. William Diven. | 1861. Joel A. Taylor. |
| 1837. Hiram Chapman. | 1862. John D. Davis. |
| 1838. John Dow. | 1863. George H. Chapman. |
| 1839. John Jamison. | Edwin W. Lewis. |
| 1840. William Diven. | 1864. Joel Fenno. |
| 1841. Isaac Leake. | 1865. Clark J. Baskin. |
| 1842. John Dow. | 1866. John D. Davis. |
| 1843. John Jamison. | 1867. George H. Chapman. |
| 1844. William Diven. | 1868. Joel Fenno. |
| 1845. Daniel C. Norris, Jr. | 1869. Cyrus Roberts. |
| 1846. John Dow. | 1870. John D. Davis. |
| 1847. Mulford Skinner. | 1871. George H. Chapman. |
| 1848. William Diven. | 1872. Ezra Gleason. |
| 1849. William Ross. | 1873. Cyrus Roberts. |
| 1850. Alex. C. Kingsbury. | 1874. A. M. Sutton. |
| 1851. Mulford Skinner. | 1875. George H. Chapman. |
| 1852. William Diven. | 1876. Lewis G. Phinney. |
| Lewis Roberts. | 1877. Cyrus Roberts. |
| 1853. Samuel Lott. | 1878. Oliver Mathews. |

VILLAGES.

Reading Centre is situated in the central part of the town, and is a station on the line of the Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad. It contains two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Baptist), one hotel, one store, several mechanic shops, and about 100 inhabitants. The site of the village was owned originally by Valentine Hitchcock and David Culver, Sr.

Reading, in the southeast, *North Reading*, in the northwest, and *Pine Grove*, in the west part, are post-office stations, but hamlets.

SCHOOLS.

From the report of the school commissioner for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, we take the following statistics:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Whole number of school districts..... | 8 |
| Number of teachers employed during the year (males).. | 7 |
| “ “ “ “ “ (females)..... | 8 |
| “ children of school age residing in the town | 327 |
| “ “ attending school during the year.. | 303 |
| “ weeks taught..... | 228 |
| “ volumes in school libraries..... | 285 |
| Value of school libraries..... | \$95.00 |
| “ school-houses and sites..... | \$3360.00 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Amount on hand Oct. 1, 1876..... | \$3270.00 |
| “ apportioned to districts by State..... | 898.06 |
| “ raised by direct tax..... | 669.89 |
| “ received from other sources..... | 181.00 |
| Total..... | <u>\$5058.95</u> |

PAYMENTS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| For teachers' wages..... | \$1469.86 |
| " balance..... | 17.96 |
| " school-houses, repairs, etc..... | 121.66 |
| " incidental expenses..... | 172.17 |
| Total..... | \$1781.65 |

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF READING

was organized Feb. 4, 1809, by Rev. John Goff, a minister of the Baptist faith, who came preaching here in the wilderness in the south part of the town of Reading in that year. Those of that denomination gathered together, and formed what was called a branch of the Baptist Church of Middlesex. Elder John Goff was the first moderator, and Elisha Benedict was the first clerk. The same day four were received by letter, and one by experience from the Free-Will Baptist Church, and Alpheus Calvert and Polly Benedict by baptism. The constituent members were 25 in number, viz.: John Hurlbut and Hannah, his wife, John French and Rebecca, his wife, Lewis Lafever and Nancy, his wife, John Hurley and Margaret, his wife, John Sutton and Elizabeth, his wife, Elisha Benedict and Thankful, his wife, Ephraim Ensley, Jessie Whitkin, Sarah Roberts, Susannah Culver, Reliance Wait, Mary Benedict, Anna Hitchcock, Anna Miner, Zelima Ward, James Drake, Thankful Davis, Jerusha Culver, and Rhoda Peck. This pioneer church met in private dwellings, school-houses, and the groves. They held meetings once a month, and were visited by such men as Elder Goff, Ephraim Sanford, Joseph Sutherland, Elder Elisha Booth, Elder Jonathan Stone, and others. In 1819 there was a general awakening under the leadership of Elder Goff, and many were added to the society. They prospered until 1832, when conflicting opinions on the Sunday-schools, temperance reform, and missions shook the edifice from its foundation, and the Second Baptist Church of Reading disappeared from sight. The last record read as follows: "Church met for covenant-meeting; opened by praise and prayer; Elder James Reynolds chosen moderator. The business was as follows: dismissed by letter, 5; excluded, 12, for withdrawing from the church and holding meetings independently, finally helping to form an Old-School Baptist Church.

"Resolved, That the Second Baptist Church be dissolved, and not considered a church after this date." Dated Jan. 5, 1833.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF READING.

The present society was formed Jan. 12, 1833, by Rev. Thomas S. Sheardown, who came here and first preached in "Miller's school-house." A meeting was called to meet at the house of Deacon Russell Skiff. Delegates were present from Hector, Plainville, Barrington, Tyrone, Elmira, Trumansburg, and Southport. Elder A. Abbott was moderator. The new society was composed of 45 members. Russell Skiff, Thomas J. Hurley, and Reuben Lafever were ordained deacons. Those of the old church who joined the new society were Benjamin Drake, John Carpenter, Russell Skiff, James Hawkins, John Hurley, Ann Weaver, Catherine Drake, Deborah Hawkins, Sarah Skiff, Murica Granby, Betsey Skiff, and Margaret Hurley.

The church edifice was dedicated Jan. 4, 1836. Elder Martin preached the dedicatory sermon. The pastors of this society since 1833 are as follows: Revs. Thomas S. Sheardown, P. Shedd, Peter Colgrove, T. S. Sheardown, F. Donaldson, B. W. Capron, A. B. Chase, C. S. Bacon, — Nixon, C. S. Van Allen, L. R. Reynolds, Thomas F. Edwards, Seward Robson, and C. P. Mott, the present pastor. The church has sittings for 250 people. Present membership of the society, 144. Number of pupils in Sunday-school, 80. Rev. C. P. Mott, Superintendent.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF READING.

A class or society was formed here at an early day, but no records can be obtained. Judge Dow was one of the first members. It was one of the stations in a large circuit,—the Cayuga, afterwards the Tyrone, circuit. More latterly it was connected with the Watkins Church, and formed part of that charge. At the Conference of 1865 Reading and Starkey were united together, forming a separate charge, and attached to the Penn Yan district. With this date (1865) the records begin. Rev. J. Ashworth was the pastor, and there were about 80 members at the last organization. Rev. Daniel E. Blaine is the present pastor. Present membership, 85. Number of pupils in Sunday-school, 50. Henry S. Howard, Jr., Superintendent. The first church edifice, erected about 1818, was situated about one mile south of the centre; was removed to its present site about 1850, and is smaller than the original structure. It has sittings for 250 people.

SOCIETIES.

Reading Grange, No. 50, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized Jan. 15, 1874, by Jesse Lyon, of Catharine's, Deputy, with 30 charter members. Its first officers were J. W. Warner, Master; Thomas Ellis, Overseer; A. W. Sutton, Lecturer; M. W. Sutton, Steward; H. D. Skiff, Assistant Steward; James O. Daniels, Chaplain; G. S. Hillerman, Treas.; Isaac Conklin, Sec.; Eugene K. Smith, Gate-keeper; Mrs. Frank Diven, Ceres; Mrs. Mary N. Hillerman, Pomona; Mrs. Jane Ellis, Flora; Mrs. Adaline Skiff, Lady Assistant Steward.

Officers for 1878: R. O. Koons, Master; J. W. Osman, Overseer; Mrs. Adaline Skiff, Lecturer; G. S. Hillerman, Steward; E. K. Smith, Assistant Steward; S. D. Smith, Chaplain; J. W. Warner, Treas.; H. D. Skiff, Sec.; T. C. Holley, Gate-keeper; Mrs. J. W. Osman, Ceres; Mrs. Jane Ellis, Pomona; Mrs. R. O. Koons, Flora; Mrs. E. K. Smith, Lady Assistant Steward.

The society is in a flourishing state, and meets at Grange Hall, Reading Centre, the first and third Saturday evenings of each month.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Northern Central Railway enters the town at the southeast corner, and following the west shore of Seneca Lake, leaves the town at the northeast corner. It was completed in 1852, and has no stations on its line in the town of Reading.

The Syracuse, Geneva and Corning Railroad enters the town east of the centre, on the north border, and



Alonzo Simmons

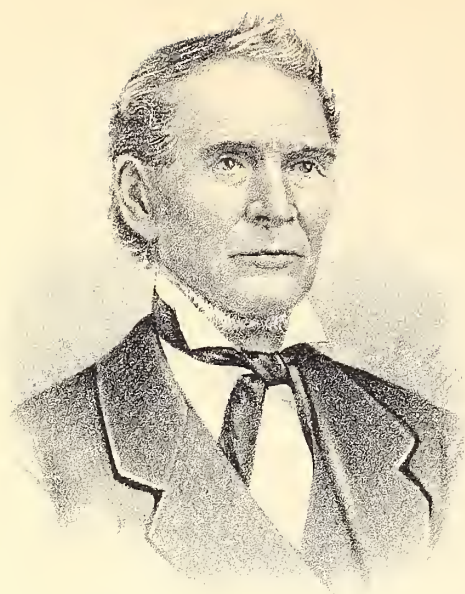


Mrs Anna Simmons



RESIDENCE OF MRS. ALONZO SIMMONS, READING CENTER, SCHUYLER CO., N. Y.

LITH BY L. B. EVERTS PHILADA



Samuel Ross



Mrs Samuel Ross

PHOTOS BY R.D. CRUM.



RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL ROSS, READING, SCHUYLER COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, PHILADA.

running in a southerly course, leaves the town east of the centre, on the south border. It was completed in the fall of 1877. Reading Station, one mile from Reading Centre, is the only station in the town.

We return our sincere thanks to Messrs. Nathaniel Sutton, Alpheus Calvert, John Roberts, Samuel Sellon, Samuel Ross, Roswell Shepherd, J. M. Cole, Rev. C. P. Mott, and Mrs. Mary A. Diven, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Earle, Mrs. A. Skiff, and Mr. D. C. Smith, for their courtesy, and the valuable information imparted to us.

MILITARY RECORD.

Reading was not behind her sister-towns in aiding the general government to suppress the Rebellion of 1861-65.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Paid in bounties to her soldiers | \$51,700.00 |
| Paid out for relief of soldiers' families..... | 1,113.25 |
| Total paid to soldiers and their families..... | \$52,813.25 |
| Men sent to the field..... | 154 |

A roster of the men enlisted from the town is herewith appended:

Warren N. Hurley, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. 1862, for disability.
 Stephen W. Hurley, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Francis M. Norton, 76th Inf., Co. C; enl. July, 1863; lost right arm at battle of Wilderness; disch.
 George Youngs, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April, 1862; re-enl.; disch. Aug. 1862.
 Charles Youngs, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April, 1862.
 William W. Koons, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; pro.; wounded; died Aug. 1864.
 Chillion Peck, 18th Inf., Co. C; enl. Nov. 1861; disch. Nov. 1864.
 Daniel B. Hurley, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; pro.; in all engagements of regt.; disch. June, 1865.
 Daniel C. Norris, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; died Jan. 9, 1863.
 John M. Cole, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 Thomas C. Holly, 50th Eng., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1861; disch. July, 1862, for disability.
 Charles R. Johnson, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 Frank Matthews, 1st sergt., 23d Inf., Co. B; enl. Jan. 1861; re-enl. in 1st Cav.; wounded; imprisoned; disch. Aug. 1865.
 William L. Norton, sergt., 23d Inf., Co. A; enl. Feb. 1864; re-enl. in 179th Inf.; wounded; imprisoned; disch.
 William C. Baskin, 3d Inf., Co. K; enl. May, 1861; wounded; disch.
 Alpha Miller, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; detailed as sharpshooter on gunboat; disch.
 Charles U. Pope, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 Ebenezer Boynton, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. at close of war.
 Andrew Townsend, 140th Inf., Co. G; enl. July, 1863; wounded in 1864; trans.; disch. 1865.
 Luther S. Townsend, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April, 1861; imprisoned; trans.; disch. May, 1863.
 Thomas H. Hurley, 64th Inf., Co. K; enl. Dec. 1861; died March 2, 1862.
 William R. Ross, captain, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded at battle of Resaca; disch. June, 1865.
 Richard Foote, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July, 1862; disch. Dec. 1863.
 John Hurd, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. 1865.
 Lewis Hammer, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 George W. Chapman, 126th Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; twice wounded; imprisoned; killed in battle of Wilderness.
 Jason Beckwith, 14th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 1863.
 Charles A. Beckwith, 14th H. Art.; re-enl. in 14th H. Art.; disch. 1865.
 James Wilkes, 50th Eng., Co. C; enl. Feb. 1863; disch. June, 1865.
 George A. Brown, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; fatally wounded at Donaldsonville; died July 16, 1864.
 Peter Barton, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1863.
 George R. White, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. July, 1863, for disability.
 Lewis H. Wilson, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. Sept. 1865.
 James Milliman, 103d Inf., Co. I; enl. March, 1862; disch. March, 1863.
 Eleazar Collins, 10th Cav., Co. F; enl. Oct. 1861; disch. Oct. 1864.
 Edwin McClintock, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 James J. Roberts, 6th H. Art.; enl. Dec. 1863; disch. Aug. 1865.
 Alvin Brotherton, 14th H. Art., Co. D; enl. Dec. 1863; imprisoned; paroled; disch. July, 1865.
 Samuel M. Seaman, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. April, 1861; disch.; re-enl.; disch. June, 1865.

Hiram A. Embree, 3d Inf., Co. C; enl. April, 1861; disch.; re-enl. in 5th H. Art.; wounded; lost left leg; disch. 1865.
 Daniel H. Embree, 5th H. Art., Co. C; enl. Jan. 1864; disch. July, 1865.
 Dennis Tanner, 5th H. Art., Co. C; enl. Feb. 1864; died at Harper's Ferry, Dec. 1864.
 Hurland E. Haviland, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July, 1862; disch. March, 1865.
 Elijah Collins, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 John E. Hays, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 Charles O'Neil, 179th Inf., Co. B; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 William Kress, 103d Inf., Co. I; enl. March, 1862; disch. May, 1862, for disability.
 Albert S. Hovey, 2d V. Cav.; enl. Dec. 1863; disch. at close of war.
 William W. Sutton, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; died July 2, 1863.
 Thomas R. White, 23d Inf.; disch.; re-enl. in 161st Inf., Sept. 1864; disch.
 Charles B. Kress, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; wounded; disch. Jan. 1864.
 Manley Matthews, 34th Inf., Co. I; enl. April, 1861; disch.; re-enl. in 36th Inf.; imprisoned; disch.
 Charles W. Hurd, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. at close of war.
 John O'Neil, 161st Inf., Co. G; enl. Aug. 1862.
 William Taylor, 26th Inf., Co. B; enl. Dec. 1863; disch. Sept. 1865.
 Joseph M. Holly, 141st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 Samuel S. Hulet, 107th Inf., Co. E; enl. July, 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 Marvin Shay, 14th H. Art., Co. E; enl. Jan. 1864; disch.
 Lewis Hicks, 6th H. Art., Co. K; enl. Dec. 1863; wounded before Petersburg, and died.
 Sylvester Playford, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; died May 10, 1864.
 Warren Gustin, 141st Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. June, 1865.
 Robert H. Dennis, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. March, 1862.
 Truman B. Dennis, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. May, 1861; disch.; re-enl.
 George C. Hughes, 89th Inf., Co. A; enl. Aug. 1861; disch. Oct. 1865.
 Henry R. Skiff, 6th Cav., Co. A; disch. at close of war.
 Thomas Van Horn, 23d Inf., Co. I; enl. May, 1861; died Dec. 1861.
 James Goodrich, John Estelle, enl. 1861.
 James Bennett, William Beckwith, enl. 1862.
 Edgar Ballard, enl. Aug. 1862; died Sept. 6, 1863.
 C. P. De Graw, Newel Hamlin, William Hurtman, Chas. W. Latten, Lewis Nichols, Michael Pander, Myron Phinney, Benjamin Smith, enl. Aug. 1862.
 Myron E. Triphagen, 141st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; died at Hunter's Chapel.
 Robert Ganong, Wm. F. Harvey (disch.), James H. Gardner.
 L. A. Banker, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 1864.
 Hiram O. Thorn, 5th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
 John H. Bigger, 5th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1864; disch. July, 1865.
 William Davis, 141st Inf., Co. D; enl. Feb. 1864; wounded and died.
 John Carson, 179th Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
 Charles A. Welding, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Albert Wescott, 50th Eng., Co. A; enl. Jan. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 David P. Gowrie, 14th H. Art.; disch. Aug. 1865.
 P. C. Snow, bugler, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862; disch. July, 1864, disability.
 Newton B. Ashley.
 John T. Andrews, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Henry Chapman, 161st Inf., Co. B; enl. Aug. 1862.
 Willard Barton, enl. July, 1863.
 Edward Warren, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1861.
 U. D. Frosh, 14th H. Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
 John Flynn, 179th Inf.; enl. April, 1864.
 James Holmes, 179th Inf.; enl. April, 1864.
 Henry King, 179th Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
 David Murray, 179th Inf.; enl. April, 1864.
 Burton B. Franklin, 4th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 John W. Tuttle, 10th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 William Burke, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 John Bryan, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Edward McKenney, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Eugene K. Smith, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864; disch. June, 1865.
 Edwin J. Williamson, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1861; died Dec. 1861.
 George Bossard, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Malcom Dodge, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 George Essenwine, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 L. A. Goodenough, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Jacob S. Hankrisson, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Mortimer Harkness, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Joseph H. Inman, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Artimus D. Inman, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Daniel Kennedy, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Morris Lundy, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Oscar Schoonover, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Samuel L. Thompson, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Walter West, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Daniel Collins, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Richard McGregor, 1st V. C.; enl. Sept. 1864.
 Jasper W. Pepper, 1st V. C.; enl. Aug. 1864.
 Lewis Clark, 194th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
 Wm. Fitzgerald, 191th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
 Frederick E. Nash, 194th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
 Silas M. Rood, 194th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.

Seneca D. Thompson, 194th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
 Eleazer Walker, 194th Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
 Tracy Whitmarsh, 194th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
 Frank Boillotata, 109th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
 Halleck Hill, 109th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
 Marion Isborn, 109th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
 Thomas C. Miller, 109th Inf., Co. G; enl. March, 1865; trans. to 51st N. Y.; disch. July, 1865.
 John E. Werner, 109th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
 David Lincoln, 8th Cav.; enl. March, 1865.
 Silas W. Lacey, 89th Inf.; enl. March, 1865.
 John Anderson, enl. March, 1865.
 Henry Ernest, enl. March, 1865.
 Edward Gaynor, enl. Feb. 1865.
 Adam Hassman, enl. March, 1865.
 Elbrose McLaughlin, enl. Feb. 1865.
 Jacob Schaffner, enl. Feb. 1865.
 Thomas Wood, enl. Jan. 1865.
 Charles Smith, enl. March, 1865.
 William Little, enl. Sept. 1864.
 Theodore Millspaugh, navy.
 Daniel L. Ross, navy; Mississippi Flotilla.
 Charles Coil, Clinton Hoyt, army.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL ROSS.

This gentleman was born in Landisburg, Perry Co., Pa., Sept. 15, 1805; the fourth child of Samuel and Margaret Ross. His grandfather's name was also Samuel, and both father and grandfather were residents of Landisburg. His grandmother's maiden name was Buchanan, and she was a relative of ex-President James Buchanan. George Ross, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a brother of Samuel Ross, his grandfather. The latter was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather was a native of Scotland, and moved from there to Ireland, where he remained a few years; then emigrated to America, first settling in Maryland, and afterwards in what is now Perry Co., Pa. His grandfather, Samuel, became a large landholder in that State. His father received a college education, and was a tanner and currier by trade. He moved with his family from Pennsylvania, and settled in what is now the town of Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., in 1807; died there Dec. 1, 1860. His wife died Dec. 12, 1830. Both are buried in the burial-ground at Starkey. Their children were James, Alexander, Margaret, Samuel, William, John, Thomas, Anna, Joseph, Mary, and Jane. The first five were born in Pennsylvania, the rest in Starkey. Alexander, Margaret, Anna, and Joseph are deceased.

From the age of thirteen to eighteen Samuel Ross worked for Captain John Diven, father of General A. S. Diven, in the town of Dix, attending district school winters and working on the farm summers. In 1827, came to Reading, and worked three years on the farm of widow Thankful Davis, a portion of which constitutes his present farm-home. He was married April 16, 1829, to Thankful Myers, daughter of Jacob and Ruth Myers. Mrs. Ross was born Nov. 15, 1808. They have children as follows:

Eli T., born July 30, 1832; married to Louisa A. Shepard June 20, 1855. One child, Maud, living with her grandparents. He died Jan. 11, 1868.

Almeda A. and Alzada L., twins, born Oct. 26, 1834. Almeda A. married, April 27, 1857, to Rev. J. R. Sage.

One child, Edith,—the latter married to Henry Moore, living in Mitchelville, Iowa. Their child, John, is the only great-grandchild. Alzada L. died Jan. 27, 1874.

William Penn, born March 5, 1840. At the first call for volunteers, enlisted as private in the Thirty-fourth New York Volunteer Regiment. Was discharged on account of ill health at the end of the first year. He again entered the army in 1862, as first lieutenant, Co. A, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteers; promoted to captain, May 31, 1863; wounded in the foot at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864; discharged at the close of the war, and died March 4, 1875. He left a widow and one child, Mabel.

D. Lanning, born Dec. 17, 1846. Volunteered in 1864 in the navy, serving until the close of the war. Married to Emma Losee, Oct. 11, 1870. One child, Maud.

Mr. Ross has been a life-long farmer, and one of the most thorough and reliable in the town of Reading. In politics, first a Whig, then a Republican. For the last four years a Prohibitionist, regarding the manufacture, importation, sale, and use of intoxicating drink as by far the worst evil in the land, and one which will never be effectually remedied except by application of the law. Has been identified with the temperance cause for nearly forty years. By his activity and efficiency in that cause, has been called the "Neal Dow" of Schuyler County. A Universalist in religious sentiment. Has served as assessor various terms; commissioner of highways one year, and overseer of the poor twelve years.

ALONZO SIMMONS

was born Dec. 5, 1798, in Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., the second child of Shubael and Anna Simmons. Their children, in the order of their birth, were Laura, Alonzo, Susan, John, Charlotte, George W., and Jane Ann. The latter, wife of Anson H. Brewster, living in Greenwood, Steuben Co., N. Y., is the only child living. Shubael Simmons was born May 17, 1765, in Rhode Island. His wife, Nov. 27, 1774, in Arlington, Vt. The former died May 10, 1830; the latter, June 26, 1830.

Alonzo Simmons lived at home until nineteen years of age. His father was a blacksmith by trade, and a man in moderate circumstances, consequently Alonzo was early thrown on his own resources. In 1817 he went to Troy, N. Y., and engaged as clerk in the dry-goods store of Philip Hart, who also had a large forwarding and commission business in that place. He was in his employ seven years; during a portion of the time was captain of a sloop, owned by them, on the North River. He served in the war of 1812, as driver of team between Whitehall and Plattsburg, for which service he received a land warrant. In 1824 he went to Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., where he was the first, and became one of the most successful merchants in that part of the county. He was married at Dundee, Feb. 25, 1827, to Anna Huson, daughter of Nathaniel and Betsey Huson. Mrs. Simmons was born in Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1808.

Their children are as follows: Charlotte Ann, born July 30, 1828; died Aug. 15, 1828. Mary Susan, born July 27, 1829; married, April 18, 1853, to Charles W. Barnes, a

merchant; living at Rock Stream, town of Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y.; their children are Delia, Maria, and Alonzo S. Charles, farmer in Reading, born Sept. 9, 1831. Twice married; first, Dec. 24, 1852, to Amelia Graham, by whom he had one child, Mary Ann, deceased. His first wife died Dec. 24, 1852. He was married, second, to Nancy Ross, Aug. 14, 1856. Laura Elizabeth, born Jan. 17, 1834; married Dr. D. A. Johnson, Oct. 26, 1876. Dr. and Mrs. Johnson living with her mother, at Reading Centre. George, hardware merchant in Watkins, N. Y., born June 25, 1836; married to Louisa Crandall, Oct. 9, 1860. One child, Alonzo C.

Remaining in Dundee five years, Mr. Simmons removed to Avoca, Steuben Co., where he continued in trade two years. In 1831 he moved to Rock Stream, Yates Co., where he carried on the mercantile trade up to 1843. Retaining an interest in the store with his son-in-law, Charles W. Barnes, for two years, he retired from active participation in the business, purchased and moved on to a farm in Reading Centre, where he resided until his death.

About one year after his removal to Reading Centre he formed a partnership with William Haring in a store at Irelandville, in the town of Reading, which partnership continued several years. Mr. Simmons, in politics, was a Democrat, and a leading man in his party. Was postmaster at Rock Stream and Reading Centre, and served one term as supervisor of the town. Few men in his locality were better or more favorably known. A thorough business man, honest and upright in all his dealings, ready to lend a helping hand to those who were worthy, and contributing liberally to all benevolent enterprises. Affable and courteous, his private character beyond reproach, with a reputation for justice and moral worth that commanded, wherever he appeared and in whatever he engaged, universal and unhesitating deference.

OTIS R. CORBETT.

This family is one of the most ancient in England, being descended from Roger Corbett, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy. The family has been one of wealth and importance down to the present time, and is represented now in England by two or three wealthy scions, viz.: Andrew William Corbett, of Sanders Castle, county of Gloucester; Thomas George Corbett, Elshome, county of Chester; Peter Corbett, M.P., of Lighton; H. C. Corbett, of Addington Hall, county of Gloucester.

Robert Corbett (great-grandfather of O. R. Corbett) and his wife, Prudy Franklin, emigrated from near Boston, Mass., to Susquehanna Co., Pa.; their family consisted of Asaph (grandfather of O. R. Corbett), Sewell, Cooper, Ruby, Prudy, Ruth, Edith, and Eve. Robert located at Great Bend, where he made a purchase, on which he resided till his death, about 1826.

Asaph Corbett was born in Massachusetts, Sept. 24, 1769; married Matilda Reed, Dec. 22, 1790. In 1800 he moved to the Johnson Settlement, and commenced clearing a farm. In 1810 he resided in what is now Watkins village. He afterwards traded farms with James Pumpelly, of Owego, for one on the west side of Seneca Lake, opposite Hector Falls. Of his four children, Chester (the only son) was

born July 10, 1795, and married Sally Lafever. He lived upon his father's farm, and after his death inherited the same. He died Nov. 6, 1869, leaving the homestead to his two youngest sons, Charles and Wallace, the latter of whom is still in possession. He lived long enough, however, to see the old hill-side converted into a productive, fruit-bearing farm. He was a Whig and an anti-Mason. He was an ardent advocate of the temperance reform, as early as 1828 refusing to furnish whisky in the haying and harvest-field. He was also an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and held official position both in that organization and in the town where he resided. His children were Otis, Matilda, Nancy, Charles, and Wallace.

Otis R. Corbett, eldest child of the above, was born Sept. 27, 1818. He received a good common-school education. At the age of eighteen he entered an artillery company, commanded by Captain Reuben Lafever, of Reading, and in 1838 was orderly of the same, under Captain John Royce, of Eddytown. In 1842 he was promoted to first lieutenant, and in 1844 to captain. In 1845 he was appointed president of the board of court-martial. Having satisfied not only the requirements of the law by ten years of military service, but his youthful aspirations in that school, he turned his attention to the more important duties of life. His first ventures in land-purchasing were not successful; he thus lost his first hard-earned five hundred dollars; but, nothing daunted, resolved to try again. In the fall of 1846 he married Miss Adelia B. Chase, a school-teacher, who came from Oneida County and settled in his neighborhood. Then followed several years of severe toil and struggle to make himself a home. In the fall of 1874 his dwelling, etc., were consumed by fire, and he again found himself in reduced circumstances. Friends came to his aid, and by their timely assistance he again had a home, but in its construction met with a sad bereavement: his son Walter, employed in taking down the old and unused Methodist Episcopal church building, fell from its steeple to the ground, and instantly expired. During the four years that have since intervened, Mr. Corbett has succeeded in achieving a comfortable home, a view of which is shown elsewhere on these pages. He has a family of ten children, of whom seven survive, viz.: Chester L., John W., Mary T., Sophia C., Asaph G., Robert W., and Joseph Jay. In 1860, and for six years, Mr. Corbett was assessor of the town of Reading, and during the late war, under the direction of the adjutant-general, rendered efficient service in the enrolling of soldiers under the drafts. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for supervisor of his town, but was defeated by a coalition of the opposing parties.

CHAPTER XCII.

TYRONE.

THE town of Tyrone is the northwest corner town of Schuyler County. Its surface is an elevated upland, divided into several ridges by the valleys of small streams. The principal water-courses are Big Tobehanna and Little To-

behanna Creeks, both of which flow southwest through the central part, and empty into Lake Lamoka. Lake Wanetta (or Little Lake), upon the west border, is about three miles long and one-half mile wide, and Lake Lamoka (Mud Lake), in the southwest corner, is about two miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide. These little lakes lie in deep valleys, and are bordered by steep hills, in some places precipitous, which rise from three to four hundred feet above the surface of their placid waters. A view of this valley, the lakes, and their surroundings, from the top of the high ridge south of Tyrone village, presents a picture of rare beauty.

The soil is a clay loam, very fertile, and large crops of hay and all kinds of grain common to this climate are produced; also fruits. The people are chiefly employed in the pursuits of agriculture. The census of 1875 reports a total area of 22,684 acres, of which 17,915 acres are improved. A total population of 1959 inhabitants, of which 1896 were natives and 63 foreign born,—1956 white, 3 colored,—969 males, 990 females, aliens, 5. Number of voters, 602, of whom 537 were natives, 33 foreign born, aliens, 2. Persons of military age, 376. Persons of school age, 231 males, 214 females. Number of land-owners, 369. Number of persons twenty-one years of age and upwards unable to read and write, 27.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The pioneers of Tyrone were encompassed by all the trials, dangers, and privations common to all early settlers in new settlements in this part of the State at the beginning of the present century. Mills, mail facilities, friends, and all the comforts of civilization which surrounded them in New England, Eastern New York, and New Jersey, were left scores of miles behind them. Many weary miles, through trackless forests, were to be traversed before reaching their future homes in the howling wilderness. The journey occupied many days, and the few household goods were usually brought by ox-teams, dragging heavy, rudely-made sleds. Once here, the heavily-timbered hill-sides and valleys must be cleared of their primeval growth ere a crop could be raised,—a task, we think, which would appal the heart of the stoutest farmer of Tyrone of to-day. This land had been the hunting-ground of the *Seneca* tribe. General Sullivan's memorable march had effectually cleared out the hostiles twenty years previous, but scattering families of friendly *Senecas* were here when the first settlers came in, and they encamped upon the shores of Lake Lamoka each winter for a number of years afterwards. Mr. Simon Fleet relates that one of these Indians, "Sam Harris," gave him a tomahawk, which he still preserves. Harris also told him that when General Sullivan made his march into the *Seneca* country, in 1779, the Indians had quite an extensive corn-field along the inlet between Little Lake and Lake Lamoka; but the sound of Sullivan's guns frightened them away, or, as Harris expressed himself, "Indian eut stiek."

Some time between 1798 and 1800, Joshua and Elisha Wixon settled on the flat on the east side of the inlet of Lake Lamoka, probably on the same land that had been cultivated by the Indians as a corn-field. The Wixons re-

mained here but two or three years,—they had learned that their title was defective; and, again, Frederick Bartles had built his dam down to Bradford, thereby causing the waters of the lake to rise and back up so as to flood the most of the flats. Mr. Fleet states that one of the older members of the Wixon family had pointed out to him the place—now covered with mud, bushes, and water—where, in an early day, was the gravelly beach of Lake Lamoka. The Wixons removed westward into Wayne township. Their improvements amounted to but little,—a bark and brush shanty, and a patch of corn.

About 1800, Gershom, Justus, and Thadeus Bennett, brothers, and Abram and Justus, Jr., sons of Justus, from Orange Co., N. Y., came here and settled on both sides of the creek, between the two lakes. They took up a large tract of land,—some 800 acres,—which included the site of Weston village. They were the first to make any permanent improvement and open cultivated farms. They brought in horses, farming implements, etc. Their families remained here until about 1835, when they all removed to Michigan. Abram lived to be over one hundred years of age; his brother Justus is still living there, aged about ninety years.

In 1803, Albert Stothoff, accompanied by his son-in-law, Abram Fleet, came in from Huntingdon Co., N. J. They were Germans, friends and neighbors, in New Jersey, of the Switzers, Skomps, Bosombaracks, and Bartles, who had settled in this section previously. Mr. Stothoff had purchased eight hundred acres of land on the east side of Lake Lamoka. He gave two hundred acres to his son-in-law, Fleet. Mr. Stothoff settled on lot 42, but his wife dying soon after he came, he traded his six hundred acres with Daniel Jessop, for a Jersey farm. Mr. Abram Fleet was married when he came, and was accompanied by three daughters, viz., Anna, Elsie, and Ida. Simon Fleet, his eldest son, was born here, Feb. 1, 1804. The family arrived here October 3, 1803. The elder Fleet was married three times, and had seventeen children. Of those now living, we find Simon and John in Tyrone, Henry S. in Watkins, William and Albert S. in Ohio, Abram and David in Missouri, and Maria and Nellie in Ohio. Mr. Simon Fleet has heard his father say that when he came here, in 1803, there were living here, besides the Bennetts, Daniel Forster, a blacksmith, near Weston; Benjamin Harden, at the head of Lake Lamoka; Gamaliel Townsend, near him; and Zebulon Dean, who owned a small grist-mill. This mill stood on or quite near the present site of the tannery in Tyrone village, and was put up by the agent of the Poultry tract to induce settlements. Harlam Sears was the first miller.

In 1804 settlements were begun at Wayne village by Solomon Wixon, Ephraim Sanford, Samuel Lowrey, and the Irish colony led by Thomas O'Connor.

There have been so many stories and anecdotes, some amusing, some pathetic, told in reference to these early colonists from the "Green Isle," from whom have sprung two of New York's most distinguished sons, viz., Hon. Charles O'Connor and Hon. Francis Kernan, that we are induced to reproduce, entire, a letter written by Mr. O'Connor in 1876:

"My father, Thomas O'Connor, about 1804, purchased by contract, at \$2.25 per acre, 4000 acres of land in what is now Tyrone. But 200 acres were, however, actually deeded to him, and this was long—say ten years—after he left that country. He moved thither with his wife, whom he had married in this city, and his only child, myself, when I was, I presume, less than one year old. His 200 acres were conveyed by him to William Kernan, in 1827. I left that country, with my mother, in 1810, and have ever since resided in this city. Once since, about 1847 or '48, I visited the spot near what was called the Little Lake, eight miles southwest of Dundee. I cannot say that my father designed, founded, or commenced a colony. But the place was a wilderness, and some Irish people from his own vicinage in Ireland followed or went with him thither. My grandfather, Charles O'Connor, was one. He died soon after. His brother Denis O'Connor opened a country store there, married a Miss Redmond, had a child, and was appointed postmaster; he and his family must have moved away soon after I left. They soon after went South, and all died. I had an aunt, Miss Catherine O'Connor, who resided there, but she moved away, and died a spinster.

"As to the other settlers I can say but little. Mr. Bernard Redmond and family were one set; Mr. Chas. McDermostroe and family were another; an old widow named Kernan, with many grown-up boys, was another; and a widow named Burns, who had several children, was another. I cannot say what has become of any of these, except that William, the oldest son of Mrs. Kernan, married Miss Rose, of the Stubbs family, and they have left a numerous and highly-respectable progeny, one of them being Hon. Francis Kernan, now United States senator.

"In addition to his wild-woods speculation, my father connected himself with more than one business in the city of New York. His failure in all these, about 1809 or 1810, seems to have stricken and dispersed the colony, as you call it, except the Stubbs and William Kernan. This is about all I know concerning that settlement, colony, or whatever it should be called. What happened to my father or his family after their return to New York, in 1810, can be of no interest to you. I have seen in local newspapers a number of ridiculously false anecdotes concerning some of these people. I hope you will not copy and further ventilate any of this nonsense.

"Yours truly,

"CHARLES O'CONNOR."

NEW YORK, 1876.

As it is here stated by Mr. O'Connor, we find that General William Kernan was the only one of this colony who remained here, grew up with the town, and became identified with its welfare and best interests. It was said of him that he was too poor to go, and yet too poor to stay. During a time of adversity the poormaster called upon him in his cabin, and tendered him assistance. But he was no ordinary man; nature had stamped him as a nobleman, and he would accept no aid. By great industry and good management he at length became successful, grew in the confidence of his townsmen, and was by them elevated to high positions of trust and honor. He was generous and genial to his friends, obliging to the poor, and loved by all who knew him for his many virtues. Few men presided over, and controlled the action of, deliberative bodies with more ease and grace than he. About 1820 he was commissioned brigadier-general of the State militia; was among the foremost in organizing the schools in the new town of Tyrone, which he named; the first supervisor elected, which office he continued to hold for ten consecutive years; and represented Steuben County in the State Legislature in 1833 and 1834. It is said that when, in 1826, accompanied by a full staff, he made a tour of the stations occupied by the troops of his command, he bore a striking resemblance to General Andrew Jackson in his features, carriage, and general appearance. General Kernan had three sons, viz., Francis, William, and Edward, and three daughters, two of

whom were married to George and Edward Quinn, brothers. With his honors thick about him, General Kernan removed to Utica, some years ago, to enjoy the society of his sons, who were then distinguished citizens of that city. He died, we believe, before his son Francis filled the high station he now occupies as United States senator of the Empire State.

John Teeple, and his son George, came from Turner's Station, Orange Co., and settled in the southwest part of the town in 1804. He opened a tavern there soon after, about 1805 or 1806. He was also the first surveyor, and ran out all the first farms.

Captain John Sebring, a soldier of 1812, was from Sussex Co., N. J., and with his father migrated at an early day to Seneca County. His father, Abraham, was a veteran of the Revolution. In 1810 Captain Sebring came to Tyrone, and settled on the farm now owned by his sons, Daniel and G. C. Sebring. He was a prominent man among the early settlers. No one was more thorough in all his undertakings than he. He was captain of the first military company formed here,—the Tyrone Rifles. This company, in their showy uniform, were the pride and pets of many a gala day in the days of the early settlement. Captain Sebring died at the age of seventy-two years. Of his family of five sons and four daughters, there are now living Cyrus, John N., G. C., and Daniel, in Tyrone, and Mrs. Sophia Tompkins, in Bath, Steuben Co. Daniel Jessop, with his sons Joseph, Edward, Daniel, Jr., John, and Nicholas, came from Hillsborough, Somerset Co., N. J., and settled here on the farm now owned by David Park, Oct. 1, 1811. His surviving children are Joseph Jessop, of Tyrone, John, in Illinois, and Nicholas, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Joseph Jessop, with Simon Fleet, are the only surviving pupils of the first school taught here in 1815, by Hugh Jamison. General Kernan and himself were the first school commissioners of the town. He has also been supervisor, and held many other responsible positions. Is eighty-two years of age.

During the year 1812 the Williamses, Clarks, Prices, Sunderlins, and Youngs came, besides many others. Henry S. Williams was from Herkimer County. A few years later he married a daughter of John Teeple. By industry, and a steadfast adherence to the principles of economy and business, he became one of Tyrone's most prominent and successful business men. He was also one of the first justices of the peace, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a period of sixteen years. He died at the early age of forty-six years. John T., of Tyrone village, is his only surviving son.

James Clark and his sons Seth, James, and Joseph, and his son-in-law, Levi Price, came from Minisink, Orange Co., and located in Romulus, in 1802. The elder Clark had been a soldier of the Revolution. Price was originally from Elizabethtown, N. J. In 1810 the brothers, with Price, had purchased a tract of land on Great Lot No. 1, town of Wayne, and began an improvement: finally settled here in 1812. The brothers James and Joseph were soldiers of the war of 1812. James was a surveyor. Joseph, the only surviving brother, resides here, at the age of eighty-eight years, and bids fair to draw his well-earned pension for several years to come. Seth and Benjamin

Clark, sons of Seth the eldest brother, are also residents of the town.

Levi Price had a family of twelve children. His sons Eliphalet, Levi, John D., Harvey E., and Edward V. are residents of Tyrone, and William, of Michigan.

Joseph and Daniel W. Sunderlin, brothers, came in from Putnam County, and settled on the premises now owned in part by Lorenzo Swarthout, in 1812. They were descendants of Revolutionary forefathers. Daniel W. had nine children. The survivors are Norman, of Wayne village; Eli; Edward; Mrs. Louisa Workman, of Michigan; and Mrs. Lydia Doughty, of Buffalo. Joseph and his family moved to Pennsylvania at an early day. A son, Darius, is a resident of Tyrone village. Dennis, the elder brother of Joseph and Daniel W., settled in Steuben County in 1815. His son, Elder Alonzo W. Sunderlin, has been a resident of Tyrone and its immediate vicinity for many years, and an ordained minister of the Baptist Church for forty years.

John Young, a Revolutionary soldier from Whitingham, Windham Co., Vt., accompanied by his sons John, Joseph, Phineas, *Brigham*, and Lorenzo, settled at Pine Grove, just south of where Peter Hanmer now resides, in 1812. The family lived here for several years, or until they joined the Mormons, led by Joe Smith. As farmers, they were not successful. The father bottomed chairs and exhorted, while the sons did odd jobs for the neighboring farmers, but chiefly employed themselves in hunting and fishing. During the harvest season they usually went over the lake to assist the farmers in Romulus. The characteristics of Brigham's early manhood were idleness and a fondness for recounting stories and dreams. Mr. Peter Hanmer, of Tyrone, and John Sellon, of Reading, are well versed in the early history of this family.

In 1813, Abel Kendall and his sons Abel, Jr., Silas, Herman W., and Lyman S. came from Gardner, Mass., and settled at Altay, or, as it was known for many years, "Kendall Hollow." Mr. Kendall bought out Captain Koon. His family of four sons and four daughters all grew up to an adult age. Of his children now living there are Abel, aged eighty-six; Mrs. Lueinda Hallack, aged eighty years; Mrs. Erva Sunderlin, seventy-three years; and Lyman S., aged sixty-six years; all residents of Tyrone, except Mrs. Sunderlin, who lives in Rochester. Esquires Abel and Lyman S. Kendall have been justices of the peace in this town for many years, and have ever been among her most respected and most worthy citizens. Abel Kendall represented the county of Steuben in the State Legislature in 1848, while Edward, a son of Lyman S., has served his county as county clerk for a period of nine years.

Styles Beach, one of the prominent early settlers of Tyrone, came from Connecticut to Oneida County in 1800. In Oneida, his son Obadiah, the father of Daniel and Lewis Beach, was born in 1804. The family next removed to Onondaga County, where they remained until 1814, when they came on to Tyrone. They were four days making the journey of sixty miles,—coming by Cayuga Bridge, Geneva, Penn Yan, and Wayne. Being overtaken by darkness, they spent the first night with General Wm. Kernan, who at that time had two children. Mr. Beach

settled near Crystal Springs, in what is known as Jordan Hollow, on the farm now occupied by Dr. Rogers. There was at that time only one family in the valley,—that of John Silsbee. On the same day that Mr. Styles arrived Henry Swartout and his family came in, their household goods being drawn by an ox-team. Benjamin Sackett, Wm. Jordan, and Jesse Jordan arrived the same year. Michael Jordan came the year after. The Jordons were from Cherry Valley. Mr. Rogers and David Sunderlin settled here in 1816. Mr. Beach bought out the improvements of one Sample. They consisted of a small clearing and an unfinished log house. The family remained here until 1821, when they removed to the present residence of Obadiah and his son Lewis. Obadiah is still living in the town of Tyrone. He attended school in the log school-house, which was situated a little east of Horace Dean's, and he remembers when the Hon. Francis Kernan learned his A, B, C's.

In common with other early settlers, Mr. Beach's family suffered from the "cold season." Obadiah Beach remembers that in harvest time the reapers worked with their coats on, and that he suffered with cold carrying the sheaves together. The next year there was great scarcity. They were without bread for days together, and the half-ripened wheat and rye was dried so that it could be ground. When it was too soft for grinding it was boiled in the berry to afford a change of diet. Seed wheat had been two dollars per bushel, but the next crop brought but two and sixpence at Bath, and eight and one-half bushels of wheat had to be given at Geneva for one barrel of salt. There were no roads from Crystal Springs when Mr. Beach moved in. The roads to Weston, Wayne, and Dundee were laid out two or three years later.

Jabez Hanmer, accompanied by his wife and children, Peter, David, Maria, and Susan, came from Mindon, Herkimer Co., and settled in Tompkins in 1814. In 1815 he removed to Tyrone, and settled on the premises now owned by his son Peter. Mr. Hanmer stored his goods, and lived in the house of John Youngs, until he could build one for himself. He had also been a soldier of 1812 at Sacket's Harbor. His children, eight in number, viz., Peter, David, John, Lewis, Mrs. Maria Hedden, Mrs. Susan Buck, Mrs. Betsey Hanmer, and Mrs. Lucretia Tompkins, are all residents of this immediate vicinity. When Mr. Hanmer came, John Youngs and his family and Daniel Kent were the only settlers in this part of the town.

John, Dan, and Isaae Arnold, brothers, came from Morristown, N. J., and settled first in Romulus, Seneca Co. In 1814 and 1815 they came into Tyrone, and settled at the village. John Arnold was an active man in the new settlement. He built mills and opened a store. He was one of the first justices and the first town clerk. His sons, Sylvanus and Stephen H., were also well-known business men and merchants. Isaae removed to Ohio. Dan was a soldier of 1812, and remained here all his lifetime. His son William is a well-known citizen of Tyrone of to-day. Lyon Gardner, from Long Island, and Ira White, from the Black River country, settled in the town in 1816. Robert Lang, of Dutchess County, located on the farm now

owned by M. Ellis, on the east shore of Little Lake, in 1817. He afterwards removed to the Conover farm. The same year (1817) Moses S. and Isaac Littell and Benjamin R., an infant son of Moses S., came in from Essex Co., N. J., and settled just west of the old pre-emption line, on the premises now owned by the son, Benjamin R. Mr. Moses S. Littell was a most worthy citizen, and deacon of the Altay Baptist Church for many years. His family of six children, viz., Benjamin R., David S., Amos, Harriet A., Harvey, and Freeman W., are all residents of Tyrone, except Mrs. Harriet Dye, who resides in Italy, Yates Co. In the December following their settlement here, Benjamin R., then a little child of but two years of age, followed some dogs to the woods, and became lost. He remained out all night, exposed to the frosts of this inclement month and attacks from the savage animals of the forest, who still existed here in large numbers. The neighbors for miles around assembled early the next morning to the number of many hundreds, and he was soon found beside a log, safe, yet terribly frightened upon beholding so many strange men. The dogs never returned.

James Van Duzer was originally from Orange County, and settled at an early day in Romulus, Seneca Co. In 1820, accompanied by his sons, Lewis, Milton, Stephen, Isaac, James N., and Henry C., and daughter Sarah, he settled in Tyrone. Isaac and Henry C. are residents of the town at the present time.

Josiah Gregory and sons E. S. and Burr, and daughters Betsey and Phebe, came from Trumbull, Fairfield Co., Conn., and settled first in Reading township. In 1822 he removed to Tyrone, locating two miles north of Altay. Died at the age of eighty-six years. He was twice married. Of a family of ten children four survive, as follows: Burr, of Illinois, aged seventy-nine years; Mrs. Betsey Catlin, in Dix; Mrs. Phebe Norton, in Reading; and the Hon. Harman L. Gregory, of Altay village. Mr. H. L. Gregory has the confidence and esteem of his townsmen to a great degree, and has been honored by them with many positions of official trust. Besides holding the office of supervisor of his town for several years, he represented Schuyler County in the State Legislature in 1872, and again in 1874.

Tyrone was formed in 1822, and the census of 1825 reported a total population of 1653 inhabitants.

INITIAL EVENTS.

Joshua and Elisha Wixon were the first settlers, and built the first cabin. The Bennetts built the first solid log houses, and opened the first farms, about 1800. John Arnold built the first framed house in Tyrone village, 1816. The Weller Bros.' store now occupies the site. The agent of the Poultney tract built the first grist-mill and saw-mill, on the site of the tannery, in Tyrone, soon after 1800. Zebulon Dean was the first owner, and Harlam Sears was the first miller. John Arnold built a grist-mill on the site of the present grist-mill in Tyrone village, in 1816, and kept a small store at his mill the next year. Ralph Updike started the first wool-carding and cloth-dressing works at the head of Lake Lamoka, in 1820. Joseph Sunderlin opened the first tannery at Wayne Hotel, soon after 1812.

Daniel Foster was the first blacksmith, about 1804. The Bennetts owned the first horses. Squire Teeple had the first improved plows, "Gibson's Patent," about 1820. He also opened the first "place of entertainment," in 1805. Denis O'Connor opened the first store in the town, at Wayne Hotel, in 1810, and was the first postmaster at about the same time; we believe the office was known as "Rosecommon." John Arnold was the first postmaster at Tyrone, and Charles Monnell the first postmaster at Weston, in 1816. John Magee owned the first stage-route, from Jefferson to Bath. The route passed through Tyrone village, and was started about 1822. The first school-house was built upon the site of the old school-house in Tyrone, 1815, and Hugh Jamison taught the first school, in the winter of 1815-16. Joseph Jessop and Simon Fleet are the only surviving pupils. Miss Harriet Hurd taught the following summer. The union church edifice, which was built about 1830, by the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and non-denominationalists, was the first in town. The Baptists formed the first religious society, 1823, and Elder Thomas Brown (Baptist) was the first resident preacher, in 1820. The marriage of Benjamin Harden and Lucinda, the daughter of Gamaliel Townsend, about 1805, is the first of which we have any record. The first birth was that of Simon Fleet, Feb. 1, 1804. William Bennett was the first who died. Dr. Charles Waldo, who settled at Wayne Hotel in 1815, was the first physician. Dr. John Lockwood settled at Tyrone village, and made his home at Gershom Bennett's soon after. Henry L. Arnold, son of John Arnold, was the first lawyer. L. B. Gibson, of Tuscarora, Steuben Co., placed the first steamboat—the "Martha Jones"—upon Lake Lamoka, Sept. 1, 1878. Orson Medbury raised the first building—a barn—without whisky, in 1834. It stands upon the farm of Eliphalet Price. It took two days to get it up, however. The early settlers would rather have a game of ball than attend "a raising" without whisky.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Tyrone was formed from Wayne, April 16, 1822. It was named by its first supervisor, General Wm. Kernan, after county Tyrone, Ireland.

The following proceedings of the first town meeting, and list of officers chosen, are copied verbatim:

"At the first town-meeting of the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Tyrone, held at the house of Joseph Hause, on Tuesday, the 4th day of February, 1823, Enoch D'Camp was chosen Moderator, and John Arnold, Clerk. The freeholders and inhabitants then proceeded, according to law, to elect their town officers, and the following persons were chosen: William Kernan, Supervisor; John Arnold, Town Clerk; John Sebring, Abram Fleet, Overseers of the Poor; Benjamin Doughty, Peter Disbrow, Jesse Whiteomb, Assessors; Stiles Beach, Michael Jordon, Daniel Child, Jr., Commissioners of Highways; Abel Kendall, William Kernan, Joseph Jessop, Commissioners of Common Schools; Runyon Compton, Collector; Runyon Compton, Benjamin C. Kelly, Constables; Joel Fenno, Enoch D'Camp, Sylvanus Arnold, Inspectors of Common Schools; Thomas Humphrey, Poundmaster; John Sebring, Morris F. Hause, Enoch D'Camp, Fence-Viewers.

"And the following-named persons were appointed Overseers of Highways:

"Runyon Compton, George Morrow, Robert Lang, Abel Kendall, Richard J. Beebe, Edward Jessop, Aaron Swarthout, William Hause, Levi Price, Watson Prentiss, Ebenezer Russell, Benjamin Smith, James D. Davis, Hugh Jamison, Peter S. Lewis, James Van Duzer, Benj. C. Kelly, Asa Hedge, Enoch D'Camp, William Kernan, Jonathan Comton, William Andrews, Solomon Smith, Abraham Hoover, Joel Mead, George McGown, Asa Fenno, John Smith, Abijah Vining, and Solomon Gee."

The following is a list of the supervisors, town clerks, and justices of the peace from 1823 to 1878, inclusive:

| Supervisors. | Town Clerks. | Justices of the Peace.* |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1823. William Kernan. | John Arnold. | |
| 1824. " " | " " | |
| 1825. " " | " " | |
| 1826. " " | " " | |
| 1827. " " | " " | |
| 1828. " " | " " | |
| 1829. " " | William White. | |
| 1830. " " | Ira A. White. | Henry S. Williams. |
| 1831. " " | Stephen H. Arnold. | Benjamin Sackett. |
| 1832. " " | " " | Henry L. Arnold. |
| 1833. Jesse Whitcomb. | Lewis Ferris. | Jesse Whitcomb. |
| 1834. Peter Disbrow. | " " | Henry S. Williams. |
| 1835. " " | " " | Joel Hallack. |
| 1836. " " | " " | Ahram Fleet, Jr. |
| 1837. " " | " " | Abel Kendall. |
| 1838. John Lang. | " " | Abraham Forshee. |
| 1839. " " | " " | Stephen H. Arnold. |
| | | Joel Hallack. |
| 1840. Charles S. Clark. | Eli Sunderlin. | Jesse W. Wells. |
| 1841. " " | " " | Roswell Shepherd. |
| 1842. " " | " " | Abram Fleet, Jr. |
| 1843. " " | " " | Abel Kendall. |
| | | Horace Dean. |
| 1844. John Lang. | " " | Jesse W. Wells. |
| | | Almon Baker. |
| 1845. Charles S. Clark. | " " | Abel Kendall. |
| 1846. John Lang. | " " | Abram Fleet, Jr. |
| 1847. Abel Kendall. | " " | Almon Baker. |
| | | Henry C. Van Duzer. |
| | | Lyman S. Kendall. |
| 1848. John Lang. | George Clark. | Henry C. Van Duzer. |
| 1849. " " | " " | Josiah M. Jackson. |
| 1850. Charles S. Clark. | " " | Lyman S. Kendall. |
| 1851. Joseph Jessop. | " " | Stephen H. Benjamin. |
| 1852. Alvin C. Hause. | E. D. Tompkins. | Isaac H. Hill. |
| 1853. Harmon L. Gregory. | " " | Abel Kendall. |
| 1854. George Clark. | " " | Lyman S. Kendall. |
| 1855. " " | Lyman S. Kendall. | Henry C. Van Duzer. |
| 1856. " " | " " | Hiram Baker. |
| 1857. " " | " " | Abel Kendall. |
| 1858. " " | Edwin J. Hallack. | Lyman S. Kendall. |
| 1859. " " | " " | I. P. A. McCoy. |
| 1860. Alvin C. Hause. | " " | Orrin Baker. |
| 1861. " " | Simeon Royce. | Abel Kendall. |
| 1862. Josiah M. Jackson. | " " | Lyman S. Kendall. |
| 1863. William Gulick. | Emerson R. Bissell. | Isaac H. Hill. |
| 1864. Lewis A. Knox. | " " | Orrin Baker. |
| 1865. " " | " " | Abel Kendall. |
| 1866. " " | " " | Lyman S. Kendall. |
| 1867. Harmon L. Gregory. | " " | Almon Baker. |
| 1868. " " | " " | William H. Doughty. |

* John Arnold, Benjamin Sackett, Jesse Whitcomb, and Henry S. Williams were appointed in 1823, and continued in office until 1830, when they were first elected. Henry L. Arnold was appointed 1828, to fill vacancy caused by the death of John Arnold.

| Supervisors. | Town Clerks. | Justices of the Peace. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1869. Harmon L. Gregory. | Newton Weller. | Cornelius B. Huey. |
| 1870. " " | " " | Lyman S. Kendall. |
| 1871. Edwin J. Hallack. | " " | Henry C. Van Duzer. |
| 1872. Ethan Jackson. | " " | Gilbert Hopkins. |
| 1873. Edwin J. Hallack. | David W. Bennett. | Levi Price. |
| 1874. Lewis Beach. | James W. Arnold. | David Fleet. |
| 1875. " " | Lyman S. Kendall. | Lewis Boyce. |
| 1876. " " | " " | Wallace W. Earnest. |
| | | David K. Koon. |
| 1877. " " | " " | George H. Gilbert. |
| 1878. Newton Weller. | " " | Watson Sergeant. |

The alphabetical list of the qualified jurors of the town of Tyrone, June 21, 1823, was as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Isaac Arnold. | Josiah Jackson. |
| Daniel Arnold. | Joseph Jessop. |
| John C. Bodine. | Edward Jessop. |
| Henry Boorum. | William Kernan. |
| John R. Boorum. | William Ketchum. |
| Stiles Beach. | Benjamin C. Kelly. |
| Miles Beach. | Abel Kendall. |
| Edmund Baker. | Abel Kendall, Jr. |
| Runyon Compton. | Moses S. Littell. |
| Timothy Child. | William Lohdell. |
| Baker Conkling. | Peter S. Lewis. |
| Cyrus Cole. | John Lewis. |
| Daniel Child, Jr. | James McConnell. |
| Joseph L. Cory. | Joel Mead. |
| Martin L. Daniels. | Gowin McCoy. |
| Peter Disbrow. | George Morrow. |
| Benjamin Doughty. | Cyrus Maynard. |
| Isaac Dennis. | Francis Runyon. |
| Enoch D'Camp. | Ebenezer Russell. |
| Abram Fleet. | Benjamin Smith. |
| William Fenno. | John Sebring. |
| Joel Fenno. | Solomon Smith. |
| Benjamin Gannon. | John Smith. |
| John D. Goldsmith. | Barney T. Spear. |
| Isaac Grant. | Henry Swarthout. |
| David N. Gardner. | Benjamin Sackett. |
| Oliver Hallack. | Abraham Townsend. |
| Joseph Hause. | James Van Duzer. |
| Abraham Hoover. | Christopher Willover. |
| John Hinckle. | Solomon Wixon. |
| Ezra Hill. | Henry Wells. |
| William Hause. | Jesse Whitcomb. |
| Michael Jordon. | |

Lewis Ferris, town clerk in 1833, makes the following entry in the town records:

"Notice the overseer of the poor presented Abraham Lebar, one of the town poor, and he was put up and vendued of to the loist bider. The widow Kireum bid him of at twenty-two dollars for one year, and Stephen Locwood security, and a bond given to the overseers of the poor for the same."

TYRONE VILLAGE,

on Big Tobehanna Creek, in the south part of the town, contains one church (Methodist), three stores of general merchandise, one hardware-store, one drug-store, two hotels, town hall, one tannery, two grist-mills, one box-factory, one wood-turning shop, a district school-house, several small meehanic shops, and about 250 inhabitants. The first owners of the village site were Zebulon Dean and Abram Fleet, and settlements were begun soon after 1800.

WESTON,

one mile northwest of Tyrone, is on Little Tobehanna Creek, near the head of Lake Lamoka. It has one hotel, two churehes (Presbyterian and Baptist), two stores, sev-

eral small shops, and about 200 inhabitants. Gershom Bennett and his brothers were the first owners of the village site. The post-office was established here in 1816. Ira and John White, brothers, opened a store in 1825. Judge Williams opened one 1828.

ALTAY,

three miles northeast of Tyrone village, is on Big Tobehanna Creek. The village contains a church (Baptist), one hotel, one store, one grocery, one saw-mill, two shingle-mills, one wood-turning shop, other small mechanic shops, and 125 inhabitants. The earliest owner of the site of whom we have any data was Captain Koon, who sold out to Abel Kendall, Sr., in 1813. In early days this locality was known as "Kendall Hollow." Afterwards, when the post-office was first established, it received the name of Tobehanna.

WAYNE,

in the northwest corner, at the head of Little Lake, lies partly in Tyrone and partly in Wayne township, Steuben Co. It has a population of about 200 inhabitants, three churches (Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist), three stores of general merchandise, one drug-store, one tin- and hardware-store, one hotel, a foundry and machine-shop, and other small mechanic shops. It is noted as being in the vicinity of the settlement made by the O'Conors, Kernans, Stubbs, McDermostros, and others of the Irish colony, in 1804. Dennis O'Connor kept the first store here in 1810, and the post-office station "Rosecommon" was established at about the same time. In later years the village was known as Wayne Hotel.

PINE GROVE,

a hamlet in the southeast part, has a church (Presbyterian) and is a post-office station.

SCHOOLS.

William Kernan and Joseph Jessop, school commissioners of the town of Tyrone, in their first annual report to the Superintendent of Common Schools, State of New York, dated 1824, reported as follows: Number of school districts, 8; number of parts of school districts, 2; total length of time school has been taught, 69 months and 13 days; time such schools have been kept by approved teachers, 46 months and 19 days; amount of money received and expended, \$150.13½; number of children taught, 471; whole number of children between 5 and 15 years of age residing in the districts, 475.

From the report of the school commissioner of the county of Schuyler, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1877, we take the following statistics:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Whole number of school districts..... | 17 |
| No. of school-houses | 16 |
| " teachers employed during the year (males) | 12 |
| " " " " " (females) | 20 |
| " children of school age residing in the town..... | 576 |
| " " attending school during the year..... | 451 |
| " weeks taught..... | 472½ |
| " volumes in school libraries..... | 95 |
| Value of school libraries..... | \$40.00 |
| " school-houses and sites..... | \$5640.00 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Amount on hand Oct. 1, 1876..... | \$55.00 |
| " apportioned to districts by the State..... | 1765.61 |
| " raised by direct tax..... | 1474.68 |
| " received from other sources..... | 695.30 |
| Total | \$3990.59 |

PAYMENTS.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| For teachers' wages..... | \$3430.10 |
| " school-houses, repairs, etc..... | 175.47 |
| " incidental expenses..... | 322.36 |
| Balance..... | 62.66 |
| Total | \$3990.59 |

THE TYRONE BAPTIST CHURCH

was constituted as the Baptist Church of Jersey by a council of delegates from four surrounding churches, met for that purpose at the house of David Hight, in what was then the town of Jersey, Nov. 22, 1815. Elder Elnathan Finch, of Jerusalem, was moderator, and Jana Osgood, of Wayne, clerk. The constituent members were twelve in number, viz.: Phineas Fullerton, Norman Walcott, Jonathan Davis, William De Witt, Hope Carpenter, Daniel Jessop, Jonas Davis, George Davis, Mehitable Davis, Mary Gilbert, Phebe Carpenter, and Catharine Jessop. Phineas Fullerton was licensed to preach, and supplied part of the time for a few years; but he became intemperate, and in 1818 was excluded. In 1820, Elder Thomas Brown settled two miles south of the village of Tyrone, and supplied the church until 1824. In 1823 the name was changed to the Jersey and Tyrone Church, and was incorporated 1826. In 1861 the name of Jersey was dropped from the title.

A union church was erected in Tyrone village in 1830, and was occupied by the society half the time until the erection of the Baptist church in Weston, 1849. The union church edifice was burned in 1851. The pastors of this church who have succeeded Elder Brown are named in the order of their succession, as follows: Revs. Van Rensselaer Wall, John Haliday, Jeremy Dwyer, James L. Coffin, Andrew Wilkin, F. Kent, O. B. Call, D. B. Olney, E. J. Scott, R. B. Stanton, P. Olney, P. D. Root, J. Easterbrooks, and Rev. T. E. Phillips, the present pastor. The church has sittings for 300 people. Church and parsonage valued at \$6000. Present membership, 108. Number of pupils in Sabbath-schools, 80. J. F. Mapes, Superintendent.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PINE GROVE.

A class was formed here about 1830. Among the first members were Jabez Hanmer and Nelly, his wife, J. G. Gray, Harriet Gray, James Smith, Angeline Smith, Ardilla Bost, and Austin Wilbur and wife. Their first meetings were held in the school-house of that neighborhood. They now occupy the house of worship erected by the Presbyterians about 1848, and are part of the Reading charge. Present membership 16. Number of pupils in Sunday-school, 25. Mr. Reamer, Superintendent. Rev. D. E. Blaine, of Reading, Pastor.

The Presbyterian Society, which formerly worshiped here, were once prosperous, and connected with the Tyrone Presbyterian Church, but they disbanded about twenty

years ago, and part of them assisted in forming the Sugar Hill Presbyterian Church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF TYRONE VILLAGE.

This society or class was formed at the school-house in Tyrone village, Oct. 11, 1828, by Elder Nathan B. Dodson, a presiding elder of the Jersey circuit. Among the original members were Wm. White and Emily, his wife, Ira A. White and Phidelia, his wife, Stiles Beach and Lydia, his wife, Jacob Lang, and Peter Compton. Wm. White was the first class-leader.

In 1842 the church was reorganized and incorporated. Charles Weller and Stephen H. Arnold were chosen to preside at this meeting, and Ira A. White, Enos Mead, Joseph Carter, Isaac V. Vanlieu, and Charles Weller elected trustees. The church edifice was erected the same year. It was enlarged and repaired in 1867, at a cost of \$4000, and will now seat 300 people. Present membership, 170; number of scholars in Sunday-school, 100; Rev. J. T. Canfield, pastor in charge.

THE ALTAY BAPTIST CHURCH

was formed at a meeting held in the dwelling-house of Thomas Rozells, Dec. 11, 1824, and consisted of 28 members of the First Baptist Church of Reading, viz.: Abel Kendall, Thomas G. Cory, William Robinson, Thomas Caswell, Jr., Beriah C. Brown, Ebenezer Brown, Daniel Brown, Cyrus Maynard, Abel Kendall, Jr., Josiah Jackson, Silas Kendall, Betsey Davison, Miriam Caswell, Mary Owen, Polly Kendall, Mary Cory, Miriam Robinson, Elanor Caswell, Polina Brown, Aurilla Brown, Parmilla Brown, Polly Maynard, Betsey Kendall, Betsey Jackson, Mary Force, Sophia Force, Eroa Kendall, Clarissa Huey. The church, from its organization until 1831, had no settled pastor. The pulpit was supplied by B. C. Brown and Lewis Lafever (licentiates). Elders Ketchum, Wall, and Coryell were obtained to administer the church ordinances. In the spring of 1831 Rev. J. Stone became pastor, being the first settled minister. He remained four years; was succeeded by Rev. Reuben Tinney in 1837, who remained two years. Rev. John S. Chapman came 1839, remained five years; Rev. James H. Noble in 1844, remained four years; Rev. David Osborn came 1848, remained two years; Rev. J. Ketchum, 1850 to 1852; Rev. Edward Royce, 1854 to 1860; Wm. H. Delano, 1860 to 1862; E. J. Scott, 1862 to 1866; R. B. Stanton, 1866 to 1876; Rev. John C. McLallen, present pastor. The church edifice was built 1842, at a cost of \$2000. It was repaired and enlarged in 1861, at a cost of \$2500; again repaired in 1874, costing \$700. A parsonage was purchased in 1855, costing \$700. The church has sittings for 350 people. Present membership, 230; number of scholars in Sabbath-school classes, 150.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF TYRONE

was formed Feb. 21, 1832, at the union church in Tyrone village, by a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Bath. The committee consisted of Revs. Samuel White and L. W. Billington, Mr. Franklin Wells, and Dr. Enos

Barnes. The original members were 28 in number, among whom were Henry S. Williams, Henry Boorum, Lewis Ferris, Runyon Compton, N. W. Comstock, Joel Fanno, Cyrus Sebring, Samuel Turner, J. P. A. McCoy, John Hughey, John Stoakes, Daniel Hughey, Robert Sprowl, James Hughey, James Alison, and Andrew Harpending. Their church edifice was erected in Weston village in 1853, and will seat 300 persons. Present membership, 30. They have no pastor at the present time.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WAYNE VILLAGE.

A class was formed here about fifty years ago; but no records can be obtained. It is believed that among the original members were Amos West and his wife, Lewis Clark and wife, Thompson Clark, Elias Gasper and wife, and Mr. Ovenshire. Their meeting-house was dedicated Oct. 31, 1837. Rev. Thomas J. Champin preached the dedicatory sermon. The church edifice is ornamented with the town-clock, and has sittings for 275 people. Present membership, 60. Number in Sabbath-school classes, 40. W. W. Millsbaugh, Superintendent; Rev. O. B. Weaver, Pastor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF WAYNE VILLAGE

was organized in March, 1819, as the Second Baptist Church of Wayne, by a council of ministers and delegates from surrounding churches. This meeting was held in Frederick Townsend's barn. Elder Peter Powers was moderator, and Elder Samuel Bigelow, clerk of the council. The constituent members were about 30 in number. Jos. Sunderlin and wife, Elizabeth Disbrow, Frederick Townsend and wife, Eli Northrop, Lydia Sunderlin, Mrs. Chase (a grandmother of General McPherson), and Ephraim Wright were among the original members. Elder Daniel Sherwood was the first settled pastor. Elder Jonathan Ketchum was the second one. Their first meeting-house was commenced in 1819, but several years elapsed before it was completed. The old structure still stands near Crystal Springs. When Barrington was formed from Wayne they took the name of the Baptist Church of Barrington, which was retained until about 1872, when they assumed their present title to correspond with the present location of their church edifice, which was constructed about 1848, and has sittings for 300 persons. Present membership, 190. Number of pupils in Sabbath-school classes, 75. Rev. R. B. Stanton, present Pastor and Superintendent of the Sabbath-schools.

CEMETERIES.

The grounds of the Union Cemetery Association, near Tyrone village, were opened and interments made as early as 1830. The original plat was given by Abram Fleet, and for several years was known as Fleet's burying-ground. In 1862 some action was taken to have the grounds enlarged and incorporated. This was accomplished in 1863. Further additions have occurred since, and the grounds now contain eleven acres. The cemetery is pleasantly located, and when contemplated improvements are made, it will compare favorably with others in this section of the State.

SOCIETIES.

Lamoka Lodge, No. 463, F. and A. M., was chartered as the *Weston Lodge* (same number), June 21, 1859, by John L. Lewis, Jr., Grand Master of the State of New York. Their first officers were William Gulick, M.; Horace Dean, S. W.; A. J. Vangorden, J. W. The officers for 1878 are John C. Duval, M.; Joel M. Sloan, S. W.; Henry V. Baskins, J. W.; F. W. Little, Treas.; Charles E. Shafer, Sec.; Orange Skiff, S. D.; Robert E. Baker, J. D.; A. C. Sprowl, S. M. C.; A. T. Beyea, J. M. C.; Rev. Thos. E. Phillips, Chap.; Speneer Buckley, Tyler. The lodge meets at Masonic Hall, in Tyrone village, the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Tyrone Lodge, Knights of Honor, was organized Aug. 12, 1878, with 23 charter members, and the following officers, viz.: David W. Bennett, D.; James M. Conklin, V. D.; Charles T. Willis, A. D.; Freeman W. Littell, F. R.; Byron Lawrence, R.; Emerson R. Bissell, P. D. The lodge meets in Tyrone village every other Thursday evening.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The unfinished road-bed of the Corning and Sodus Bay Railroad Company follows up the west bank of Lake Lamoka, running across the southwest corner of the town. The work was done in 1876. It will be completed, perhaps, within the century.

To Peter Hanmer, Cyrus Sebring, Lyman S. Kendall, John T. Williams, Newton Weller, Joseph Jessop, Calvin J. White, Freeman W. Littell, H. L. Gregory, Abel Kendall, Joseph Clark, Henry C. Van Duzer, William Arnold, Norman Sunderlin, Elder Alonzo W. Sunderlin, Rev. R. B. Stanton, the editors of the *Watkins Express* and *Democrat*, and to Simeon Fleet, especially, whose recollections of both Orange and Tyrone assisted us materially, do we return our sincere thanks for their courteous treatment and the valuable information received.

MILITARY RECORD.

The town put into the field during the war of the Rebellion about 120 men, and paid in bounties about \$20,000. The roster of soldiers was only partially completed. A copy of it, as found in the town records, is herewith appended:

Reading Woolverton, 89th Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1862.
Birdsall Carpenter, 89th Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1862.
Douglass Deán, 89th Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1862.
—— Swallow, 89th Inf., Co. A; enl. Sept. 1862.
Lewis Boyer, 1st U. S. S., Co. B; enl. Nov. 1861.
Joseph Stokes, 1st U. S. S., Co. B; enl. Nov. 1861.
George Griswold, 1st U. S. S., Co. B; enl. Nov. 1861.
John B. Smith, 1st U. S. S., Co. B; enl. Nov. 1861.
Mathew Bailey.
Charles Birge, 10th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Jacob Coon, 10th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864.
David Fleet, 10th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864.
John Griswold, 10th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Thomas K. Hurley, 10th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Theodore Lewis, 10th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Franklin Powell, 10th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Philip Sebring, 10th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Daniel Smith, 10th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Samuel Turner, 10th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Isaac Townsend, 10th Cav.; enl. Jan. 1864.

Levi Bunker, 63d Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
Henry Crisswell, 63d Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
James Lee, 63d Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
Almond S. Miller, 63d Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
John More, 63d Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
John M. Moore, 63d Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
Edgar Pangbourn, 63d Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
John M. Adams, 76th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1863.
Charles Bailey, 76th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1863.
Russell Bailey, 76th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1863.
David Harpending, 76th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1863.
Marion Harpending, 76th Inf.; enl. Dec. 1863.
Charles M. Dexter, 97th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Asa Hedge, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Mathew Bailey, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Newby Barnabas, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 1864.
William H. Price, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 1864.
William Wait, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Bunnell Westcott, 50th Eng.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Jacob Estep, 14th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1861.
Samuel W. Harvey, 14th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Joseph A. Stokes, 14th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Oscar I. Sutton, 14th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864.
James M. Depew, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Philip Hogan, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Jesse M. Dickerman, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
David H. Fort, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Charles Gown, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Ransom H. Phelps, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
C. B. Forrest, 5th Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
William H. Blakely, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Charles Coykendall, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Evland Andrews, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Henry Lacost, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
William D. Washburn, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
John P. Wells, 16th Art.; enl. Jan. 1864.
Jerry Mann, 89th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1864.
Albert Maxwell, 89th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1864.
L. Smith, 109th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Ben. E. Wakeman, 109th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
John Harris, U. S. C. T.; enl. Sept. 1864 (colored).
Seabert Parks, 137th Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
West Randall, 137th Inf.; enl. March, 1864.
David Berryman, 179th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1864.
Howard Bingham, 179th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1864.
Lewis Campbell, 179th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1864.
John H. Price, 179th Inf.; enl. Feb. 1864.
William Amwine, 9th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Lewis Chase, 9th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Edward Dodd, 9th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Charles A. Jordan, 9th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864.
William Griffith, 189th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Henry Ellison, 179th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Stephen Mathews, 3d Art.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Judson D. Baker, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Lorenzo D. Chaffee, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Levi B. Card, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Henry S. Crampton, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Jacob A. Fish, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Dayton R. Merrill, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Ansel Merrill, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Augustus Warren, 1st Vet. Cav.; enl. Sept. 1864.
James Beyea, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1864.
William H. Coykendall, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Joseph Campbell, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Benjamin H. Coolbaugh, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Charles A. Herrick, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Charles Rockwood, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Cornelius Shannon, 50th Eng.; enl. Sept. 1864.
John McKin, 137th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Barnett Collins, 141st Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Judson Hagerty, 141st Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Albert A. King, 141st Inf.; enl. Sept. 1864.
James D. Stinard, 6th H. Art.; enl. Sept. 1864.
Francis E. Belmore, enl. March, 1865.
Joseph M. Chase, enl. March, 1865.
Adolph Cook, enl. March, 1865.
Edward Green (colored), enl. March, 1865.
Adam Henna, enl. March, 1865.
William Robins, enl. March, 1865.
John M. Stroud, enl. March, 1865.
Charles Williams, enl. March, 1865.
Martin V. Scutt, enl. July, 1865.
Wm. M. Wood, enl. July, 1865.
N. W. Covert, enl. July, 1865.
Daniel H. Arnold, enl. July, 1865.
Lorenzo Powell, enl. July, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



OBADIAH BEACH.

OBADIAH BEACH,

of Tyrone, Schuyler Co., N. Y., was born at Marcellus, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Jan. 8, 1804. His parents, Stiles Beach and Mahitable Brown Beach, came at an early day from the vicinity of New London, Conn., to Onondaga County, thence, in 1814, to Tyrone, Steuben Co. He was the sixth of nine children, namely,—Aliva, Lewis, Almeda, Miles, Martha, Obadiah, Grace Ann, Mahitable, and Sarah. For sixty years Obadiah Beach was a resident of Tyrone, most of the time upon the farm on which he died, June 24, 1878, and which he cleared of the forest mostly with his own hands. The history of his life would embrace the history of the town, and of the hardships, privations, and toil of the early settlers of that portion of the county.

In 1826 he was married to Mary Lang, daughter of Robert Lang, one of the first settlers of the town of Tyrone.

A local newspaper speaks as follows of the subject of this sketch:

"Obadiah Beach was indeed one of the pioneers of the town of Tyrone, and largely identified with its history. The great changes which have taken place there since his boyhood days are in no slight degree attributable to his influence and example. He was noted for his energy, industry, integrity, and frugality, and was ever regarded as a good neighbor, a good citizen, and much respected and esteemed by a large number of friends and acquaintances. In his demeanor he was modest, unassuming, and unobtrusive, though a man of firm convictions and opinions on all public matters, which were never changed for light or trivial reasons. He was the father of ex-Supervisor Lewis Beach, of Tyrone, Daniel Beach, of Watkins, N. Y., and Philip L. Beach, late of the town of Tyrone."



PHILIP L. BEACH.

PHILIP L. BEACH,

of Tyrone, Schuyler Co., N. Y., youngest son of Obadiah and Mary Lang Beach, was born Jan. 26, 1826. He was educated at Alfred University, afterwards studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In the same year he enlisted as a private soldier in the 161st Regiment New York State Volunteers. He was soon afterwards promoted to the office of sergeant-major of the regiment, and mustered into service Oct. 27, 1862. He died in the service of his country in April, 1863, highly respected by his comrades and all who knew him, for his noble character, marked ability, and conscientious and faithful discharge of his duties.

HENRY C. VAN DUZER, ESQ.

In the list of the pioneers and prominent citizens of the town of Tyrone, none enjoy a fairer place in the estimation of the people than the gentleman of whom we write. Away back in the year 1825, when the territory now embraced within the boundaries of Tyrone was a wilderness, there came in, accompanied by his family, James Van Duzer, father of Henry C. Van Duzer, who was born Feb. 14, 1781. He had formerly resided in the town of Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., of which town he was one of the earliest settlers. The family had previously lived in Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., where, for three generations, they were noted for respectability and general worth. On arriving in Tyrone, Mr. Van Duzer negotiated for and subsequently purchased the Young farm, where the father of the Mormon chief, Brigham Young, resided, and where the latter,

a fanciful, dreamy youth, passed his boyhood days. Who can tell but that the uncouth rural child dreamed in these early days of his future greatness in the Mormon community? He was ever dreaming, and it is said that that is about the extent of his exertions.

Henry C. Van Duzer was born in Romulus, Seneca Co., N. Y., March 22, 1815. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native town, and in Tyrone, whither his father removed, as above stated, when Henry was about ten years of age. After completing his necessarily imperfect education he commenced the study of law, and also personally acquired some further literary knowledge. In 1856 he was examined at Auburn and admitted to the bar, and has since practiced his profession with reasonable success.

In 1858 or 1859 he was elected to the office of district attorney for Schuyler County, which position he filled to the general satisfaction of the people at large. He has held various town offices, notably those of justice of the peace,

in all about twenty years; constable, five years; and collector, four years.

On the 31st of December, 1836, he united in marriage with Miss Amy Smith, daughter of James Smith, one of the pioneers of the town of Reading, where he died in September, 1876, in the eightieth year of his age. The result of this marriage was four children,—two sons and two daughters. Of the former, Mr. Francis Van Duzer, the proprietor of one of the principal drug-stores of Havana, is well and favorably known in the community in which he resides. Henry C. Van Duzer now lives in the village of Weston, town of Tyrone, and county of Schuyler, where he is very generally respected as an upright and honest man, a good neighbor, and a prominent citizen. This brief sketch of his life and labors has been inserted by his son, Frank Van Duzer, of Havana, as a mark of filial affection and regard, and in appreciation of the importance of transmitting to future posterity a name that has retained its respectability these many years.

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